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A HISTORY

OF THE

JUNIATA VALLEY

AND ITS PEOPLE

UNDER THE EDITORIAL SUPERVISION OF

JOHN W. JORDAN, LL.D.

Librarian of Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia

VOLUME I

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FOREWORD

THE present work, "A History of the Juniata Valley and Its People," presents in the aggregate an amount and variety of genealogical and personal information and portraiture unequalled by any kindred publication. No similar work has ever before been presented, and it contains a great amount of ancestral history never before printed. The object, clearly defined and well digested, is threefold:

First. To present in concise form an outline history of the Juniata Valley.

Second. To preserve a record of its prominent present-day people.

Third. To present through personal sketches the relation of its prominent families of all times to the growth, singular prosperity and widespread influence of the Juniata Valley, Pennsylvania.

Unique in conception and treatment, this work constitutes one of the most original and permanently valuable contributions ever made to the social history of an American community. In it are arrayed in a lucid and dignified manner all the important facts regarding the ancestry, personal careers and matrimonial alliances of those who, in each succeeding generation, have been accorded leading positions in social, professional and business life. It is not based upon, neither does it minister to, aristocratic prejudices and assumptions. On the contrary, its fundamental ideas are thoroughly American and democratic. The work everywhere conveys the lesson that distinction has been gained only by honorable public service, or by usefulness in private station, and that the development and prosperity of the region of which it treats have been dependent upon the character of its citizens, and in the stimulus which they have given to commerce, to industry, to the arts and sciences, to education and religion—to all that is comprised in the highest civilization of the present day—through a continual progressive development.

The inspiration underlying the present work is a fervent appreciation of the truth so well expressed by Sir Walter Scott, that "there is no heroic poem in the world but is at the bottom the life of a man." And with this

goes a kindred truth, that to know a man, and rightly measure his character, and weigh his achievements, we must know whence he came, from what forbears he sprang. Truly as heroic poems have been written in human lives in the paths of peace as in the scarred roads of war. Such examples, in whatever line of endeavor, are of much worth as an incentive to those who come afterward, and as such were never so needful to be written of as in the present day, when pessimism, forgetful of the splendid lessons of the past, withholds its efforts in the present, and views the future only with alarm.

Every community with such ample history should see that it be worthily supplemented by Genealogical and Personal Memoirs of its leading families and prominent citizens. Such a work is that which is now presented. And, it should be admitted, the undertaking possesses value of the highest importance—in its historic utility as a memorial of the development and progress of the community from its very founding, and in the personal interest which attaches to the record made by the individual. On both these accounts it will prove a highly useful contribution to literature, and a valuable legacy to future generations. In the production of this work, no pains have been spared to ensure absolute truth—that quality upon which its value in every feature depends. The material comprising the genealogical and personal records of the active living, as well as of the honored dead, have been gathered by men and women experienced in such work and acquainted with local history and ancestral families. These have appealed to the custodians of family records concerning the useful men of preceding generations, and of their descendants who have lived useful and honorable lives. Such custodians, who have availed themselves of this opportunity of having this knowledge placed in preservable and accessible form, have performed a public service in rendering honor to whom honor is due, and in inculcating the most valuable and enduring lessons of patriotism and good citizenship.

No other region in the United States presents a field of greater interest for such research. Its history reaches back to the beginning days of the Nation. It is exceedingly rich in Indian antiquities, and here the aborigines have left many of their most indelible marks. It was the scene of historic events during the French occupation, and here The Great Washington, as a young man, came to take part in scenes which led to the French expulsion. The immigrant settlers in this region were of the best blood and sinew. They fought valiantly and endured the most dreadful privations in the early days, and later they were a part of the very backbone of the Patriot Army in the Revolution. Later yet, the sons of these worthy sires bore their full share in the maintenance of the Union, shedding their blood upon many a glorious field, including that of Gettysburg, in their own

State, destined to form a brilliant page in the history of the Nation to the end of time. The restoration of peace after the close of the Civil War witnessed a remarkable development, and has made this region one of the most wonderfully valuable in the whole land, its natural resources and the products of its labor entering into every phase of commercial and industrial life.

These records are presented in a series of independent genealogical and personal sketches relating to lineal family heads, and the most conspicuous representatives in the present generation. There is an entire avoidance of the stereotyped and unattractive manner in which such data are usually presented. The past is linked to the present in such style as to form a symmetrical narrative exhibiting the lines of descent, and the history of distinguished members in each generation, thus giving to it a distinct personal interest. That these ends have been conscientiously and faithfully conserved is assured by the cordial personal interest and recognized capability of the supervising editors, who have long pursued historical and genealogical investigations with intelligence and enthusiasm. The publishers are under special obligations to John W. Jordan, LL.D., librarian of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia; Prof. Jacob H. Brumbaugh, of Huntingdon; Mr. W. H. Sponsler, of New Bloomfield; and Mr. George R. Frysinger, of Lewistown.

In order to insure greatest possible accuracy, all matter for this work was submitted in typewritten manuscript to the persons most interested for correction. If, in any case, a sketch is incomplete or faulty, the shortcoming is ascribable to the paucity of data obtainable, many families being without exact records in their family line; while, in some cases, representatives of a given family are at a disagreement as to names of some of their forbears, important dates, etc. It is believed that the present work, in spite of the occasional fault which attaches to such undertakings, will prove a real addition to the mass of annals concerning the historic families of the Juniata Valley, and that, without it, much valuable information would be inaccessible to the general reader, or irretrievably lost, owing to the passing away of custodians of family records, and the consequent disappearance of material in their possession.

THE PUBLISHERS.

History of the Juniata Valley

CHAPTER I

PHYSICAL FEATURES, GEOLOGY, ETC.

The Juniata River—Its Tributaries—Origin of the Name—General Surface of the District Included in this Work—Principal Mountains—How Mountains Are Formed—Geological Society of Pennsylvania—Geological Surveys—Table Showing Geological Formations—Economic Geology—Coal—Iron Ores—Their Character and Distribution—Early Mining Operations—Limestone—Sandstones—Clay—Ocher—Lead Ore—Glass Sand.

THE Juniata river is formed of two branches—the Little Juniata and the Raystown branch. The former rises near Hollidaysburg, in Blair county, flows northeast to Tyrone, where it makes an abrupt turn to the southeast, forming part of the boundary line between Huntingdon and Blair counties, and follows that general direction across Huntingdon county. The Raystown branch has its source a short distance west of Raystown in Bedford county. Its general course is northeast until it unites with the Little Juniata about half way between Huntingdon and Mapleton to form the Juniata river proper. The principal tributaries of the Little Juniata are Bald Eagle, Spruce, Shavers and Standing Stone creeks from the north, and Canoe and Clover creeks from the south. Coffee run, James and Great Trough creeks are the only tributaries of consequence to the Raystown branch. From the junction of the two branches, the main stream of the Juniata flows southeast for some fifteen miles, forming part of the boundary between Huntingdon and Mifflin counties. It then flows in a northeasterly direction through Mifflin county and enters Juniata county about five miles east of Lewistown. From this point its general direction is a little south of east through the counties of Juniata and Perry until it empties its waters into the Susquehanna river near the town of Duncannon. The principal tributaries of the main stream from the

north are the Kishacoquillas and Jack's creeks in Mifflin county; Lost creek, Doe run and Delaware run in Juniata county; and Cocolamus creek in Perry county. Those from the south are the Licking and Tuscarora creeks in Juniata county, and Raccoon and Buffalo creeks in Perry county.

"Juniata" is a word of Indian origin. As early as 1614 the Dutch established a trading post at Albany, New York, and soon after that date three men belonging to the post followed the Mohawk river and by crossing the watershed to Otsego lake reached the head of the Susquehanna river. This stream they descended for some distance, when they crossed over to the Delaware river. They were captured by the Minequa Indians near the Trenton Falls, but were released through the efforts of Captain Hendrickson, who was then engaged in exploring the country along the Delaware river and bay. In 1841 a map showing the travels of these three Dutchmen was found at The Hague. Upon this map, in the region of the Juniata valley, is marked the country of an Indian tribe called the "Iottecas" and some writers think this was an effort on the part of the Dutch map makers to write the name from which the modern word Juniata is derived.

During the last half of the seventeenth century a number of maps were published, all showing the Susquehanna river approximately correct, but giving very few details of the country west of that river. Everts, Peck & Richards' History of the Susquehanna and Juniata valleys (p. 28) says: "On all these maps, on the west side of the river just where the Juniata belongs, there is the name of an Indian tribe called 'Onojutta Haga'—a name which beyond all doubt contains the root of the word from which 'Juniata' is derived. 'Haga' is the Mohawk word for people, tribe or nation; the first part means a projecting stone."

Throughout the four counties embraced in this work—Huntingdon, Mifflin, Juniata and Perry—the surface is generally broken or hilly. Bald Eagle ridge forms the northwestern boundary of Huntingdon county, extending from Tyrone to the Center county line. Farther east, along the eastern side of Spruce creek, is Tussey's mountain. Warrior's ridge crosses Huntingdon county near Petersburg. Standing Stone and Jack's mountains form a considerable portion of the boundary line between Huntingdon and Mifflin counties. Shade mountain,

east of Lewistown, is a broken range extending from Snyder county southwest into Juniata and Huntingdon counties. The Blue ridge forms part of the boundary between Mifflin and Juniata counties. Tuscarora mountain runs along the line between Juniata and Perry, and also forms part of the boundary between the counties of Huntingdon and Franklin. Southeast of the Tuscarora range is the Conecocheague hill. Through the central part of Perry county run the Bowers mountain and the Limestone ridge; northeast of the Juniata river is Half Falls mountain; in the southeastern part of the county are the Peters and Cove mountains, while along the southern border, separating it from Cumberland county, runs the Blue mountain. The general direction of these mountain ranges is from northeast to southwest and between them are fertile valleys of varying width, which constitute the agricultural districts of the four counties.

Mountains have been formed upon the earth's surface either by a lateral pressure of the contracting earth, or by the erosion of superficial waters. The first of these causes is based upon the theory that, during the process of formation and development, the interior of the earth cooled more rapidly than the exterior and the outside of the earth, following the contracting interior, was subjected to a powerful lateral pressure which continued until the horizontal thrust caused a yielding or upheaval, resulting in the formation of an elevation or mountain range. Several of these ranges lying close together and approximately parallel to each other constitute a mountain system. Early geologists believed and taught that the tremendous lateral pressure upon the earth's surface brought about a great convulsion of nature and the sudden formation of mountains. Those of more modern days teach that the evolution of mountains was a slow process, thousands or even millions of years having been required to build up such a system as the Appalachian, to which the mountains of Pennsylvania belong. This theory is sustained by the fact that in many instances streams have cut through mountain ranges, a phenomenon that can be explained only by the supposition that the elevations rose so gradually that the streams were able to cut them down and thus maintain their course. Some geologists insist that the process is still going on and that as the earth continues to grow colder the lateral pressure will add to the height of existing mountains, or new ones will be formed.

Regarding the second agency—the erosion by superficial waters—it is generally conceded that "Isolated peaks, all cross-valleys, all ridges have been produced by erosion, and even sometimes where originally valleys existed now are mountains." Careful estimates show that the sediment carried by the Mississippi river lowers the surface of the entire basin drained by that stream and its tributaries one foot every five thousand years. How a similar work is carried on by the Juniata river is shown by E. W. Claypole, who was connected with the second geological survey of Pennsylvania. On page 39 of Report F-2, he says:

"But very few people have any idea of the amount of work done by a single river like the Juniata in transporting the land into the sea. In ordinary weather, a gallon of Juniata water carries about 8 grains of earthy sediment, or one pound for every 100 cubic feet of water.

"At Millerstown, the river is about 600 feet wide and 4 feet deep, with a current flowing about two miles an hour; that is, 24,000,000 cubic feet of water pass Millerstown every hour, carrying 240,000 pounds (120 tons) of rock sediment. In other words, 1,000,000 cubic yards of the rock waste of Juniata, Mifflin, Huntingdon and Blair counties pass through Perry county down the Juniata river to the sea every year. The water basin from which this river sediment comes measures about ten billion square yards. Its average loss per year, therefore, is about the ten thousandth of a yard. If we take into account the gravel and stones rolled down the river in flood times, and carried down by the ice, it will be safe to call it the five-thousandth of a yard.

"The whole surface of the Juniata country has, therefore, been lowered say one foot in 1,500 years, or 3,000 yards in 13,500,000 years; that is, supposing the climate was always the same and the Juniata river never did more work than it does now. But as there is every reason for believing that the erosion in earlier ages was much more violent, and the river far more a torrent, the time required to account for the erosion of the country may reasonably be reduced to ten or even five millions of years, a length of time justified by the vast deposits of the Triassic, Jurassic, Cretaceous and Tertiary ages."

This statement of Mr. Claypole may seem unreasonable to many persons who have not studied the subject, but a more startling example of erosion in Pennsylvania is given by J. P. Lesley, state geologist in charge of the second survey. He says:

"The coal-beds which were formed just at the sea-level were elevated in some parts of Middle Pennsylvania to a height equal to nearly the whole thickness of the Palæozoic system—that is, nearly thirty-five thousand feet, higher than the highest summits of the Himalaya Mountains. Frost above, and the undermining rains below, began their rapid work of destruction, which has lasted ever since. Nearly the whole area of the State east of the Allegheny Mountains lost not only its coal measures, but a vast majority of all the mineral strata underneath them. All that escaped destruction was what lay in the deep synclinal basins of the anthracite country, the little patch of Broad Top and the tip of the Cumberland or Frostburg basin. For scores of miles the entire Palæozoic system was excavated and planed down to the limestone at the base of the system. Along the central lines of the Kishacoquillas, Nittany, Canoe and other valleys the old Laurentian system cannot be more than one thousand feet below the present surface. All the rest has been carried off. The destruction was the greatest where the elevation was the greatest—along the middle belt of the Appalachian Mountains. Out of this destruction were created, on the eastern side, New Jersey, Delaware, and the tide-water country of Maryland and Virginia; and on the western side, the lower half of Alabama and nearly the whole of Mississippi and Louisiana. In other words, the Protozoic mountains were wasted to form the Palæozoic rocks of the interior; and the Palæozoic mountains, in their turn, have been wasted to form the Triassic, Cretaceous and Tertiary rocks of the seaboard."

It is a well known fact that the greater portion of the world's mineral wealth is found in mountainous districts, and in the early part of the last century many persons believed that rich deposits of minerals were to be found in the region drained by the Juniata river. The geological surveys of the state have dispelled to a considerable degree this belief. Prior to 1835 but little was known of the geology of Pennsylvania. Articles on certain geological features of the state had been written by such men as Thomas Hutchins, John B. Gibson, George W. Carpenter and others, and published in scientific journals, but these articles represented only the disconnected researches of private individuals. In 1832 the Geological Society of Pennsylvania was organized with seven members, and John B. Gibson was elected president. It is due to the efforts of this society that the first geological survey was authorized by the act of March 29, 1836, which appropriated $6,400 annually for five years, and Henry D. Rogers was appointed state geologist. The legislature of 1841-42 failed to make an appropria-

tion to continue the work, owing to the "financial embarrassments of the Commonwealth," and the first survey came to an end.

The second survey was authorized by the act of May 14, 1874, which provided for a board of commissioners to take charge of the work. This board of commissioners met and organized on June 5, 1874, and appointed J. P. Lesley state geologist, whose final report was made in 1892. Nothing further was done in the matter of a geological survey until April 28, 1899, when the Pennsylvania legislature made an appropriation "for joint work with the United States Geological Survey." That work is still in progress, with Richard R. Hice, of Beaver, as state geologist.

In the first survey, Professor Rogers numbered the main formations of the state from I to XII, ranging from the Potsdam sandstone of the Cambrian age to the Coal Measures of the Carboniferous age. These numbers form the basis of all geological investigation which has been made in the state since that time. On page 36, Report F-2 of the second survey, is a table showing thirteen formations of the Palæozoic rocks, as exposed in the Juniata valley and the counties lying farther south. For the information of the reader that table is here reproduced:

No.	Name.	Thickness.	Composition.
XIII	Coal Measures,	2,500	Sandstone, shale and coal.
XII	Pottsville,	1,000	Pebbles and sandstone.
XI	Mauch Chunk,	2,500	Red shale.
X	Pocono,	2,000	Gray sandstone.
IX	Catskill,	6,000	Red sandstone and shale.
VIII	Chemung,	3,000	Olive sandstone and shale.
	Portage,	200	Shale.
	Genesee,	200	Dark shale.
	Hamilton,	1,500	Shale and sandstone.
	Marcellus,	200	Dark shale and limestone.
	Upper Helderberg,	(absent)	
VII	Cauda-Galli,	(absent)	
	Oriskany,	25	Sandstone.
VI	Lower Helderberg,	200	Limestone and shale.
V	Onondaga,	1,600	Shale.
	Clinton,	800	Red sandstone and green shale.
IV	Medina,	1,500	Sandstones and shales.
	Oneida,	500	Conglomerate and shales.

No.	Name.	Thickness.	Composition.
III	Hudson River,	1,000	Slates and shales.
	Utica,	500	Dark shales.
II	Trenton,	500	Limestone.
	Chazy,	5,000	Limestone.
	Calciferous,		
I	Potsdam,	2,000	Sandstone and slate.

Total thickness, 32,725 feet.

In the above table No. 1 belongs to the Cambrian age; Nos. 2 and 3 to the Lower Silurian; Nos. 4 to 7, inclusive, to the Upper Silurian; group No. 8 to the Devonian, and Nos. 9 to 13 to the Carboniferous. The Potsdam sandstone of No. 1, the Chazy and Calciferous limestones of No. 2, and Nos. 12 and 13 are not found in the Juniata district, except in the Broad Top coal fields of Huntingdon county. Commenting upon the table, the report from which it is taken says:

"All the formations vary greatly in thickness in the different counties, and even in different parts of a county; and in some places were not deposited at all; so that the thicknesses assigned to them in the table must not be taken as exactly correct, but only as general indications. . . . It appears then that more than six miles of material accumulated in middle Pennsylvania while it was the bed of a sea; so that in places where these rocks exist in full thickness a bore-hole would have to be sunk to that depth to reach the Azoic rocks on which they lie."

In all the counties of this district the lowest rocks are of the Trenton formation. The highest rocks in Huntingdon belong to the Coal Measures and are found in the Broad Top field. In Mifflin and Juniata the highest rocks belong to the Chemung shale, and in Perry county the highest formation is the Mauch Chunk red shale. Near Duncannon, and at a few other places in Perry, are found narrow belts of a dark, tough rock, called "trap-rock." This rock, which is easily recognized by its color, weight and toughness, is thought by some authorities to be a form of lava, forced from the earth's interior in some ancient era. Quartz, the basis of sandstone, exists in all the counties and geodes, hollow bowlders studded on the inside with quartz crystals, have been found in Perry county. Berite (sulphate of barium),

a heavy spar used chiefly to adulterate white lead, has been found in veins of limestone in Mifflin county, but the deposits are too small to be of any commercial value.

To describe in detail the varied geological features of the Juniata valley would require a large volume, and as economic geology—that is, the study and description of the mineral deposits that may be turned to industrial or commercial advantage—is the most important and interesting branch of the science, the remainder of this chapter will be devoted to that phase of the subject. Mention has already been made of the belief of a century ago, that the mountain ranges along the Juniata were full of mineral wealth. So strong was this belief at one time that large sums of money were expended by optimistic individuals in boring for coal, especially in Perry county. Small deposits of this mineral have been found in the Devonian rocks near Duncannon in two veins—one ten and the other thirty inches in thickness. In Berry mountain, in Buffalo township, and at some other points in the county there are shallow veins, but the coal is soft and contains a large proportion of ash, so that the deposits cannot be worked with profit. As the great coal mines of the world are found only in the upper formations of the Carboniferous age, the geological survey of Pennsylvania proved beneficial to those seeking coal in the Juniata region by showing that no coal measures were to be found in that part of the state. Since the survey no further expenditures have been made in the district, except in the Broad Top field in Huntingdon county. Concerning this field, R. A. Ramsey, of Wilkinsburg, in an article on the "Economic Geology of Pennsylvania," published in January, 1913, says:

"The Broad Top Mountain in Huntingdon, Bedford and Fulton counties contains the eastern or isolated basin, and covers an area of fully 100 square miles. Coal was known to exist in that region at the beginning of the last century, and mines were worked over one hundred years ago. The operations were on an exceedingly small scale until the completion of the Huntingdon & Broad Top and the East Broad Top railroads. The shipments from this region exceed 3,000,000 tons annually."

In this connection it is of interest to note that the first coal mines developed in the United States were in the bituminous fields of western Pennsylvania. As early as 1760 a coal mine was in operation across

the Monongahela river from old Fort Pitt; the first shipment of coal from Pittsburgh was made in 1803; and the consumption of coal in 1910 was over 85,000,000 tons. Concerning the deposits of iron ore in Pennsylvania, Mr. Ramsey says:

"The iron ores of our state may be grouped under four classes: magnetite, brown hematite, red hematite and carbonate. Means are not accessible by which the output of the different kinds can be given. There are six different iron ore fields in Pennsylvania: The Cambria field includes part of Somerset, Cambria, Bedford and Blair counties. The center field is composed of parts of Huntingdon, Centre and Clinton counties. The Lebanon field includes parts of Cumberland, Perry, Dauphin, Lebanon, York and Lancaster counties. The Schuylkill field embraces parts of Schuylkill, Berks, Chester and Montgomery counties. The Scranton field is made up of parts of Wyoming, Lackawanna and Luzerne counties, and the Clarion field of parts of Clarion, Jefferson and Forest counties."

According to this arrangement of ore fields, Huntingdon and Perry counties are the only ones mentioned as belonging to the ore-bearing districts. Notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Ramsey failed to include the other counties in the Juniata valley, iron ores have been found at various places in the valley, the principal ones being hematite or fossil ore, block ore and limonite, also called brown hematite. Iron ore is seen in most all the geological formations, but the most profitable deposits are found in the Clinton, Marcellus and Hamilton beds, which furnish practically all the fossil ore in the four counties.

The first geological survey of the Juniata valley was made in 1839-40 by the state geologist, H. D. Rogers, assisted by Dr. A. H. Henderson. The latter's investigations were made along the east side of Shade mountain, on Jack's mountain and Sideling ridge and extended south to Blue mountain. This survey determined the existence of a fossil ore belt, the eastern end of which was in the east end of Jack's mountain and the western terminus in the Black Log mountain. Outcrops were observed all along the south flank of Jack's mountain, in the east end of Shade mountain, at several places in the Blue ridge, in the Black Log mountain, along the west side of Shade mountain, and in the ridges on both sides of the Juniata river. The discovery of these deposits of ore turned attention to the iron industry, and ore banks were soon opened at a number of places in the four counties.

In 1874 a more complete survey of the fossil ore belt in the Juniata district was made. This second survey determined with greater accuracy the extent and limits of the ore deposits, noted pockets of hematite in the Oriskany shale and discovered outcrops of the Clinton formation in the Tuscarora mountain in Juniata county.

The summary of the final report of the state geologist for 1892 (p. 750) says: "The fossil iron ore industry of Pennsylvania has centered at Danville and Bloomsburg on the N. Branch Susquehanna, at Frankstown and Hollidaysburg on the upper Juniata, at Orbisonia in southern Huntingdon, and along the Lewistown valley in Mifflin and Snyder counties."

In Perry county the outcrops of formation No. 5 are numerous and arranged in zigzags. The upper fossil ore and the lower iron bearing sandstone are plainly indicated by ridges upon the surface, and several good beds of ore occur in the Clinton sandstone and shale. The iron sandstone, with its block iron ore, is found on the lower Juniata and at other places in middle Pennsylvania. At the Susquehanna gap and along the crest of the Blue mountain it is eighty feet thick; twenty-five feet thick at Mifflintown; seven feet at Lewistown, and three feet at Mount Union. The report of 1892 describes the base of this sandstone on the Juniata as a "hard, block iron ore, about twenty-five feet thick, of good quality, but nowhere worked except near Millerstown."

Shade mountain, Blue ridge and Black Log mountain are surrounded by Clinton and Onondaga outcrops containing fossil ore beds, which have been worked to some extent along the south side of Shade mountain in Juniata county, and more extensively worked on the west side of the Black Log from Newton Hamilton southward to the Augwick valley. Orbisonia, Huntingdon county, is the center of the mining industry in this field.

Brown hematite ore deposits follow the outcrops of the middle Onondaga in the Huntingdon valley, which lies between Standing Stone and Tussey's mountain. A sample of this ore taken from an outcrop near Marklesburg showed nearly 45 per cent. iron and another sample nearly 60 per cent. Ten analyses of samples taken from the Danville ore beds in Penn and Walker townships of Huntingdon county showed from 49 to 55 per cent. iron. The Greenwood Furnace district in the northeastern part of Huntingdon county has been for years a mining

center of the Danville ores. The Danville beds were first worked in 1839 and the first furnace in that field was built by Chambers, Biddle & Company in 1843. The Saltillo fossil ore bed appears at places in the shales of the Onondaga formation along Tussey's mountain and is mined at Saltillo, near the south end of Jack's mountain.

In the middle Juniata valley in Mifflin county there are numerous deposits of fossil ore which were formerly profitably worked, when iron was reduced from ores by means of charcoal furnaces, but in recent years most of these workings have been discontinued. In this field, Joseph Snyder's ore bank, about four miles southwest of Yeagertown, was opened in 1845 in a vein of ore about eighteen inches thick. Some of the ore was taken to Lewistown, where it was pronounced good, but owing to lack of transportation facilities the deposits there were never fully developed. Keever's ore bank was located in a ravine in Ferguson's valley, about two miles southwest of Yeagertown. Six miles southwest of Yeagertown was John Cupple's ore bank. A mile farther southwest was McKee's bank, and a mile west of McKee's was John Sheehan's ore bank. In the first ravine west of Sheehan's were the McCord and Rothrock banks. Near Three Locks Wakefield & Cavenaugh operated an iron mine from 1853 to 1873, and during that time about 45,000 tons of ore were taken from the deposits. The Mineheart bank, four miles southwest of Lewistown, was opened in 1859 or 1860 by John Mineheart, who later transferred it to the Glamorgan Iron Company. Several thousand tons of ore were taken from this bank.

Dr. Henderson, in his report of the survey of 1839-40, mentions a bed of "brown, cellular hematite ore from eight to ten feet thick," belonging to the Marcellus formation south of Newport on the Juniata river. Professor Claypole, in his report on the geology of Perry county in 1885, says the Marcellus ore had then been mined in Limestone ridge south of Newport, near the old Juniata furnace and a mile north of New Bloomfield; in the iron ridge south and west of the old Perry furnace; in the Mahanoy ridge at New Bloomfield and three miles west of that town; in Bell's hill near Little Germany; in the Pisgah hills near the Oak Grove furnace; near the town of Landisburg and at a few other places in the county. Ore of the same character has been mined at Lewistown and McVeytown, in Mifflin county, and in the

from four to seven feet thick and lie immediately below the Marcellus vicinity of Orbisonia, Huntingdon county, where the deposits range black shales. The outcrop of this ore in the Huntingdon valley runs from Three Springs by way of Saltillo through the Hare valley and north to the Juniata at Mapleton.

Limestone has been formed from organic remains at some period in the remote past. Some of it is of coral growth, but most of the earth's great limestone deposits are fossiliferous and have been produced by sea animals. The fossil shells, etc., so frequently found in limestone bear witness to the fact that where such stone now exists was once the bed of a sea. The limestone of the Juniata valley belongs to either the Trenton or lower Helderberg formations. As early as 1870 the latter was quarried near Lewistown, and for this reason some authorities have conferred upon it the name of "Lewistown limestone." It lies under the Oriskany shale, and the deposits at Lewistown are about 140 feet in thickness. When burned, this limestone produces a fine quality of lime which has been extensively used for fluxing at iron furnaces. Some layers or ledges, rarely over one foot thick, consist of a hard blue limestone, excellent for building purposes. Below the Lewistown limestone lies the "water-lime," which in the Lewistown valley is from 450 to 470 feet in thickness. Much of it is hydraulic in character and some of it makes a fair grade of cement. In Perry county it is known as the "Bossardville limestone," and at Clark's mill in Center township it has been used in the manufacture of lime. The Marcellus limestone has also been burned in Perry county, especially in Madison township, and yields a good quality of lime. There are some pure limestone layers near Barree, Huntingdon county, but they are overlaid by 175 feet of shales. This formation may be seen in the Pennsylvania railroad cut a short distance east of Barree station.

Sandstones of different ages and varying qualities are found in every county in this field, though most of them are too soft for use as building stones. Oriskany sandstone is seen near the tops of the ridges. Bridgeport sandstone along Sherman's creek in Perry county has been used as rough building stone and similar deposits are known to exist near Landisburg in the same county. The Delaware flagstone series of the Catskill period furnish some good quarries near Liverpool, and the Hamilton sandstone has also been mined to some extent in

Perry county. The Medina sandstone has been used extensively by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as ballast.

Clay suitable for brickmaking exists in nearly every valley in the Juniata district, but the deposits have been only partially developed.

Two kinds of ocher—red and yellow—are found at various places. These are iron ores, more or less impure and capable of being easily reduced to powder, the red ocher being in composition the same as hematite and the yellow a limonite. Overlying the Oriskany sandstone in Perry county is a bed of iron ore of this character which has been utilized for mineral paint and is similar to the paint ore found in Rocky ridge at the Lehigh water gap.

Galena lead ore has been found in small quantities in the Onondaga shales and the Lower Helderberg limestone. The geological report for 1892 says: "A mile northeast of McConnellstown shafts were sunk and tunnels driven into the lowest hard limestones in Warrior's ridge, but only lumps of lead ore were found inclosed in veins of calcite ramifying through the lime rock, amounting in all to not a ton of lead ore. It is quite safe to predict that neither lead nor zinc will ever be profitably mined from this horizon in this district, nor in any other district of this formation in the State of Pennsylvania."

One of the most valuable mineral deposits in the Juniata valley is the glass sand found in the vicinity of Lewistown, Vineyard and McVeytown in Mifflin county, near Mapleton, Huntingdon county, and in some other places. The sand is the product of some of the rocks belonging to the Oriskany formation and is especially rich in silica, oxide of iron and alumina, which elements render it particularly available for the manufacture of glass. Large quantities of this sand are shipped to Pittsburgh and other glass-making centers.

(Further information regarding the development of the mineral resources of the four counties may be found in Chapter IX.)

CHAPTER II

ABORIGINAL INHABITANTS

The Mound-builders—Speculation Concerning Them—Relics in Juniata County—Description of by Professor Guss—Indian Groups at the Close of the Fifteenth Century—Their Distribution and Principal Tribes—The "Five Nations"—The Susquehannas—Their Prowess in War—Their Overthrow by the Iroquois—The Juniatas—Origin of Their Name—The Standing Stone—Its History and Traditions—The Tuscaroras—Driven to the Juniata Valley—The "Six Nations"—Indian Names of Natural Features.

WHO were the first inhabitants of North America? The question is more easily asked than answered. When the white man came he found here the Indian, with his past shrouded in tradition and mystery, and in various parts of the country there are curious relics of a more ancient race known as "Mound Builders," the most noted specimens being found in Wisconsin, Ohio and Tennessee. Much speculation has been indulged in with regard to the period when the Mound Builders were here. Some writers have maintained that the race was one of great antiquity. On some of the ancient earthworks great trees have been found growing—trees that were old when Columbus discovered America. Because of this fact, together with other evidences, the earliest investigators of the mounds advanced the theory of great age. More recent investigations, particularly those conducted under the auspices of the United States Bureau of Ethnology, have led to the conclusion that the Mound Builders were the immediate ancestors of the Indians, and that the time when they inhabited the country was not so remote as formerly supposed. Probably the most celebrated mound so far discovered is the Great Serpent, in Adams county, Ohio. This mound, which is in the form of a serpent, was once an ancient fortification and has been deemed of such importance to the study of archæology that the state has purchased the site in order that the ruins may be preserved.

There is very little evidence that the Mound Builders ever inhabited the Juniata valley. Flint arrow and spear heads, stone axes and other

implements have been found in a few places, but it is quite probable they represent the work of some ancient Indian tribe. Professor A. L. Guss gives the following account of a mound and fort found in Beale township, Juniata county:

"At Bryner's Bridge, two miles above Academia, there are the remains of an ancient Indian mound of human bones, and near by there was once an Indian fort. The mound is on the creek bottom, about one hundred yards from the north end of the bridge, on the upper side of the road, and now (1886) consists only of an unplowed spot, thirty feet long and twenty wide, grown up with wild plum bushes. Originally it was a huge sepulchre. Octogenarians living near informed the writer that they conversed with the original settlers concerning it, and were told that when they first saw it, it was as high as a hunter's cabin (fifteen feet), and that its base covered an eighth of an acre. Other old folks describe it as having been twelve feet high and one hundred feet in diameter, with an oval base. Ninety years ago there stood upon it a large elm tree. Some eighty years ago this property was owned by George Casner, who, with his sons, Frederick, Jacob and John, hauled out the greater portion of the mound and scattered it over the fields. An old lady says she saw the bottom all white with bleaching bones after it had rained. Even after this spoliation the mound was six feet high; but afterwards it was plowed over for a number of years until it became nearly level. Students from the academy frequented it for teeth and other relics. Quite a number of stone axes and flint arrow-heads, pipes and other relics were exhumed, all of which have been lost sight of and carried away. It is believed by intelligent old citizens that this mound was the result of some terrible battle between two hostile tribes, who thus summarily disposed of their dead.

"At the lower end of the bottom, Doyle's Mill Run enters the creek. Its bank on the side next the mound, for some distance, has a perpendicular cliff about twenty-five feet high. Between this cliff and the high bank bordering the bottom, at the edge of the swamp, there is an elevated flat of perhaps twenty acres, of triangular shape, extending on the west to a high ridge, the end of which is opposite the mound. This elevated point between the run and swamp is called the Old Fort Field. The point of the Fort Field is down the creek and about three hundred or four hundred yards below the mound. No one knows how long the name Old Fort Field has been in use. There are three things about this field that deserve notice, and, as in the case of the mound, it is a pity that they were not described by a competent scholar before they were obliterated.

"1. There was an earth-work thrown up, from the cliff on the run to the creek bottom bank, enclosing about three acres of the elevated point, which, by nature and art, was thus rendered perfectly inaccessible. Persons yet living saw this earthen bank when it was three feet high. It was semicircular in form, with the concave side next the point of the elevated land. It was composed entirely of ground and had clever saplings growing upon it. By frequent plowing and cultivation it has now become almost entirely obliterated.

"2. Within this enclosure Mr. Milliken, some years ago, plowed up an old fire-hearth or altar, composed of flat, smooth creek stones, on which rested a quantity of charcoal and ashes, articles which are almost indestructible. Such altars among the Ohio mound-builders are not regarded as mere fire-places, but probably connected with the council-house or sacrificial devotions.

"3. One of the most interesting remains of this fort or ancient fortified village is a series of 'steps' cut in the rock, near the point of the enclosure, leading down to Doyle's Run. These steps were very distinct to the first settlers, and are, in fact, yet well defined. Neighboring children used to go to 'play at the Indian stone steps.' These steps could not have been formed by any process of nature, such as the crumblings of alternate seams of the strata, for the rock here is tilted on its edge and admits of no lateral cleavage.

"We have here the earth-work, the hearth and the carved steps, and their proximity to the mound certainly links their history together. Was this a military fort, and are the bones the result of a battle fought there, or was it simply a fortified village and the bones the natural accumulation of successive burials?"

The Black Log valley, in Huntingdon county, was once a favorite hunting ground for the Indians. On Sandy ridge, about two miles north of Orbisonia, may still be seen faint traces of an old burial ground, while not far distant is a cave in which there is a chamber supported by pillars, and which once contained many bones, implements, ornaments of teeth, etc. A burial ground used by the natives at a more recent date is located on a knoll near the town of Orbisonia. Here flint arrowheads, stone hatchets or tomahawks, pieces of flint and other relics have been found in abundance.

At the time Columbus made his first voyage to the New World the continent of North America was inhabited by four great groups or families of Indians, each of which was composed of a number of subordinate tribes. In the far north were the Eskimo, a sluggish people

who lived in huts of ice or snow and subsisted largely upon fish. South of the Eskimo were the Algonquian group, or Algonquins, occupying a large triangle roughly bounded by the Atlantic coast, a line drawn from Labrador to the western end of Lake Superior, and a line from that point to the coast near the mouth of the Savannah river. South of the Algonquins and east of the Mississippi river were the Muskhogean tribes, the principal of which were the Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws and Seminoles. To the west of the Mississippi and occupying the great valley of the Missouri river lay the Siouan group, which included the Sioux, Iowas, Pawnees, Blackfeet and Sauks and Foxes, the wildest of all the North American Indians. In the far west were the Shoshonean and Athapascan tribes, the best known of which were the Shoshones, Snakes and Comanches.

The members of the central, southern and western groups all possessed the same physical characteristics—the red or copper-colored skin, coarse, straight black hair and high cheek bones. They were rarely corpulent, strong, athletic and enduring, swift on foot and skillful in handling a canoe. Keen-eyed and observant, they could follow a trail through the forest, where a civilized man could hardly see that a leaf or a blade of grass had been disturbed. As friends they were true and faithful, but as enemies they were cruel and treacherous. A few practiced the art of agriculture in a primitive way, raising a limited quantity of corn, beans, etc., but the majority lived by the chase. In some tribes the people built log huts, but the wigwam or tepee was the most common form of dwelling. This was constructed by arranging poles in the form of a circle, lashing them together at the top and then covering this rude framework with skins. A flap of one of the skins formed the door, and the only method of warming the interior was to build a fire upon the ground in the middle of the wigwam, allowing the smoke to escape through a hole at the top. Frequently a number of wigwams would be erected close together, the whole surrounded by a stockade, thus constituting a village. Their implements and weapons were of the most primitive character, usually of flint or other stone, and their clothing was generally composed of the skins of animals slain during the hunt, though some wove blankets of buffalo hair.

The Indians inhabiting Pennsylvania and the surrounding states,

as well as all of New England, belonged to the Algonquian group. Along the southern shore of Lake Ontario, extending from east to west in the order named, were the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas and Senecas. These five tribes, all of Iroquoian stock, entered into a confederacy about the beginning of the seventeenth century and were known as the "Five Nations." South of them were the Delawares and Susquehannas, occupying lands along the rivers which still bear their names. West of the Five Nations, along the eastern shore of Lake Huron, were the Hurons and occupying the country now comprising the State of Ohio were the Wyandots, Miamis, Shawnees and some minor tribes.

Just when the confederacy of the Five Nations was formed is uncertain. The Jesuit Relations (1659) tell of a tradition that, at a time before the first English settlements were made in America, the Susquehannas almost exterminated the Mohawks in a ten years' war. Some historians assert that the defeated Mohawks appealed to their kindred tribes along the shore of Lake Ontario for assistance, and that this led to the establishment of the Five Nations. Captain John Smith, who explored the Chesapeake bay in 1608, says the Susquehannas and Mohawks were then at war with each other. The Susquehannas were evidently a powerful and war-like tribe. Kelker's History of Dauphin County says that "in 1633 they were at war with the Algonquin tribes on the Delaware, maintaining their supremacy by butchery." A few years later they became engaged in a war with the tribes in Maryland and Virginia and in 1642 Governor Calvert, of Maryland, issued a proclamation declaring them public enemies. In 1647 the Hurons, although of Iroquoian stock, were on the verge of being extinguished by the Five Nations, when the Susquehannas sent to them an offer of assistance against the common enemy. At that time the Susquehannas numbered 1,300 warriors "trained to the use of fire-arms and European modes of war by three Swedish soldiers, whom they had obtained to instruct them." For some reason the friendly offer was declined and the Hurons were almost completely destroyed as a tribe.

Egle's History of Pennsylvania says that in 1656 "The Iroquois, grown insolent by their success in almost annihilating their kindred tribes north and south of Lake Erie, provoked a war with the Susquehannas, plundering their hunters on Lake Ontario . . . and

though the Susquehannas had some of their people killed near their town, they in turn pressed the Cayugas so hard that some of them retreated across Lake Ontario to Canada. They also kept the Senecas in such alarm that they no longer ventured to carry their peltries to New York, except in caravans escorted by six hundred men, who even took a most circuitous route. A law of Maryland, passed May 1, 1661, authorized the governor of that province to aid the Susquehannas."

In April, 1663, the Five Nations, chagrined by their repeated defeats, appealed to the French for assistance and at the same time sent an army of 1,600 men against the Susquehanna fort, fifty miles from the mouth of the river bearing that name. Although the invaders outnumbered the Susquehannas two to one, they were repulsed and "pursued with great slaughter."

According to the Relations, the Susquehannas were completely overthrown in 1675, but the account fails to state who were the victorious conquerors of the little remnant of this once formidable tribe. It is a well established fact in history, however, that the Iroquois claimed, "by right of conquest," all the lands on the Susquehanna and its branches and sold them to William Penn and his successors.

Contemporary with the Susquehannas and dwelling west of them was a tribe of Indians known to early historians by various names. Prior to the eighteenth century western Pennsylvania was an unknown region to the white man. No trader or adventurer had yet extended his journeys that far from the coast and all that can be learned of this early tribe is based only on tradition. On Smith's map of 1608 they are referred to as the "Attaocks"; eight years later Hendricksen made a map on which this tribe appears as the "Iottecas"; the Plantagenet Pamphlet of 1648 calls them the "Ihon a Does"; and on Visscher's map of 1655 they are given the name of "Onajutta-Haga." All these terms were finally crystallized into "Juniata," by which name the river running through the country they once inhabited is still known. The Juniatas were of Iroquois stock and the tribal name is derived from that language. Professor A. L. Guss, who devoted considerable time to the study of Indian legends and traditions, says: "The name Juniata, like Oneida, is derived from *onenhia, onenya* or *onia,* a stone, and *kaniote,* to be upright or elevated, being a contraction and corruption of the compound." Due to the fact that the names Juniata and

Oneida were derived from the same source, some writers have suggested that the latter tribe once inhabited the Juniata valley, or at least the tribe living along the Juniata river in early days was a part of the Oneidas. There is no evidence to show that the Oneidas ever were a resident tribe in the Juniata valley, and it is probably only a coincidence that the two cognate tribes adopted names similar in sound and meaning.

It is believed that the Juniata or Standing Stone people had their great council fire where the city of Huntingdon is now located. Here they erected a pillar of stone—quite likely to commemorate the fact, as they believed, that it was upon that spot the Great Spirit caused them to spring from mother earth like the trees of the forest. The first mention in the white man's history of the Standing Stone is in a journal of Conrad Weiser, Indian agent and interpreter, recording the events of a journey from his home in Berks county, Pennsylvania, to the forks of the Allegheny and Muskingum rivers. The entry in this journal for August 18, 1748, says: "Had a great rain in the afternoon; came within two miles of Standing Stone, twenty-four miles." Five or six years later John Harris, the founder of Harrisburg, visited the spot and described the stone as "about fourteen feet high and six inches square." In 1843 Sherman Day gathered all the traditions possible concerning the stone. He says it was "four inches thick by eight inches wide," and adds: "The tribe regarded this stone with superstitious veneration, and a tradition is said to have existed among them that if the stone should be taken away the tribe would be dispersed, but that so long as it should stand they would prosper." The souvenir edition of "Historic Huntingdon," published in 1909, says: "Arching around a tall, slim pillar of stone covered with hieroglyphics, were wigwams or lodges of the browned sons of the forest. . . . The stone referred to, which was supposed to bear in its cabalistic inscriptions a record of the history and achievements of the tribe, was regarded with great veneration by the natives, and its conspicuous position and appearance led the white visitors to designate the locality by the name 'Standing Stone.' This stone stood above Second street between the Pennsylvania railroad and the river, on or near No. 208 Allegheny street," etc.

The real history of the original standing stone will probably never

STANDING STONE.

FROM A PAINTING BY JOHN CHAPLIN.

be known. Years before the white man came to the Juniata valley, the tribe who erected it had been overthrown by the Five Nations. There is no well authenticated account of the conquest, but the journals of the Jesuit missionaries among the Hurons and Iroquois tell of expeditions of great war parties to the southward and that they returned with many prisoners. No doubt these prisoners were Juniatas and that the tribe was annihilated by the Iroquois confederacy. For half a century or more the entire Juniata region then remained without a resident tribe and was used by the conquerors as a hunting ground. Then the Tuscaroras were permitted to settle there and later the Shawnees and Delawares were allowed to dwell there for a time. Heckewelder, a missionary among the latter Indians, in speaking of the Juniata river, says: "This word is of the Six Nations. The Delawares say *Yuchniada* or *Chuchniada*. The Iroquois had a path leading direct to a settlement of the Shawnees residing somewhere on this river; I understood where Bedford is. Juniata is an Iroquois word, unknown now."

The same authority refers to the standing stone as follows: "*Achsinnick* is the proper name for this place. The word alludes to large rocks standing separate and where no other is near. I know four places within 500 miles which have this name, two of which are large and high rocks in rivers. For noted places where a small rock is they give the name *Achsinnessink*, the place of the small rocks."

The Juniatas were vanquished and lost their identity as a tribe prior to 1675, and the Delawares did not come into the valley until about 1725. Professor Guss is of the opinion that when they came they adopted the old name for the stream, and upon arriving at the site of Huntingdon they translated it to their own language as Achsinnick. Says he: "The old totem-post, it appears, remained. This, and the traveling Iroquois on their hunting and marauding expeditions, kept alive the story of the extirpated tribe. It was handed down to the white people, who never saw or heard of the old maps, or if they did, they could not have recognized the root and meaning of the term. At this place the traditions had been kept alive for over one hundred years, but somewhat corrupted by explanatory innovations."

When the Indians left the valley after the purchase of 1754, they either destroyed the stone or carried it away with them. After their departure the settlers erected a second stone upon the site of the original

one. According to Rev. Philip Fithian, who visited Huntingdon in 1775, this stone was "a tall stone column or pillar nearly square . . . seven feet above the ground." It bore the name of John Lukens, surveyor general, with the date 1768, and also the names of Charles Lukens, assistant surveyor general, Thomas Smith, a brother of Rev. William Smith, and some others. This stone was later destroyed—one account says by some rowdies while on a drunken frolic. A part of it is still in the possession of E. C. Summers, of Huntingdon. Subsequently a third stone was erected. It stands at the junction of Penn and Third streets and bears a tablet upon which is the following inscription: "Onajutta—Juniata—Achsinnic. Standing Stone erected September 8, 1896, as a Memorial of the Ancient Standing Stone removed by the Indians in 1754."

Following the Juniatas, the next tribe to acquire a habitat in the Juniata valley were the Tuscaroras. When the first white people came to North Carolina they found the Tuscarora Indians along the Tar, Neuse and Pamlico rivers. There were also Tuscarora settlements on the headwaters of the Cape Fear, Roanoke and James rivers. Their traditions show that they were descended from the same stock as the Iroquois and that some time in the far distant past they lived in New York with some of the tribes that constituted the Five Nations. In one of their traditions they are called the "Real People" and it is set forth that their origin was in the northern regions. After many conflicts with giants and monsters along the St. Lawrence river they formed a confederacy and took possession of the country south of the Great Lakes. In a war among the northern tribes some years later several families of the "Real People" concealed themselves in a cave. There Tarenyawagon, the Holder of the Heavens, appeared to them and led them down the Hudson to the sea, where the North Carolina branch became detached and drifted southward. As in other Indian tribes, they were divided into families named after animals, such as the bear, wolf, turtle, beaver, deer, eel and snipe. The men were not permitted to marry a woman of the same clan or gens, and all descent was reckoned in the female line, in which the military and civil chieftainships were hereditary. Those in North Carolina depended more upon the products of their fields than did their northern brethren, and

raised large quantities of corn, beans, potatoes, tobacco and other vegetables.

Lawson's "History of North Carolina," written in 1710 and published in London a few years later, says of the Tuscaroras: "They have many amiable qualities. They are really better to us than we have ever been to them, as they freely give us of their victuals at their quarters, while we let them walk by our doors hungry, and do not often relieve them. We look upon them with disdain and scorn, and think them little better than beasts in human form; while, with all our religion and education, we possess more moral deformities than these people do."

At the time Lawson wrote the tribe "had fifteen towns and twelve hundred warriors, making a population of about six thousand persons." The "moral deformities" of the white people who settled North Carolina were such that they did not recognize the right of the natives to the soil, but took possession of the lands without purchase and by force if necessary. In these circumstances it is not surprising that in time the ire of the Tuscaroras was aroused and that they entered into a conspiracy with the adjacent tribes to expel the trespassers. September 22, 1711, was the day of the general uprising. The whites were slaughtered without regard to age or sex, and those who sought shelter in the forests were hunted all night by the light of torches. Assistance came from South Carolina and Virginia, and a relentless war against the Tuscaroras was inaugurated. The Indians fortified themselves near the present city of Newbern, but were driven from their position with a loss of about one hundred killed and the survivors were forced to agree to terms of peace dictated by the victors, who were more magnanimous than might be expected.

Subsequently some of the Tuscaroras were captured and sold into slavery, and in the spring of 1713 hostilities were resumed by the tribe. Again South Carolina came to the rescue of the settlers. On March 26, 1713, the Indians were defeated in a hard fought battle on the Neuse river. A large number of their warriors was killed and about eight hundred captured and sold as slaves. An active campaign of three months followed, when the Tuscaroras were driven from their lands and villages and sought "a refuge on the Juniata, in a secluded interior near the Susquehanna, in Pennsylvania."

Such, in brief, was the manner in which the Tuscaroras became a resident tribe in the Juniata valley. Here they were under the protection of the Five Nations, as may be seen from a speech by one of the Iroquois chiefs at a conference with Governor Hunter, of New York, September 20, 1714. "We acquaint you," said the Iroquois orator, "that the Tuscarora Indians are come to shelter themselves among the Five Nations. They were of us, and went from us long ago, and are now returned and promise to live peaceably among us."

Just when the Tuscaroras left the valley is uncertain. That they were still living there in 1720 is shown by a correspondence between the president of the New York council and Governor Spottswood, of Virginia. Late in the year 1719 the former wrote to the governors of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and Carolina that the Five Nations felt that they had been "slighted by the governments to the southward," and suggested the advisability of the governors of the colonies named coming to Albany for the purpose of holding a treaty conference. Governor Spottswood declined the invitation in a letter filled with sarcasm, in which he referred to the Five Nations as follows: "In the years 1712 and 1713 they were actually in these parts assisting the Tuscarorouroes, who had massacred in cold blood some hundreds of the English and were then warring against us; and they have at this very day the chief murderers, with the greatest part of that nation, seated under their protection near Susquehanna river, whither they removed them when they found they could no longer support them against the force which the English brought upon them in these parts."

A few years later, about 1722 or 1723, the tribe was admitted into full fellowship with the Iroquois confederacy, which from that time was known as the "Six Nations." It would appear, however, that some of the Tuscaroras continued to reside in the Juniata valley for several years after the amalgamation of the tribe with those in New York. On May 27, 1753, John O'Neal wrote from Carlisle to the governor of Pennsylvania that "a large number of Delawares, Shawnees and Tuscaroras continue in this vicinity, the greater number having gone to the west."

After the purchase of 1754 the Indians gradually departed from the valley of the Juniata, leaving the white man in undisputed possession. But the names they gave to some of the natural features of the country

are still in use. Such words as Juniata, Kishacoquillas, Mahantango, Tuscarora, and a host of other names as applied to the mountains, vales and streams of central Pennsylvania, stand as mute reminders of a departed race.

CHAPTER III

THE ERA OF SETTLEMENT

Early Spanish Explorations—Captain John Smith—First White Men in Pennsylvania—Overlapping Grants—Swedish and Dutch Purchases—First Settlement in Pennsylvania—William Penn—The Proprietary Government—The Great Treaty—Early Traders West of the Susquehanna—First Mention of the Juniata Valley—Treaty of 1736—Shickalamy—Kishacoquillas—Indian Towns—Ohesson—Assunnepachla—Treaty of 1749—The Squatters—Burning Their Cabins—Licensed Traders—George Croghan—Murder of Armstrong, Smith and Arnold—Captain Jack—James Patterson—Andrew Montour—Peter Shaver—French Intrigue—Treaty of 1754—Indian Discontent over Boundary—A New Treaty—The Land Office Opened—First Authorized Settlements in the Valley.

FOR more than a century after the first voyage of Columbus few attempts were made to found permanent settlements in the New World. During that time expeditions sent out by the different European nations explored the entire coast-line of the United States and some of them penetrated far into the interior. At an early date some Spaniards visited the Chesapeake bay, where they learned from the Indians of a great river which flowed into the northern part of the bay. The Indians told them that by going up this river a distance of eighty leagues, then following a smaller stream westward and crossing the mountains, they would come to a great river flowing southward. Although the account of the expedition is imperfect in many particulars and the description of the streams is somewhat vague, there is little doubt that the rivers referred to are the Susquehanna and Juniata, while the great river beyond the mountains is the Ohio. This information, meager and unsatisfactory as it is, was probably the first gained by white men of the interior of Pennsylvania.

In 1608 Captain John Smith, of the Jamestown colony in Virginia, explored the Chesapeake bay and visited the mouth of the Susquehanna, which the Indians told him issued "from some mighty mountains betwixt two seas." Six years after Smith's expedition three Dutch

traders from the post at Albany crossed over to the headwaters of the Susquehanna and descended that stream for some distance. It is believed that these three Dutchmen were the first of the Caucasian race to set foot upon Pennsylvania soil.

Owing to a lack of accurate maps and a definite knowledge of the country, the land grants made by the English government frequently overlapped each other. The territory now forming the State of Pennsylvania was included in the Virginia grant of 1606 and by the New England charter of 1620. The southern portion was covered by the Maryland grant of 1632 and the northern part by the Connecticut grant of 1662. The Dutch also claimed the territory by virtue of Henry Hudson's discovery of the Delaware bay and river in 1609. Samuel Smith, in his "History of the Colony of Nova Caesaria, or New Jersey," says: "In 1627 the Swedes made their appearance in this region, and soon thereafter purchased of some Indians (but whether of such as had the proper right to convey is not said) the land from Cape Inlopen to the Falls of Delaware, on both sides of the river, which they called New Swedeland stream and made presents to the Indian chiefs to obtain peaceable possession of the land so purchased."

There is some doubt as to the accuracy of the above date. George Smith, in his "History of Delaware County, Pennsylvania," says that the Swedes made no settlements on the Delaware until after 1631. In 1638 Peter Minuet, who had gone over from the Dutch to the Swedes, established a fort and trading post called Christina, near the mouth of Minquas creek, and at the same time purchased of the Indians all the west side of the Delaware river as far up as Trenton. Thus the Swedes got all the land from Cape Henlopen to the falls "and as much inward from the river as they may want." This transaction is believed by some writers to be the one referred to by Samuel Smith, though it did not take place until eleven years after the date mentioned in his work.

The first settlement in Pennsylvania was made by the Swedes near Philadelphia in 1643. On September 25, 1646, the Dutch purchased a tract of land including part of the site of Philadelphia and overlapping, to some extent, the Swedish purchase of 1638. This brought about a conflict of claims and in 1655 the Swedish authority was overthrown by Peter Stuyvesant. Nine years later the Duke of York con-

quered New Netherland and after that the settlements on the Delaware were under English control.

Sir William Penn, father of the founder of Pennsylvania, was a distinguished admiral in the British navy in Oliver Cromwell's day and at his death left claims against the English government amounting to £16,000 for money advanced and arrearages of salary. These claims descended to his son William, who, while a student at Oxford, became a Quaker and for some time paid little or no attention to their adjustment. At last, in 1680, being desirous of securing a location where the Quakers could worship unmolested according to their peculiar belief, he asked King Charles II. to grant him "letters patent for a tract of land in America, lying north of Maryland, on the east bounded by the Delaware river, on the west limited as Maryland, and northward to extend as far as plantable." After several conferences concerning boundary lines, etc., a charter was granted on March 4, 1681, and confirmed by royal proclamation the following month. The extent of the province was three degrees of latitude from north to south, between "the beginning of the fortieth degree of northern latitude and the beginning of the three and fortieth degree of northern latitude," and extending westward five degrees of longitude from the Delaware river, except "all within a circle drawn twelve miles distant from New Castle, northward and westward, to the beginning of the fortieth degree of northern latitude." On April 8, 1681, Penn addressed to the inhabitants of the region included in his grant the following proclamation:

"My Friends: I wish you all happiness here and hereafter. These are to let you know that it hath pleased God, in his providence, to cast you within my lot and care. It is a business that, though I never undertook before, yet God hath given me an understanding of my duty, and an honest mind to do it uprightly. I hope you will not be troubled at your change, and the King's choice, for you are now fixed, at the mercy of no governor that comes to make his fortune great. You shall be governed by laws of your own making, and live a free, and, if you will, a sober and industrious people. I shall not usurp the right of any, or oppress his person. God has furnished me with a better resolution, and has given me his grace to keep it. In short, whatever sober and free men can reasonably desire for security and improvement of their happiness, I shall heartily comply with, and in five months resolve, if it please God, to see you. In the meantime, pray sub-

mit to the commands of my deputy, so far as they are consistent with the law, and pay him those dues that formerly you paid to the order of the Governor of New York, for my use and benefit; and so I beseech God to direct you in the way of righteousness, and therein prosper you and your children after you."

The deputy referred to by Penn was his cousin, William Markham, who came over in 1681. On July 15, 1682, he made a treaty with the Indians for lands along the Delaware river. Penn arrived in the province on October 27, 1682, and before the end of that year held the "Great Treaty" at Shakamaxon. That treaty marked the beginning of a course in dealing with the Indians of which Cyrus Thomas, in the Eighteenth Annual Report of the United States Bureau of Ethnology, says: "The task of writing up in general terms the policy of Pennsylvania during its colonial history is a pleasant one, first, because it seldom varied, so far as it related to its lands, from that consistent with honor and justice; and, second, because it was so uniform that a comparatively brief statement will suffice to present all that is necessary to be said."

Penn returned to England in 1684, but before his departure he took steps for the purchase of lands on the Susquehanna river from the Five Nations of Indians, who had conquered the native tribes. The Five Nations lived in New York and Penn engaged Thomas Dongan, then governor of that province, to negotiate the purchase of "all that tract of land lying on both sides of the river Susquehanna and the lakes adjacent, in or near the Province of Pennsylvania." Governor Dongan made the purchase and conveyed the lands to Penn on January 13, 1696, for one hundred pounds sterling. Some of the Indians refused to confirm the transaction, and upon Penn's return to the colony he concluded articles of agreement with the Susquehanna and other tribes on April 23, 1701, in which they acknowledged the validity of the Dongan deed. The lands on the west side of the river were still claimed by the Five Nations, however, until 1736. In the summer of that year a great council was held by the tribes in New York and the sachems and head men were authorized to go to Philadelphia and adjust all claims and demands. Accordingly, on October 11, 1736, twenty-three chiefs of the Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Seneca, Cayuga, Tuscarora, Delaware and Shawnee tribes made a deed to John, Thomas and Richard Penn, conveying to them "all the said river Susquehanna with the lands

lying on both sides thereof, to extend eastward as far as the heads of the branches or springs which run into the said Susquehanna, and all lands lying on the west side of the said river to the setting of the sun, and to extend from the mouth of said river, northward, up the same to the hills or mountains, called in the language of said nations, Tayamentasachta, and by the Delaware Indians the Kekachtannin hills."

Prior to that time a few adventurous characters had penetrated into the region west of the Susquehanna and established trading posts. As early as 1704 James Le Tort, Joseph Jessup, Peter Bazalian, Martin Chartier and Nicholas, all Frenchmen, or in the employ of the French, were trading with the Indians along the Susquehanna and passing via of the Juniata valley and Kittaning Point to the Great Indian rendezvous at the head of the Ohio river. In January, 1705, John Harris received a license from the commissioners of property to "seat himself on the Susquehanna, and to erect such buildings as are necessary for his trade." In 1733 he received a patent for three hundred acres of land where the city of Harrisburg now stands. James Le Tort located at Carlisle in 1720 and traded with the Indians as far west as the Allegheny river. Two years later "William Wilkins was one hundred and fifty miles up the Susquehanna trading for his master, John Cartlidge. Edmund Cartlidge, Henry Baly and Jonah Davenport also traded between the Susquehanna and Allegheny rivers as early as 1727. John Petty and Henry Smith were trading with the Indians in the vicinity of Shamokin in 1728, and probably for some time before that date.

The first historical mention of the Juniata valley is found in the records of a council held in Philadelphia on July 3, 1727, with the chiefs of the Five Nations, who requested "That there may be no settlements made up the Sasquehannah higher than Pextan (John Harris' settlement where Harrisburg now is), and that none of the settlers thereabouts be suffered to sell or keep any rum there, for that being the road by which their people go out to war, they are apprehensive of mischief if they meet with liquor in these parts. They desire also, for the same reasons, that none of the traders be allowed to carry any rum into the remoter parts where James Le Tort trades—that is, Allegany on the branch of the Ohio. And this they desire may be taken notice of, as the mind of the chiefs of all the Five Nations, for it is all those nations that now speak by them to all our people."

To this request, which was rendered in English by Madame Montour as interpreter, Governor Patrick Gordon replied as follows:

"We have not hitherto allowed any settlement to be made above Pextan, but, as the young people grow up, they will spread of course, yet it will not be very speedily. The Governor, however, will give orders to them all to be civil to those of the Five Nations as they pass that way, though it would be better if they would pass Sasquehannah above the mountains. And the sale of rum shall be prohibited both there and at Alegany; but the woods are so thick and dark we can not see what is done in them. The Indians may stave any rum they find in the woods, but, as has been said, they must not drink or carry any away."

From the beginning it was Penn's policy to prevent the white people from encroaching upon the Indian domain. To this end it was ordered on October 14, 1700, "That if any person presumes to buy any land of the natives within the limits of this province and territories without leave from the proprietary thereof every such purchase shall be void and of no effect." Penn's death occurred in England on July 30, 1718, and in time the above order was found to be insufficient to restrain ambitious persons from buying, or attempting to buy, lands from the Indians. Not infrequently they went on the land and took possession without even the formality of a purchase. To stop this practice the assembly, on October 14, 1729, passed an act much more stringent in its provisions. Up to that time the boundaries of the various tracts of land purchased from the natives had not always been clearly set forth, and in the deed of October 11, 1736, seven years later, the western boundary was fixed as "the setting of the sun"—a statement which probably meant only that the line was undecided and indefinite. In the treaty of August 22, 1749, by which the Indians ceded to the proprietaries of Pennsylvania a large tract lying between the Delaware and Susquehanna rivers, the boundaries of the purchase were more clearly defined. These facts are mentioned in this connection for the reason that the intruders called "squatters" often set up as a defense the claim that they did not know they were beyond the limits of the lands sold to the provincial authorities.

During the early negotiations for the lands along and west of the Susquehanna there were two Indians whose influence was powerful in

preserving friendly relations between the white men and the Indian inhabitants. One of these was Shickalamy and the other was Kishacoquillas (both names are spelled in a variety of ways). Shickalamy has been described as "the viceroy of the Six Nations, maintaining a balance of power between the different tribes and between the Indians and whites, acting as agent of the Iroquois confederacy in all affairs of state and war." When the white men first came in contact with him he was living on the west side of the Susquehanna a few miles south of Lewisburg, at a place known for a long time as "Shickalamy's Old Town." Later he removed to Sunbury, where he continued to reside until his death in April, 1749. He never drank enough "fire-water" to become intoxicated—if he drank at all—and was received into the Moravian church. He had his two sons baptized, calling one John Petty, after the trader of that name, and the other James Logan, after the provincial secretary. Shickalamy was a descendant of the ancient tribe known as the Minequas, Susquehannocks or Conestogas, but was regarded as a chief of the Oneidas. His son, Logan, was a Cayuga chief, owing to the Indian custom that all positions of rank or power descended through the female line. Logan became renowned in history as "the Mingo chief" and a spring of fine water in Mifflin county still bears his name. Upon the death of Shickalamy he was succeeded by his son, John Taghnaghdoarus, who was one of the signers of the deed of July 6, 1754.

Kishacoquillas was a Shawnee chief and is first mentioned in the fall of 1731 by James Le Tort and Jonah Davenport, in connection with the operations of one Cavalier, an agent of the French, who was operating among the Indians in the Juniata valley. Their report contains the names and brief descriptions of two Indian towns upon the Juniata river, to wit:

"Ohesson upon Choniata, distant from Sasquehanna 60 miles; Shawanese, 20 families, 60 men, chief, Kissikahquelas.

"Assunnepachla upon Choniata, distant about 100 miles by water and 50 by land from Ohesson; Delawares, 12 families, 36 men."

Those who have investigated the subject most carefully agree that Ohesson was at the mouth of the Kishacoquillas creek on the site now occupied by the borough of Lewistown, and that Assunnepachla was

where Frankstown, Blair county, is now located. There is no authentic account of any other Indian towns or settlements along the Juniata.

Professor A. L. Guss says of Kishacoquillas: "He appears to have been one of the more decent and peaceable of the turbulent and treacherous Shawnees." He remained loyal to the proprietary government when most of his own tribe and the Delawares went over to the French in a body and no inducements could cause him to lift the hatchet against the friends or supporters of Father Onas, as the Indians called William Penn. He died in August, 1754, at the Half Falls on the Susquehanna, and the following May Colonel John Armstrong gave the name of Kishacoquillas to the valley in which the old chief lived until a short time before his death.

By the treaty of 1749 the boundary between the white man's possessions and the Indian lands was fixed at the Keckacktany or Blue mountains, also called the Endless hills, north and west of which the lands belonged to the Indians. In the spring of that year, some months before the treaty was made, a number of adventurous white men crossed over the Endless hills with the intention of establishing homes upon the Indian hunting grounds. William White, George and William Galloway, David Huddleston, George Cahoon and a few others were located on the Juniata, in what is now Juniata county; Simon Girty (father of the noted renegade), James and Thomas Parker, James Murray, Richard Kirkpatrick, John Cowan and several others settled about the same time on Sherman's creek in Perry county; Robert Hagg, Samuel Bigham, James and John Grey settled in the Tuscarora valley, and along the west side of the Susquehanna between Penn's creek and the mouth of the Juniata there were several small settlements of squatters. A few had found their way to the vicinity of Aughwick, Huntingdon county. Lytle says:

"In the spring of 1749, as early as the month of April, more than thirty families had settled west of the Kittatinny, and more were coming daily, some of them to the head waters of the Juniata, along the path that led to Ohio. In February, 1750, according to the statement of Governor Hamilton, they had reached the foot of the Allegheny mountains."

Both the Six Nations and the Delawares protested against this encroachment upon their lands and demanded the expulsion of the

squatters. They also suggested that a few trustworthy persons be stationed west of the mountains, with authority from the governor to remove any trespasser who might attempt to locate upon the forbidden ground. In order to prevent an open rupture between the Indians and the provincial authorities, the latter deemed it necessary to take some decisive action. A proclamation from the government, carried to the intruders by Conrad Weiser, had been disregarded, and in May, 1750, Richard Peters, the provincial secretary, accompanied by the undersheriff and justices of the newly established county of Cumberland, went to enforce the commands of the proclamation. Along the Juniata, in the Sherman's creek and Tuscarora valleys, at Aughwick and in other places the squatters were driven out and their cabins burned. At Aughwick Peter Falconer, Samuel Perry, John Charleton and Nicholas De Long were placed under bonds to appear at the next county court at Shippensburg and to remove with their families from the Indian domain. Charleton's cabin was burned. Near the line between Huntingdon and Fulton counties the destruction wrought by the expedition was so great that the place still bears the name of "Burnt Cabins." In his report, Peters gives as a reason for the burning of the dwellings that, if they were not destroyed, they would tempt the trespassers to return again, or encourage others to come and occupy them. In his report he also makes mention of Frederick Star and two or three other Germans having been driven from the Juniata in 1743.

In the meantime several traders had been licensed to carry on a traffic with the Indians west of the Endless hills. George Croghan, an Irishman by birth and a conspicuous character on the frontier in early days, was given his trader's license in 1744. Four years later he purchased land and became a resident of Cumberland county. In 1750 he was one of the magistrates of that county and accompanied Secretary Peters in his visits to the squatters. Soon after that he removed to Aughwick (now Shirleysburg), where he continued to reside for several years. He appears to have been always on friendly terms with the Indians, for at a conference held at Carlisle in 1753 the Indians requested that any presents intended for them should be sent to "George Croghan's house at Juniata."

John Hart also received a trader's license in 1744 and established a "feeding and lodging place" where the borough of Alexandria, Hunt-

ingdon county, is now located. He did not effect a permanent settlement, however, but his place gave name to the Hartslog valley. The Indians did not resent the presence of such men as Croghan and Hart, for the traders never cleared off the timber and drove away the game as did the squatters.

Another active trader of this period was John (commonly called Jack) Armstrong. Most of his trade was with the Indians living along the Susquehanna above Peter's mountain, but it appears that he also traded with the Delawares in the Juniata valley. Some time in the year 1744 Armstrong and two of his assistants, James Smith and Woodworth Arnold, were foully murdered at the place known as Jack's narrows, in Huntingdon county. According to the story of the old chief, Shickalamy, the deed was committed by a Delaware Indian named Musemeelin, who owed Armstrong some skins, for which the trader seized a horse and a rifle belonging to Musemeelin to hold as security for the payment of the debt. This so incensed the Indian that, accompanied by two young men under the pretense of going on a bear hunt, he followed Armstrong and his two companions to the narrows, where he killed all three, the two young Indians taking no part in the murder.

There is a somewhat fanciful story of an eccentric character called Captain Jack, who, about the time of Armstrong's murder, or shortly afterward, took up his residence in the Aughwick valley. He has been described as "a man of almost herculean proportions, with extremely swarthy complexion." By some he was supposed to be a half-breed Indian and by others a quadroon. Upon returning home from one of his hunting excursions he found his wife and two children murdered and his cabin reduced to ashes. From that time he avoided the habitations of civilized man, lived in caves or hollow logs, and devoted his life to avenging his wrongs by killing every Indian he could find. His peculiar mode of living and his daring deeds inspired the savages with terror and gained for him such names as the "Black Hunter," "Black Rifle," "Wild Hunter of the Juniata," etc. Not only did he become a terror to the Indians, but he also won the confidence of the settlers, who offered him the command of a company organized for their mutual protection. He accepted the command, but as the company was organized without the sanction of the provincial government, it took

the name of "Captain Jack's Hunters." Skilled marksmen, used to the frontier, clad in rough but serviceable hunting shirts, leathern leggings and moccasins, they scoured the hills and vales, and no doubt sent many an Indian to his "happy hunting grounds." What became of Captain Jack is uncertain. Says Lytle: "His exploits, if they could be correctly described, would perhaps be a proper subject for history, but so much has been written concerning them that is purely fictitious that it is impossible to separate the false from the true."

Many persons believe that Jack's mountain and Jack's narrows derive their names from this peculiar individual, but John Harris, the founder of Harrisburg, who was contemporary with Captain Jack, speaks of the narrows as "Jack Armstrong's narrows, so called from his being there murdered."

The driving out of the squatters and the burning of their cabins in the spring of 1750 was, in the main, ineffectual, either in checking the immigration to the Indian lands or in bringing satisfaction and contentment to the savages. In fact, some of the first settlers had not been molested by Secretary Peters and his party, and this encouraged others to cross the mountains and establish themselves in the Indian country. James Patterson settled near the present town of Mexico, Juniata county, in 1751, only a year after the trespassers had been driven out, and cleared land on both sides of the river. Egle says: "Patterson held his lands in defiance of the provincial government and the cowardly redskins until 1755, when the Indians ceased to visit his settlement to barter furs and venison for rum and tobacco, and instead began to prowl around painted for war, and armed with rifles, tomahawks and knives."

It is related of Patterson that he adopted a novel method of inspiring the Indians with fear. In front of his house he kept a target leaning against a tree. Whenever he saw a party of Indians approaching he would step to the door and fire a few shots at the target, the center of which was fairly riddled with bullets. The Indians would examine the target and estimate the distance—probably 150 yards—then shrug their shoulders with an "Ugh!" which indicated their intention to keep beyond the range of his deadly rifle. Patterson's marksmanship obtained for him among the Delawares the name of "Big Shot."

In a few instances persons were allowed to settle upon the forbidden

lands with the consent, if not with the actual connivance, of the provincial authorities. One case of this nature was that of Andrew Montour, a half-breed and brother of Catharine Montour, the well known Indian interpreter. After repeated applications for permission to live somewhere beyond the Blue hills, Montour received from Governor Hamilton a commission, dated April 18, 1752, authorizing him to "settle and reside upon the Indians' land, in any place he should consider most convenient and central, and to prevent the lands from being settled upon by others, and to warn off all who presume to locate there; also to report to the government the names of such as did locate, that they might be prosecuted."

Montour located in what is now Perry county, on a tract of land between Landisburg and Loysville, and near the little stream that still bears the name of Montour's run. In the same year that he received his commission several white men came into the Kishacoquillas valley, in what is now Mifflin county, looking for locations, and most of them became permanent settlers. Among them were the five McNitt brothers, William Brown, Samuel Maclay and James Reed, whose wife was the first white woman in that locality.

In 1753 William Patterson, John and Joseph Scott, James Kennedy, Alexander Roddy, Thomas Wilson and a few others were located in the Sherman valley, not far from Montour's place, but there is no evidence to show that Montour performed the duties required by his commission, either by warning these men that they were trespassers or lodging information with the government that would insure their prosecution On the other hand, he brought his brother-in-law, William Dason, into the valley and gave him a farm, as shown by an affidavit of William Patterson some years later.

Peter Shaver (or Cheaver) had been engaged in trade with the Indians for some years and settled near the mouth of Shaver's creek, in Huntingdon county, at a date not definitely known, but supposed to have been in the spring of 1754. Some years later his headless body was found near his residence, but the cause of his death has always remained a mystery. Other settlers came upon the Indian lands in the early part of 1754, regardless of the rights of the Indians or the attitude of the provincial government. Most of them were of that sturdy Scotch-Irish stock which is noted for determination. Unafraid of the

dangers of the wilderness or the hostility of the savage natives, but attracted by the fertile valleys along the Juniata, they resolved to found homes there at all hazards. Professor Guss says:

"These continued aggressions of the white people, and their apparent determination to disregard the rights of the Indians at whatever hazard, greatly incensed the latter, who, at a treaty council, held at Carlisle in 1753, very plainly expressed their views on the subject, entering their vigorous protest against this unjustifiable occupation of their hunting grounds, and notifying the authorities that 'they wished the people called back from the Juniata lands until matters were settled between them and the French, lest damage should be done, and then the English would think ill of them.'"

The latter part of the above quotation refers to the machinations of the French agents among the Delawares, Shawnees and other tribes that claimed the Juniata valley as a hunting ground. For years these Indians had been in friendly intercourse with the French along the Ohio river, and were gradually yielding to their overtures of an alliance. They accepted the presents from the English, given to them for the purpose of drawing them away from the French, but finally went over to the latter in a body. Five years after the cabins of the squatters had been burned at the solicitation of these "children of the forest," they went over the same ground with torch, scalping-knife and tomahawk, mingling the blood of their victims with the ashes of the frontier dwellings, and all this notwithstanding they had relinquished their title to the lands. It was simply another case of the untutored native being swayed by the stronger will of designing white men. In the struggles between the nations of Europe the Indian was frequently made the cat's-paw to draw the chestnuts of a rich trade in furs or the possession of valuable territory from the fire for the benefit of ungrateful masters. Had the Indians of the Juniata valley been left to themselves, it is quite probable that some understanding could have been reached by which amicable relations could have been continued, but under the influence of the French a crisis was reached in 1754 that made it advisable on the part of the English to purchase the lands lying west of the Endless hills.

Accordingly, a council assembled at Albany, New York, early in

July, 1754, and on the 6th of that month a treaty was concluded by the execution of the following deed:

"Henry Peters, Abraham Peters, Blandt, Johannes Satfyhowano, Johannes Kanadakayon, Abraham Sastagrhedohy, sachems or chiefs of the Mohawk nation; Aneeghnaxqua, Taraghorus, Tohaghdaghquyserry, alias Kachneghdackon, sachems or chiefs of the Oneydo nation; Otsinughyada, alias Blunt, in behalf of himself and all the sachems and chiefs of the Onondago nation; Scanuraty, Tannaghdorus, Tokaaiyon, Kaghradodon, sachems or chiefs of the Cayuga nation; Kahichdonon, alias Groote Younge, Takeghsata, Tiyonenkokaraw, sachems or chiefs of the Seneca nation; Suntrughwackon, Sagochsidodagon, Tohashuwangarus Orontakayon, alias John Nixon, Tistoaghton, sachems or chiefs of the Tuscarora nation, in consideration of four hundred pounds (£400) lawful money of New York, grant and convey to Thomas and Richard Penn all the lands lying within the province of Pennsylvania, bounded and limited as follows, namely: Beginning at the Kittochtinny or Blue Hills, on the west branch of the Susquehanna river, and thence by the said river a mile above the mouth of a certain creek called Kayarondinhagh; thence northwest and by west as far as the province of Pennsylvania extends to its western lines or boundaries; thence along the said western line to the south line or boundary of said province; thence along the said south line or boundary to the south side of the Kittochtinny hills, thence by the south side of said hills to the place of beginning."

Had the boundaries as described in the deed been established the purchase would have included all the western part of the state. The creek called Kayarondinhagh is Penn's creek, which flows into the Susquehanna at Selinsgrove, Snyder county. Starting from the river a mile above the mouth of that creek, a line running "northwest and by north," as the deed calls for, would strike Lake Erie a few miles east of the city of Erie, and all south of that line and west of the Blue hills would have been the extent of the territory purchased. The expressions of dissatisfaction among the Indians over the boundary led to a conference at Aughwick, in September, 1754, at which time the representatives of the different tribes declared that it was not their intention to sell the west branch of the Susquehanna, and that they would never agree to any boundary that extended to Lake Erie. To adjust the question of boundaries another treaty was concluded at Easton, Pennsylvania, on October 22nd, when the line starting a mile above Penn's creek was

made to run "northwest and by west to a creek called Buffalo creek; thence west to the east side of the Allegheny or Appalachian hills; thence along the east side of the said hills, binding therewith to the south line or boundary of the said province; thence by the said south line or boundary to the south side of the Kittachtinny hills; thence by the south side of the said hills to the place of beginning."

The purchase, as defined by the restricted boundaries, included all of the counties of Perry, Juniata, Mifflin, Huntingdon, Bedford, Blair and Fulton; nearly all of Snyder; about one-half of Center, and portions of Union, Franklin and Somerset. The boundaries were confirmed by the Indians on October 23, 1758, after which time there was no dispute regarding the ownership and possession of the Juniata valley.

During the latter part of 1754 and the early part of 1755 a number of settlers came into the Juniata valley. The land office was opened for the entry of lands in the new purchase on February 3, 1755, and the same day Barnabas Barnes was granted a tract of land in what is now Tell township, Huntingdon county. About two weeks later he received a warrant for a tract in what is now Wayne township, Mifflin county. On February 4 James Patterson received his warrant for 400 acres at Mexico, where he had been living since 1751. On May 26, 1755, James McDowell applied for 300 acres "at a place called the Burnt Cabins at Aucquick." William Maxwell also applied about the same time for 300 acres, "including Falkner's (Falconer's) and William and Thomas Thompson's improvements at Aucquick." No warrants were issued on these applications, but the intention of the applicants to become residents is clearly shown. On June 25, 1755, Anthony Thompson received title to a tract on the little Aughwick, and some time during the year Hugh Crawford, so he afterward claimed, made some improvements where the borough of Huntingdon now stands.

Concerning the first white men to locate in Mifflin county, Egle's "History of Pennsylvania" says: "The first settlers came from the Conococheague, by way of Aughwick. They were Arthur Buchanan, a brave backwoodsman, his two sons, and three other families, all of whom were Scotch-Irish. They encamped on the west side of Kishicoquillas creek, near its mouth, opposite the Indian town on the present site of East Lewistown, when Buchanan, who was the leader, proceeded to negotiate for land. At first he found the Indians unwilling, but,

meeting with the chief, whom he christened Jacobs, from his resemblance to a burly Dutchman in Cumberland county, he succeeded in obtaining the land, now the principal part of Lewistown, west of the creek, extending up the river. This was in 1754. To this favored spot, this year and the forepart of the next, 1755, he induced so many persons to come to his settlement that the Indians who adhered to Jacobs became dissatisfied, destroyed their town, and left. The council-house of the Indians was on the east side of the creek, opposite Buchanan's cabin, and a line of wigwams belonging to a number of different tribes stretched to the north along the stream."

Among those who received land warrants in Mifflin county in 1755 were: Everhart Martin, James Alexander, Edward Bates, George Sigler, Alexander Hamilton, Andrew Bratton, Samuel Holliday, Alexander Torrentine, Robert Brotherton, William Brown, James Reed and Robert Taylor, most of whom located along the Juniata or in the Kishacoquillas valley.

Some of those who had been driven out of Juniata county in 1750 returned soon after the purchase of 1754, accompanied by a number of others who entered lands and established homes. Among these pioneers were: Alexander Maginty, John McClellan, Robert Campbell, William Buchanan, William Patterson, William Beale, James Kennedy, Alexander Dennison, James McMahan, George and John Armstrong, William White, James Purdy, William Huston, John Lycon, James Micheltree, William Stewart and Francis West, all of whom entered lands in the year 1755, and some of their descendants still reside in the county.

John Pfoutz, whose land Egle says was the first located by order from the land office, settled in what is still known as Pfoutz's valley, in Perry county. James Baskins, Marcus Hulings and a few others located about the mouth of the Juniata, some of them before the land was purchased from the Indians. Other settlers in Perry county were the Robisons, Robert and James Wilson, Andrew Simeson, Robert Pollock, Hugh Miller, William Darlington, Samuel Hunter, James Mitchell, William Croncleton, Ross Mitchell, James Dixson, Alexander Roddy, who was one of the squatters driven out in 1750, James Cowen and James Blaine.

A more complete account of these early settlers will be found in chapters on county and township history. During the French and Indian

war many of them abandoned their frontier homes and fled to the more thickly settled portions of the province, returning after the close of hostilities, from which period the history of the actual permanent settlement of the valley has its beginning.

CHAPTER IV

HUNTINGDON COUNTY, ORGANIZATION, ETC.

First Counties in Pennsylvania—Huntingdon the Eighteenth—Organic Act—Boundaries Defined—Location of County Seat—Trustees—First County Officers—Court Houses—Jails—Dispute over Boundary Lines—Opposition to the Federal Constitution—Open Rebellion in Huntingdon County—Conrad Weiser—John Harris' Journey—Early Settlements—Reduction in Size—Present Area—Slavery—Delegates to Constitutional Conventions—Benjamin Elliott—Andrew Henderson—David R. Porter—John Scott—John McCulloch—John M. Bailey—R. Milton Speer—The Civil List.

THE organization of counties in Pennsylvania began in 1682, when William Penn divided the province into the counties of Chester, Philadelphia, and Bucks. No boundaries were designated farther than the lines separating the counties where they joined each other, their limits in all other directions extending to the borders of the province. The lines of separation were confirmed by the provincial council on April 2, 1685. Of the three original counties Chester was much the largest and from its territory a number of new counties have been erected. Lancaster was cut off by the act of May 10, 1729, and was the fourth county to be organized in the state. Twenty years later York county was erected and by the act of January 27, 1750, "the lands lying to the westward of Susquehanna, and northward and westward of the county of York," were erected into a county called Cumberland. Bedford county was taken from Cumberland on March 9, 1771, and was the last county erected prior to the Revolutionary war. Huntingdon county, the eighteenth to be formed in the state, was originally a part of Chester county. It was erected from part of Bedford by the act of September 20, 1787, the preamble of the act and the section relating to the boundaries being as follows:

"*Whereas,* it hath been represented to the General Assembly of this State, by the inhabitants of that part of Bedford county which lies on

the waters of the Frankstown branch of the Juniata, the lower part of the Raystown branch of the same, the Standing Stone valley, part of Woodcock valley, the waters of Aughwick creek, and other northeasterly parts of the said county of Bedford, that they labor under great hardships from their great distance from the present seat of justice, and the public offices for the said county now in the town of Bedford: For remedy whereof,

"Be it enacted, etc., That all and singular the lands lying within the bounds and limits hereinafter described and following, shall be, and are hereby, erected into a separate county by the name of Huntingdon county; namely, beginning in the line of Bedford and Franklin counties, where the new state road (by some called Skinner's road), leading from Shippensburg to Littleton, crosses the Tuscarora mountain; thence in a straight course or line to the Gap in Shade mountain, where the road formerly called Potts' road crosses the same, about two miles north of Littleton; thence by a straight line to the Old Gap, in Sideling Hill, where Sideling Hill creek crosses the mountain; thence in a straight line by the northerly side of Sebastian Shoub's mill, on the Raystown branch of Juniata; thence on a straight line to the Elk Gap, in Tussey's mountain; computed to be about nineteen miles above or southwesterly of the town of Huntingdon (formerly called Standing Stone), and from the said Elk Gap, in a straight line, to the Gap at Jacob Stevens' mill, a little below where Woolery's mill formerly stood, in Morrison's cove; thence in a straight line by the southerly side of Blair's mill, at the foot of the Allegheny mountain; thence across the said mountain, in a straight line, to and along the ridges dividing the waters of the Conemaugh from the waters of Clearfield and Chest creeks, to the line of Westmoreland county; thence by the same to the old purchase line, which was run from Kittanning to the West Branch of Susquehanna river; and along said line to the said West Branch, and down the same to the mouth of Moshannon creek, and along the remaining lines or boundaries which now divide the county of Bedford from the counties of Northumberland, Cumberland and Franklin, to the place of beginning."

The act contained the usual provisions concerning the holding of courts, fixing the time for the sessions on the first Tuesday in the months of December, March, June, and September, and the place of meeting at the house of Ludwig Sell, in the town of Huntingdon, until a courthouse should be erected. With regard to the location of the county seat and the erection of public buildings the act contained the following preamble and section:

"*And whereas*, the petitioners for erecting the said county, have unanimously represented to this house, that the town of Huntingdon, on the river Juniata, is a proper and central place for the seat of justice in the said county; and the proprietor of said town, at the desire and with the approbation of the inhabitants and owners of lots and buildings in the same, hath laid off and set apart a proper and sufficient quantity of grounds, for the site of a court house, county gaol and prison, and hath engaged to give, assure and convey the same to the commonwealth, in trust and for the use and benefit of the said county; provided the said town of Huntingdon shall be fixed upon by law as a proper place for the seat of justice in the said county: Therefore,

"Be it further enacted, etc., That Benjamin Elliott, Thomas Duncan Smith, Ludwig Sell, George Ashman and William McAlevy, be, and they are hereby appointed trustees for the said county of Huntingdon, and they, or any three of them, shall take assurance of and for the lands and grounds proposed to be appropriated as aforesaid, in the said town of Huntingdon, for the site of a court house and county gaol or prison, and shall take care that the quantity of ground so to be appropriated be sufficient and convenient for the public purposes aforesaid, and as little detrimental as possible to the proprietors and owners of contiguous lots and buildings; which assurance and conveyance of the grounds, as aforesaid, the said trustees, or any three of them, shall take in the name of the commonwealth, in trust and for the use and benefit of the said county of Huntingdon, and thereupon erect a court house and prison, sufficient to accommodate the public service of said county."

Soon after the passage of the act creating the county, officers were appointed for the transaction of the public business. Lazarus B. McClain received his commission on September 25, 1787, as clerk of the court of quarter sessions, orphans' court, prothonotary, etc., and was the first official to be appointed. Four days later Andrew Henderson was commissioned recorder of deeds, register of wills, and justice of the county court, and on December 13th he was commissioned prothonotary. On October 22d Benjamin Elliott was commissioned sheriff. Robert Galbraith was appointed president of the county court of common pleas, orphans' court, court of general quarter sessions and jail delivery on November 23, 1787, and on the same day Thomas Duncan Smith, John Williams, Thomas McCune and William Phillips were commissioned justices of the county. Samuel Thompson was appointed coroner on

November 30, 1787, and on December 5th David McMurtrie was appointed treasurer.

As provided in the organic act, the courts were held in the house of Ludwig Sell until the erection of a court-house. Sell's house was a double two-story log structure on Allegheny street, between Second and Third streets, and was kept as a tavern by Mr. Sell, being the first public house of entertainment in Huntingdon. It was not long, however, until the trustees took the necessary steps to carry out the provisions of the act in the matter of erecting a court-house and jail. The first court-house stood between Penn and Allegheny streets, fronting on Third street. It was a brick edifice of three stories, one of which was a basement, in which were the offices of the prothonotary, register, recorder and clerk of the courts. Upon its completion the justices were escorted to the court-house with fife and drum, and for some time this method was in use to announce the sessions of the court. In 1798 a bell was placed on the court-house, after which the use of the fife and drum was discontinued. The bell weighed 254 pounds and bore the inscription "Cast by Samuel Parker, Philadelphia, 1798. William Smith, D.D., to the Borough of Huntingdon, Juniata." When the old court-house was torn down in the spring of 1848 the bell was placed upon the public school building, where it continued in use until December 12, 1861, when it was broken while ringing for school.

The second court-house was erected upon the north side of Penn street, between Second and Third streets, and was completed in 1842. The lots upon which it stood—Nos. 31 to 34, inclusive—were formerly the property of Stephen Drury and John Cadwallader, Drury owning lot No. 31 and Cadwallader the others. In August, 1793, these gentlemen mortgaged their lots to the county for $100 each, and on June 25, 1839, Governor Porter approved a resolution of the legislature transferring the "lien, right, title and claim of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania of, in and to the lots under the mortgages to the county of Huntingdon, for the use and purpose of building by said county of a court-house and other necessary buildings for the said county, therewith and thereon, and for such other uses as the commissioners of said county shall hereafter determine." Shortly after the adoption of this resolution the lots became the property of the county by legal process and the

erection of the court-house was begun. It was used from 1842 until the present court-house was built.

About 1876 it became apparent that the court-house was inadequate to the needs of the county, and the question of making additions and repairs came up for consideration. Successive grand juries recommended the erection of a new building, and on April 21, 1882, the commissioners passed the following resolution: "In order to carry out the instructions of the grand juries in the matter of repairing and remodeling the court-house, it was unanimously resolved to issue bonds to an amount not exceeding seventy-five thousand dollars, interest payable at four per cent. per annum, date of issue June 1, 1882. The above resolution to be presented to the court for approval."

The court approved the action of the commissioners, and on April 28, 1882, the plans submitted by M. E. Beebe, an architect of Buffalo, New York, were accepted by the board, which was then composed of Henry Davis, Nicholas Isenberg and Samuel P. Smith. Bids were then advertised for, and on May 17, 1882, the contract was awarded to Henry Snare & Company for $71,300. On December 5, 1883, the building was accepted as complete upon the report of a special commission consisting of John Covert, John A. Blair, Henry Neff, J. F. N. Householder, G. W. Reynolds and Theo. H. Cremer. Some changes were made in the original designs, which brought the total cost of the building up to about $73,000. It occupies the site of the court-house erected in 1842.

Concerning the first jail in the county, Lytle says: "A building that had been erected before the formation of the county was first used for that purpose. Its location is now unknown. In a letter written at that time, it is mentioned as a 'block-house.' It may have been the remains of the old fort built during the Revolutionary War."

On August 25, 1791, Dr. William Smith, founder of the town of Huntingdon, conveyed to the trustees lot No. 41 as a site for a county prison. A log jail was erected there in that year and several sessions of the court were held in the building before the completion of the court-house. Some years later the jail was destroyed by fire, its single prisoner at the time being burned with the building. The lot upon which it stood was on the east side of Second (then St. Clair) street, directly

opposite the end of Penn (then Hill) street. When the turnpike was completed to Huntingdon it passed over the lot where the old jail stood, and which is now the continuation of Penn street toward Standing Stone creek.

Not long after the destruction of the first jail by fire, a second one was erected. It was a small stone structure on Third street north of Mifflin, "standing back against the hill, with a yard in front of it, running down towards the street." It served as a county prison until 1829, when the present jail was erected south of it, on the line of Mifflin street, the jail yard extending back to Church street. About the time the present court-house was completed the jail came in for severe criticism, on account of its antiquated architecture and unsanitary conditions. Nothing was done toward its improvement, however, until 1911, when the jail was practically rebuilt at a cost of about $19,000.

Although the act erecting the county designated the boundaries, no attempt was made to run and mark the lines until nearly two years later. On April 3, 1789, the supreme executive council appointed Benjamin Elliott, of Huntingdon; Matthew Taylor, of Bedford; and James Harris, of Cumberland County, "to run and ascertain the boundaries of Huntingdon county." Before the work of this commission was completed Mifflin county was erected by the act of September 19, 1789, and when an attempt was made to run the line between Mifflin and Huntingdon both counties laid claim to a small strip of territory south of the Juniata river. Jones says that a majority of the residents in the disputed territory favored the Mifflin county cause, and adds: "They were mostly Irish; and, since the wars were over and no enemy to fight, were ever ready, with true Irish hospitality, to take a brush with their neighbors." While the dispute was at its height, John Patton, the sheriff of Huntingdon county, went into the district in controversy for the purpose of serving writs that had been placed in his hands. The people, learning of his coming, congregated at an Irish tavern at Drake's ferry, took him into custody and lodged him in the Mifflin county jail at Lewistown. He secured his release on a writ of *habeas corpus* and, smarting under the humiliating treatment to which he had been subjected, returned to Huntingdon, where he organized a posse, determined to serve the writs at all hazards. Again the people assembled to make resistance, but fortunately the sheriff and his posse

took a different route from the one expected, the hostile factions failed to come together and violence was thus avoided.

The question was finally settled by legislative action, but not until two acts had been passed relating to the boundary line. On April 1, 1791, an act was passed defining the line from Concord gap north to the Juniata river and appointing commissioners to run it. As this line would have included all that part of Mifflin county above McVeytown in Huntingdon county, the people of the former opposed the measure and succeeded in securing the passage of another act on March 29, 1792, which designated the boundary between the counties as "a straight line beginning in the middle of the Water Gap in the Tuscarora mountain and from thence to the river Juniata, in such direction as to include Joseph Galloway's farm within Huntingdon county, at the mouth of Galloway's run, shall be the line between Huntingdon and Mifflin counties."

This ended the controversy concerning the territory south of the Juniata river, though the line was more clearly defined by the act of April 5, 1834. In 1895 a dispute arose regarding the boundary line north of the Juniata, which was carried to the supreme court of the state before it was settled. An account of this controversy will be found in Chapter VI.

In May, 1787, a convention of delegates from the several states met at Philadelphia for the purpose of revising the articles of confederation. Instead of revising the old agreement that had held the colonies together during the trying times of the Revolution, they adopted a new constitution, which was signed by most of the delegates on September 17, 1787, only three days before the passage of the act erecting Huntingdon county. Later in the year the Pennsylvania convention to accept or reject the new constitution assembled, Benjamin Elliott, of Huntingdon, being one of the delegates. Opposition to the constitution developed in various sections of the country, chiefly on the ground that it was one of compromise and concession, so made in the effort to harmonize conflicting interests, and that it lacked the virility which ought to distinguish the organic law of the new republic.

In no part of the country was the opposition more marked or of a more violent character than in Huntingdon county, where the leader against the constitution was Colonel William McAlevy, a man of

influence, who had won his title of colonel in the Revolutionary war and had been particularly active as the foe of the Indians and Tories. About the time of the constitutional convention in the spring of 1787, he became an enthusiastic Democrat and his house at McAlevy's fort, in the Standing Stone valley, was a sort of political headquarters for his numerous followers, over whom his control was almost absolute, though it does not appear that he personally took an active part in the riotous proceedings that followed the ratification of the obnoxious constitution.

The first pronounced demonstration was made on the opening day of the session of the court in March, 1788, when a large number of men armed with clubs and bearing an effigy of Colonel John Cannon, member of the supreme executive council from Huntingdon, marched into the town and started for the house where the court was sitting. Two of the justices left the bench and went out to meet the mob, hoping to induce the rioters to disperse without disturbing the peace. Their efforts were without avail, however, the mob marched on to the house in which the court was being held and there made so much noise that the transaction of business was impossible. The sheriff was ordered to arrest the one who seemed to be the most active and commit him to jail, but no sooner had the leader been taken into custody than he was released by his associates, the sheriff being handled somewhat roughly during the fracas. The names of the principals were then obtained and presented to the grand jury, which returned a true bill, but as an immediate trial was out of the question, the cases were continued until the following session of the court.

Benjamin Elliott was commissioned lieutenant of the county on November 30, 1787, and soon afterward organized a battalion of militia. In May, 1788, this battalion was ordered to assemble for muster in the Hartslog valley. Some of the riotous element refused to muster under Colonel Cannon and Major Spencer, claiming that they had been unfairly elected. Elliott was also the object of their enmity because he had been a delegate to the convention that had ratified the constitution. He was assaulted by several persons and a friend who tried to shield him from the unwarranted attack and to restore order was severely handled. In his report of the affair, Elliott said: "They met, some for the purpose of doing their duty and others for

the purpose of making a riot, which they effected, about the Federal Government, in which riot I was very ill-used by a senseless banditti, who were inflamed by a number of false publications privately circulated by people who were enemies of the Federal Government."

Warrants were issued a few days later by Thomas Duncan Smith, one of the justices, for the arrest of three of the leaders in the riot which broke up the muster. They were taken without resistance by the constable before Thomas McCune, another justice, who released them upon their own recognizances with the injunction to appear before Justice Smith five days later. When the appointed day for the trial arrived the office of Justice Smith was crowded by an unruly crowd and the defendants, finding themselves supported by their friends, refused to give bail and demanded that they be committed to jail. The justice saw that this was merely a pretext for the commission of further unlawful deeds, should he issue such an order, and as the June sessions of the court were only a few days off, he told them he would release them without security, as two of them were owners of real estate. This was not what the mob wanted and in the afternoon nearly one hundred men, about two-thirds of them armed with rifles or muskets and the remainder with such weapons as they could lay hands on, marched into Huntingdon. At the corner of Penn and Diamond streets they formed a circle, in the center of which they placed Justice Smith and demanded that he destroy the warrants. This he refused to do, but he did surrender them to one of the mob, who destroyed them. The crowd then went to the office of the clerk of the court of quarter sessions, where they demanded and received the indictment that had been found at the March sessions against the leaders of the mob that disturbed the session of the court. After some parley the clerk yielded up the indictment, which was also destroyed. From the clerk's office the mob proceeded to the house in which the court sessions were held and demanded the quarter sessions docket. Upon gaining possession of it, the rioters erased or tore out the entries relating to their conduct in March, as well as all other portions that they did not like, after which they threatened certain officials with summary vengeance and left town.

During these high-handed proceedings the law-abiding part of the town was completely powerless to offer resistance. Two of the justices sought safety—one by hiding himself and the other in flight. Several

citizens who had spoken against such doings were likewise compelled to secrete themselves; two constables were forced to leave their homes in order to save their lives; the sheriff could not discharge his duty in the matter of serving writs; business of all kinds was depressed, and Huntingdon county was in a state of anarchy. On June 5, 1788, a statement of the outrages and unhappy conditions then prevailing in the county was sent to the council, in the minutes of which body for June 25, 1788, may be found the following entry:

"A letter from two of the magistrates of Huntingdon county, stating that the daring and violent outrages were committed by a lawless set of men, that the officers of the Government have been insulted and their lives endangered, and that part of the records of the Court have been destroyed and erased, was read, praying the support of the Government, &c. Thereupon,

"*Resolved*, That the most proper and effectual measures be immediately taken to quell the disturbances in Huntingdon county, and to restore order and good government, and that the Honorable Judges of the Supreme Court be informed that the Supreme Executive will give them aid and assistance, which the laws of the State will warrant, and shall be found necessary to accomplish this end."

Although this resolution promised well and encouraged the law-abiding citizens of the county, the state was not so ready to fulfill the promise with the vigorous action necessary to "quell the disturbances." In fact, between the time the magistrates notified the council of the situation and the passage of the resolution, Samuel Clinton, Abraham Smith and William McCune came into Huntingdon at the head of about twenty men, assaulted Alexander Irwin, a peaceable citizen, and at night stoned the residences of the county officers. Benjamin Elliott, Robert Galbraith, Andrew Henderson and Thomas Duncan Smith seemed to be the greatest objects of their enmity, perhaps because they were the most active in trying to preserve or restore order. They were threatened with tar and feathers, whipping and other indignities, and even death, if they did not cease their efforts to enforce the laws.

Some six weeks after the adoption of the resolution above referred to, a body of 160 men from all parts of the county, led by Colonel McAlevy, John and Abraham Smith and John Little, paraded the streets of Huntingdon. This is the only time Colonel McAlevy's name

appears in the accounts of the rioting as an active participant, though it was generally understood that he was behind the movement. No arms were visible, but the general impression was that they carried weapons concealed. The county officers and others who gave support to the constitution hurried to the house of Benjamin Elliott, where they armed themselves and resolved to defend their position. Finding the officers ready to meet an attack, the rioters contented themselves with marching through the town with fife and drum, their object being apparently to awe the citizens with the display of their strength.

In June, 1789, the subject again came before the council, but the excitement had subsided to some extent and it was resolved by that body to postpone any action, which was probably the best thing that could be done under the circumstances. The constitution had been ratified by a majority of the states and was recognized as the fundamental law of the land. Consequently its opponents in Huntingdon county realized that further resistance to its provisions was useless, and the "tempest in a teapot" exhausted its fury without loss of life, though several persons were roughly treated while it was at its height. If any of the ringleaders were ever punished the records do not show the fact. Lytle says: "It has generally been stated and believed by those who have nothing but traditionary accounts of these occurrences, that the records of the court were burned by McAlevy and his men, but there is no official evidence that such was the case. There are in existence authentic and reliable documents which seem to prove conclusively that some of the records were torn and others obliterated by erasures. It has been said that a copy of the constitution of the United States was burned, and this may have been correct, and may have given rise to the statement that other papers were destroyed in the same way."

The visitor to Huntingdon county at the present day, who sees on every hand abundant evidences of order, industry and peace, or he who looks into her history and observes how promptly her gallant sons have responded to their country's call in time of war, can scarcely believe that there was a considerable portion of her population that resisted the authority of the Federal government in its earliest days. These men were doubtless moved by principle to take the course they did, but when they found themselves unable to accomplish their ends even by intimidation and other lawless methods, they accepted the situation as

gracefully as circumstances would permit and acknowledged the right of the majority to rule. Descendants of some of them still reside in the county and are numbered among the loyal and order-loving citizens.

The first white man to leave any written account of a visit to that section of Pennsylvania now comprising Huntingdon county was Conrad Weiser. He was born in Germany in 1696 and came to America in 1710. Immediately upon his arrival in this country he went among the Mohawk Indians for the purpose of learning their language, in order that he might be qualified to act as interpreter between the tribes of the Six Nations and the German traders. In 1729 he settled in Pennsylvania and during the last thirty years of his life he was closely identified with many of the principal events in the history of the province. His first appearance as interpreter in Pennsylvania was on December 10, 1731, at a council in Philadelphia. On that occasion his ability so impressed the provincial authorities that he was frequently employed on missions of an important and confidential nature. His home was known as "Tulpyhocken," in what is now Berks county, but he spent very little of his time there, his duties as interpreter and provincial agent constantly calling him to different parts of the country. In March, 1748, arrangements were made for him to visit the Indian tribes on the Ohio to distribute presents and make treaties with them, and incidentally to carry the government's proclamation to the trespassers on the Indian lands west of the Blue mountains, notifying them to vacate. Weiser started from his home on August 11, 1748, and on the 17th "crossed the Tuscarora Hill and came to the sleeping place called Black Log, 20 miles." The next day he and his party came within two miles of the site of the present borough of Huntingdon and on the 20th he was at Frankstown (Blair county), "but saw no House or Cabins; here we overtook the Goods, because four of George Croghan's Hands fell sick, 26 miles." In Weiser's party were George Croghan, the Indian trader; Andrew Montour, who later settled in Perry county; William Franklin, a son of Benjamin Franklin, and a number of other persons of less note. His journal and report of his journey and mission form the first written accounts of what is now Huntingdon county.

Six years later John Harris, in his description of the road from his ferry (Harrisburg) to Logstown, on the Allegheny river, gives

the distances between various points in what is now Huntingdon county. Beginning at the "Tuscaroraw" hill, these distances are as follows: "To the Cove Spring, 10 miles; to the Shadow of Death (Shade Gap), 8 miles; to the Black Log, 3 miles." At that point the road forked, one branch leading to Raystown and the other to Frankstown. Following the latter, Harris continues his table of distances, to wit: "Now beginning at the Black Log, Franks Town Road, to Aughwhick, 6 miles; to Jack Armstrong's Narrows, so called from his being there murdered, 8 miles; to the Standing Stone (about 14 ft. high, 6 inches square), 10 miles. At each of these places we cross the Juniata. To the next and last crossing of the Juniata, 8 miles; to Water Street (branch of Juniata), 10 miles; to the Big Lick, 10 miles; to Franks (Stephen's) Town, 5 miles."

Harris' journey was made in the year the Juniata valley was purchased from the Six Nations and the actual settlement of the country dates from that time. As stated in Chapter III, a few land warrants were issued for tracts in Huntingdon county in 1755, but the French and Indian war coming on just at that time checked the tide of immigration. Says Lytle: "For a period of seven years after 1755, the region west of the Tuscarora mountain remained in almost primitive serenity. During all that time there seems to have been no demand whatever for the lands. The Indians had succeeded, for the time being, in making them valueless to the proprietaries, by increasing the dangers of frontier life to such an extent that no man was willing to encounter them."

The year 1762 witnessed a revival of settlement and lands speculation, especially the latter, and a large number of land warrants were issued from the land office and surveys made. Many of these warrants covered the most fertile sections of the Juniata valley and were taken out by residents of the eastern cities, not for the purpose of establishing homes there, but purely as a matter of speculation. They were not permitted to realize speedily upon their investments, however, for in the summer of 1763 Indian depredations again drove a number of settlers from their homes and discouraged others from coming to the a more permanent character. A few settlers came in during the Revolution and after the close of that war the population increased more rapidly. In 1790, when the first United States census was taken,

the population of Huntingdon county was 7,565. At that time the county was much larger than it is at present. A portion of Huntingdon was taken to form Center county by the act of February 19, 1800; Cambria county was organized from Huntingdon and Somerset by the act of March 26, 1804; and Blair county was taken from the counties of Huntingdon and Bedford by the act of February 26, 1846. Since then the size and boundaries of the county have remained unchanged, the area being 899 square miles, or 575,360 acres. The surface is much broken by mountain ranges, but along the Juniata, the Raystown branch and Aughwick creek, and in the various valleys there are many fine farms.

It may be a surprise to many people of the present generation to read that slavery was once tolerated in Huntingdon county, but such was the case. Of the 7,565 inhabitants of the county in 1790, forty-three were slaves. Thirty-two slaves were reported in the census of 1800; none in 1810; five in 1820, and eight in 1830. Since then every citizen of the county has been a freeman.

Huntingdon county was represented in each of the four conventions that framed the state's four constitutions. Pursuant to the call of the Provincial Conference, which met in Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, June 18, 1776, delegates to a constitutional convention were elected on the 8th of July following. They met on the fifteenth and remained in session until September 28, 1776, when the first constitution was completed. Bedford county, of which Huntingdon was then a part, was represented by eight delegates, seven of whom signed the constitution, namely: Benjamin Elliott, Thomas Coulter, Joseph Powell, John Burd, John Cessna, John Wilkins and Thomas Smith. Under the constitution adopted by this convention, the executive power and authority of the state was vested in a Supreme Executive Council of twelve members elected by the people. Huntingdon county had a representative in this council from the time it was erected during the remainder of the life of the constitution, or until the inauguration of the first governor in 1790. John Cannon took his seat as a member of the council on November 21, 1787, and his name figures prominently in the proceedings during the two years he was a member of the body. Before the formation of Huntingdon county he represented Bedford in the assembly; was a conspicuous character at the time of the rebellion

against the Federal constitution; subsequently was appointed associate judge; served three terms in the lower house of the legislature and one term in the state senate.

Benjamin Elliott was the only delegate in the convention of 1776 from the present territory of Huntingdon county. He was one of the trustees named in the act erecting the county eleven years later; was the first sheriff and first lieutenant of the county; a member of the state convention to ratify the constitution of the United States, which made him the special object of enmity of the opponents of that instrument; succeeded Colonel John Cannon as a member of the supreme executive council; later served as county treasurer, county commissioner and associate judge, and was for many years a prominent factor in public affairs. He died on March 15, 1835, aged eighty-three years, and some of his descendants still live in Huntingdon county.

The second constitutional convention met in Philadelphia on November 24, 1789, and provided for the publication of the results of its labors on February 26, 1790. Andrew Henderson was the only member of this convention from Huntingdon county. At that time he held the offices of prothonotary and register and recorder. When Henderson township was erected in 1814, the court directed that it be given its name "in consideration of the distinguished uprightness of the late General Andrew Henderson as a public officer, and his services during the Revolutionary war." Thomas Mifflin was inaugurated governor under this constitution in December, 1790.

A third constitutional convention was held at Harrisburg, beginning on May 2, 1837. The delegates to this convention were elected from the several senatorial and representative districts. For the senatorial district composed of Huntingdon, Mifflin, Juniata, Perry and Union counties, the delegates were James Merrill and William P. Maclay. Huntingdon county was represented by Samuel C. Royer and Cornelius Crum. The constitution went into effect the following year.

David R. Porter, the first governor to be elected under the constitution of 1838, was an adopted son of Huntingdon county. He was born near Norristown, Montgomery county, October 31, 1788, a son of General Andrew Porter, an officer in the Continental army during the Revolution. After a good preliminary training in the Norristown Academy, he entered Princeton College, where he was a student when

the buildings of the institution were destroyed by fire, which ended his college career. In 1809 General Porter was appointed surveyor-general and took his son David into the office as an assistant. While thus employed the young man began the study of law. His health became impaired, however, and he gave up both the law and his position as assistant surveyor-general. He then came to Huntingdon county, where he was for a time employed as a clerk at the Barree forge, finally becoming manager of the works. With the experience thus gained, he formed a partnership with Edward Patton and began the manufacture of iron at the forges on Spruce creek. The business proved unprofitable and in February, 1819, the firm made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors. The same year Mr. Porter was elected to the legislature from Huntingdon county and was twice reëlected. He then held several offices by appointment until 1836, when he was elected to the state senate from the district composed of Huntingdon, Mifflin, Juniata, Perry and Union counties. Before the expiration of his term as senator he was elected governor and was inaugurated on January 15, 1839. In 1841 he was reëlected by a majority nearly four times as large as the one he received in 1838. Upon retiring from the governor's office he again turned his attention to the manufacture of iron and erected at Harrisburg the first anthracite furnace in that section of the state. He died on August 6, 1868.

Another Huntingdon county man to achieve prominence in public life while the constitution of 1838 was in force was Hon. John Scott, who was born at Alexandria, Huntingdon county, July 14, 1824. His father served as major in the United States army in the War of 1812 and afterward was a member of the Twenty-first Congress from Pennsylvania. John Scott received a good education and in 1842 began the study of law with Alexander Thomson, of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. In January, 1846, he was admitted to the bar and soon after that commenced the practice of his profession in Huntingdon. For several years he was deputy attorney-general for that county and in 1851 was appointed a member of the board of revenue commissioners. The following year he led the opposition to the nomination of James Buchanan for the presidency on the Democratic ticket. In 1853 he visited Europe to recuperate his health and upon his return was nominated by the Citizens' convention for the state legislature, but was

defeated because he refused to countenance the "Know-Nothings," which organization was about that time active in American politics. He was defeated for the state senate as a Douglas Democrat in 1860, but the succeeding year was elected to the lower house of the legislature without opposition. When the assembly convened he tried to organize the house without distinction of party and wanted the legislature to pledge the state "to the cordial support of the general government in the supression of the rebellion." This policy was declined by the Democratic caucus and Mr. Scott and other war Democrats acted with the Republican members in organizing the house. In 1863 he advocated the reëlection of Governor Curtin and he supported Mr. Lincoln for the presidency in 1864. In 1868 he was a delegate to the Republican national convention and at the ensuing session of the legislature was elected United States senator, taking the oath of office on March 4, 1869. As senator he served upon several important committees and was an active participant in shaping the legislation of that period. Aside from his professional labors and his political activity, he was interested in various enterprises calculated to advance the material interests of his native county. He was one of the projectors of the Huntingdon & Broad Top railroad and labored assiduously for the success of the undertaking. At the close of his term in the senate he was made general counsel for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and removed to Pittsburgh, where the company's offices were located.

The fourth and last constitutional convention met in the capitol at Harrisburg on November 12, 1872. In this convention there were 133 delegates—28 from the state at large and 105 from the senatorial districts. The Twenty-second district, which was composed of the counties of Huntingdon, Center, Juniata and Mifflin, was represented by John McCulloch and John M. Bailey, of Huntingdon, and Andrew Reed, of Mifflin. On November 27, 1872, the convention adjourned to meet in Philadelphia on January 7, 1873. At the adjourned session was framed a new organic law, which was submitted to the voters of the state at a special election on December 16, 1873, when it was adopted by a decisive majority.

John McCulloch was born in Juniata county, Pennsylvania, November 15, 1806; graduated at Washington College, Washington, Pennsylvania, in 1825, and four years later received the degree of M. D. from

the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. Soon after that he located at Petersburg, Huntingdon county, where he practiced a short time and then removed to Huntingdon. In 1852 he was elected to Congress from the district composed of Cambria, Blair, Huntingdon and Mifflin counties and served one term.

John M. Bailey was born at Dillsburg, York county, Pennsylvania, July 11, 1839. In 1857 he removed to Huntingdon county, where for several years he taught in the public schools. He then read law with Scott & Brown, was admitted to the bar on August 11, 1862, and entered into a partnership with his preceptors, which association lasted until Mr. Scott's election to the United States senate. After that he continued in practice at Huntingdon and took an active interest in public and political affairs.

Besides Major John Scott, who was elected to Congress in 1828, and Dr. John McCulloch, who was elected in 1852, Huntingdon county furnished the congressman for the Seventeenth district, composed of the counties of Cambria, Blair, Huntingdon and Mifflin, in 1870, when R. Milton Speer was elected. He was born in the village of Cassville, Huntingdon county, September 8, 1838, his parents having come from Belfast, Ireland, some years before. After attending the seminary in his native village, he taught in the public schools for several years, studying law as opportunity offered. In the fall of 1859 he was admitted to the bar and the following April began the practice of his profession in Huntingdon. From 1859 to 1861 he was the editor of the *Huntingdon Union*, the county Democratic organ, and in 1863 he served as assistant clerk in the house of representatives in the state legislature. In 1870 he was nominated for Congress against Hon. Daniel J. Morrell, who had already served two terms and whose defeat was thought to be almost impossible. Mr. Speer was elected by the small majority of eleven votes. Two years later he was reëlected, defeating Hon. A. A. Barker, who had been elected to represent the district in Congress in 1864.

In the early part of this chapter is given a list of the first county officers, with the dates when they received their commissions. Following is a list of the county officers from the organization of the county to 1912, as completely as it could be obtained from the records, with the year of election or appointment.

Sheriffs—Benjamin Elliott, 1787; John Patton, 1788; John Galbraith, 1792; John Patton, 1795; James McMurtrie, 1798; John Patton, 1801; John Miller, 1804; John Patton, 1806; Patrick Gwin, 1809; John Patton, 1812; Patrick Gwin, 1815; John Patton, 1818; Patrick Gwin, 1821; William Speer, 1824; William Simpson, 1827; Thomas Johnston, 1830; James Henderson, 1833; Thomas Lloyd, 1836 (Sheriff Lloyd died in 1837 and Joseph Higgins was appointed to serve until the next election, when Joseph Shannon was elected for the remainder of the term); John Brotherline, 1839; John Shaver, 1841; John Armitage, 1844; Matthew Crownover, 1847; William B. Zeigler, 1850; Joshua Greenland, 1853; Graffus Miller, 1856; John C. Watson, 1859; G. W. Johnston, 1862; James F. Bathurst, 1865; D. R. P. Neely, 1868; Amon Houck, 1871; T. K. Henderson, 1874; S. H. Irwin, 1877; William J. Geissinger, 1880; George W. McAlevy, 1883; Joseph G. Isenberg, 1886; David Wilson, 1889; Thomas M. Oaks, 1892; David Wilson, 1895; B. S. Rumberger, 1898; David Wilson, 1901; G. Chal. Port, 1903; Frank W. Stewart, 1906; Harry S. Smith, 1909.

Prothonotarics—Lazarus B. McClain, 1787; Andrew Henderson, 1788; William Steel, 1809; J. A. Henderson, 1821; David R. Porter, 1823; Robert Campbell, 1836; James Steel, 1839; Theodore H. Cremer, 1848; M. F. Campbell, 1854; D. Caldwell, 1857; W. C. Wagoner, 1860; J. R. Simpson, 1866; M. M. McNeil, 1869; T. W. Myton, 1872; L. M. Stewart, 1875; W. M. Williamson, 1878; James Kelly, 1884; John Brewster, 1887; Samuel A. Steel, 1893; George G. Steel, 1899; I. N. Swope, 1905; George W. Wright, 1911.

Registers and Recorders—Andrew Henderson, 1787; William Steel, 1809; Richard Smith, 1821; William Kerr, 1824; David R. Porter, 1827; John Reed, 1836; Jacob Miller, 1845; M. F. Campbell, 1848; Henry Glazier, 1854; D. W. Womelsdorf, 1860; J. E. Smucker, 1866; W. E. Lightner, 1875; Irvin D. Kuntzelman, 1878; John S. Bare, 1884; Milton W. Isenberg, 1890; B. F. Godard, 1896; E. E. Enyeart, 1902; William H. Trude, 1905; Xopher Beck, 1911.

Treasurers—David McMurtrie, 1787; Benjamin Elliott, 1788; John Johnston, 1800; Robert Allison, 1806; Thomas Ker, 1809; John Huyett, 1812; Samuel Steel, 1813; Thomas Ker, 1815; Samuel Steel, 1818; Isaac Dorland, 1821; John Miller, 1824; Walter Clarke, 1826; Isaac Dorland, 1829; Jacob Miller, 1832; Thomas Fisher, 1835; David

Snare, 1838; David Blair, 1838; Andrew B. Hirst, 1841; George Taylor, 1843; Joseph Law, 1845; Isaac Neff, 1847; John A. Doyle, 1849; John Marks, 1851; Joseph Stephens, 1853; A. B. Crewitt, 1855 (died in office and F. H. Lane was appointed on April 14, 1857, to fill out the unexpired term); F. H. Lane (elected for a full term), 1857; H. T. White, 1859; J. A. Nash, 1861; David Black, 1863; Thomas W. Myton, 1865; M. M. Logan, 1867; Samuel J. Cloyd, 1869; A. W. Kenyon, 1871; T. W. Montgomery, 1873; G. Ashman Miller, 1875; A. P. McElwain, 1878; Harris Richardson, 1881; Amon W. Swoope, 1884; E. O. Rogers, 1887; John G. Simpson, 1890; George M. Green, 1893; Henry S. Musser, 1896; A. R. Leffard, 1899; William H. Chilcote, 1902; Alfred W. Spyker, 1905; Thomas W. Myton, 1908; P. B. Cutshall, 1911.

Prior to the adoption of the constitution of 1838 the offices of prothonotary, register and recorder and treasurer were filled by appointment. Prothonotaries were appointed by the governor, the tenure of office depending largely upon the conduct of the appointee. The first prothonotary to be elected by the people was James Steel, who was elected at the annual election in 1839. John Reed was elected register and recorder at the same time, the first one to be chosen by the people. From the erection of the county to 1841, the treasurers were appointed annually by the county commissioners. The above list covering that period was compiled by reference to the bonds filed with the county commissioners. No bonds can be found for the years between 1789 and 1799, nor for the years 1802, 1804, 1805 and 1828, but it is quite probable that the treasurer of the preceding year continued in office by reappointment under the old bond. The office was made elective by the act of May 27, 1841, and the incumbent at that time, Andrew B. Hirst, was elected in October of that year.

County Commissioners—Three commissioners were elected in 1787, upon the organization of the county. From that time to 1875, with three exceptions, it appears that one commissioner was elected annually. Since 1875 a full board of three members has been elected every three years. Following is the list: 1787, David Stewart, John Dean, James Sommerville; 1788, Patrick Cassidy; 1789, Robert Riddle; 1790, John Cadwallader; 1791, John Blair; 1792, Patrick Galbraith; 1793, John Shaver; 1794, James Kerr; 1795, Thomas Morrow; 1796, William

Steel; 1797, Hugh Morrison; 1798, John Steel; 1799, John Cadwallader; 1800, Benjamin Elliott; 1801, Joseph Patton; 1802, Thomas Wilson; 1803, William Wilson; 1804, John Crawford; 1805, Joseph Patton; 1806, John Robison; 1807, John Huyett; 1808, David Lloyd; 1809, R. James Law; 1810, Robert Provines; 1811, John Sharrer; 1812, William Simpson; 1813, Maxwell Kinkead; 1814, John Morrison; 1815, Matthew Wilson; 1816, Philip Roller; 1817, Peter Cassidy; 1818, Samuel Gooshorn; 1819, James Simpson; 1820, William Reed; 1821, John Stewart; 1822, John Cresswell; 1823, John McMullen; 1824, William Simpson; 1825, Conrad Bucher; 1826, Henry Beaver; 1827, James Steel; 1828, George Ashman; 1829, John Stewart; 1830, Jacob Hoffman; 1831, Samuel Smith; 1832, John Lutz; 1833, Robert Lytle; 1834, John Stewart; 1835, Peter Hewitt; 1836, John Stever; 1837, Peter Swoope; 1838, James Moore; 1839, Joshua Roller; 1840, Kenzie L. Green; 1841, Robert Moore; 1842, Alexander Knox; 1843, John F. Miller (1 year), Mordecai Chilcote; 1844, John F. Miller; 1845, William Bell; 1846, Daniel Teague (2 years), Robert Cummins (3 years); 1847, Joshua Greenland; (no election in 1848); 1849, Isaac Peightal; 1850, Benjamin Leas; 1851, Robert Still (2 years), Eliel Smith (3 years); 1852, Samuel Wigton; 1853, Thomas Hamer; 1854, Benjamin K. Neff; 1855, Jacob Baker; 1856, H. L. McCarthy; 1857, George W. Mattern; 1858, John Flenner; 1859, M. F. Campbell; 1860, John Cummins; 1861, John S. Isett; 1862, P. M. Bare; 1863, John Householder; 1864, Jacob Miller; 1865, Adam Warfel; 1866, Adam Fouse; 1867, Samuel Cummins; 1868, Simeon Wright; 1869, George Jackson; 1870, A. B. Miller; 1871, Jonathan Evans; 1872, David Hare; 1873, N. K. Covert; 1874, W. J. Ammerman; 1875, Andrew G. Neff, David B. Weaver and A. Wesley Wright; 1878, W. H. Benson, James Smith and Benjamin Isenberg; 1881, Henry Davis, Nicholas Isenberg and Samuel P. Smith; 1884, David A. Sisney, Jacob F. Hoover and John M. Johnston; 1887, Wesley Gregory, David A. Griffith and Robert McNeal; 1890, A. J. Miller, John Mierly and Jackson Lamberson; 1893, James A. Wilson, James H. Garner and Jackson L. Grove; 1896, A. S. Welch, Andrew Schuldt and Peter Kean (Commissioner Kean died in April, 1899, and John S. Miller was appointed to the vacancy); 1899, George W. Stewart, William H. Johnston and Alonzo W. Jones; 1902, A. L. Couch, William B. Wilson and A. L. Carothers;

1905, H. D. Taylor, Christ Bush and Henry H. Davis; 1908, William L. Johnston, Elliott R. Wible and J. K. Wiley; 1911, J. G. Allison, Adam J. Black and Walter S. Herncane.

State Senators—Previous to 1790 Pennsylvania had no state senate. In the constitution adopted in that year provision was made that "The General Assembly of this Commonwealth shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives." The constitution also fixed the senatorial districts, which were to remain until the first enumeration of taxpayers. Huntingdon, Northumberland and Luzerne counties constituted a district. The list of state senators who have represented Huntingdon county, or the district of which it has formed a part, is as follows: 1790, William Montgomery (elected to Congress and William Hepburn elected in 1793 to the vacancy); 1794, John Cannon; 1797, Richard Smith; 1801, John Piper; 1805, Henry Wertz, Jr.; 1807, Jacob Blocher; 1808, Ezra Doty; 1812, William Beale; 1816, Alexander Dysart; 1820, Michael Wallace; 1822, William R. Smith; 1824, Christian Garber; 1828, Thomas Jackson; 1832, George McCulloch; 1836, David R. Porter. (The constitution of 1838 changed the length of term to three years, instead of four, and in that year Robert P. Maclay was elected for four years and James M. Bell for two years); 1840, James Mathers; 1842, Henry C. Eyer; 1844, John Morrison; 1847, Alexander King; 1850, R. A. McMurtrie; 1853, John Cresswell, Jr.; 1857, William P. Schell; 1860, S. S. Wharton; 1863, George W. Householder; 1864, L. W. Hall and Kirk Haines. (In this year Huntingdon, Blair, Center, Mifflin, Juniata and Perry counties were formed into a senatorial district with two senators); 1867, J. K. Robinson and C. J. T. McIntire; 1870, R. B. Petriken and D. M. Crawford; 1873, Joseph S. Warren. (Blair and Perry counties taken from the district); 1874, Chambers McKibben; 1876, Horatio G. Fisher; 1880, John Stewart; 1884, H. J. McAtter; 1888, William M. Williamson; 1892, William W. Brewer; 1896, Henry C. Chisholm; 1900, Alexander Stewart; 1904, Alexander Stewart; (a change in the senatorial district left Huntingdon county without representation in the senate and in 1906 Chambers O. Templeton was elected); 1910, Enos M. Jones.

Representatives—1787, Hugh Davidson; 1789, David Stewart; 1791, John Cannon; 1794, David McMurtrie; 1796, Samuel Marshall; 1798, John Blair; 1800, James Kerr; 1801, John Blair and James

Kerr; 1802, John Blair and William Steel; 1803, Richard Smith and Lewis Mytinger; 1804, Arthur Moore and James McCune; 1807, Arthur Moore and Alexander Dysart; 1809, Alexander Dysart and William McAlevy; 1812, Alexander Dysart and R. James Law; 1813, R. James Law and John Crum; 1815, Alexander Dysart and Conrad Bucher; 1816, Conrad Bucher and Christian Garber; 1818, Robert Young and J. D. Aurandt; 1819, John Scott and David R. Porter; 1821, John Scott and John Royer; 1822, John Ashman and David R. Porter; 1823, Henry Shippen and Peter Cassidy; 1824, Henry Shippen and John Ashman; 1825, Matthew Wilson and Joseph Adams; 1826, Matthew Wilson and John Blair; 1828, John Blair and John Owens; 1829, John Blair and Henry Beaver; 1830, John Blair and John Williamson; 1831, John Porter and Henry Beaver; 1832, Samuel Royer and James Clark; 1833, James Clark and Thomas T. Cromwell; 1835, H. L. McConnell and George Hudson; 1836, James Crawford and J. Cunningham; 1837, J. Cunningham and John Morrison; 1839, John Morrison and Joseph Higgins; 1840, Joseph Higgins and John G. Miles; 1841, Jesse Moore and Thomas Weston; 1842, Jonathan McWilliams and Brice Blair; 1844, Henry Brewster and R. A. McMurtrie; 1845, H. L. Patterson and Alexander Gwin; 1846, David Blair; 1848, A. K. Cornyn; 1850, William B. Smith and Seth R. McCune; 1852, S. S. Wharton and James L. Gwin; 1853, James L. Gwin and James Maguire; 1854, George Leas and George W. Smith; 1855, J. M. Gibbony and J. H. Wintrode; 1857, Daniel Houtz; 1858, R. B. Wigton; 1859, J. S. Africa; 1860, Brice X. Blair; 1861, John Scott; 1862, A. W. Benedict; 1863, David Etnier; 1864, John N. Swoope and John Balsbach; 1865, Ephraim Baker and James M. Brown; 1866, James M. Brown and H. S. Wharton; 1867, H. S. Wharton and H. H. Wilson; 1868, John S. Miller and Amos H. Martin; 1869, H. J. McAteer and Abraham Rohrer; 1871, F. H. Lane; 1873, W. K. Burchinell; 1874, H. H. Mateer and W. P. McNite; 1876, Percival P. Dewees and Alexander Post; 1878, Benjamin R. Foust and M. P. Doyle; 1880, Alexander Post and Henry C. Marshall; 1882, Thomas W. Myton and Thomas H. Adams; 1884, J. P. Giles and I. G. Boyer; 1886, J. Irvin White and George W. Owens; 1888, Perry M. Lytle and William H. Stevens; 1890, Perry M. Lytle and J. C. Dunkle; 1892; Perry M. Lytle and John S. Bare; 1894, Perry M. Lytle and

Thomas O. Milliken; 1896, Perry M. Lytle and John S. Bare; 1898, Thomas O. Milliken and John S. Bare; 1900, John C. Taylor and Thomas W. Montgomery; 1902, John C. Taylor and Thomas M. Montgomery; 1904, J. F. Schock and Lewis M. Haggerty; 1906, Warren B. Simpson; 1908, Warren B. Simpson; 1910, Horace B. Dunn; 1912, Horace B. Dunn.

Representatives were elected annually until the adoption of the constitution of 1873, which changed the legislative term from one to two years. In the list the annual reëlections are not noted. Where one member served more than one term the fact is shown by a gap in the years, as in the case of John Cannon, who was twice reëlected. When Blair county was cut off in 1846, Huntingdon had but one representative until 1850, when a district was formed of the two counties with two members of the assembly. From 1857 to 1863 the county was represented by one member, but in 1864 a district was formed of Huntingdon, Mifflin and Juniata counties, which was represented by two members. Again from 1871 to 1873 the county had but one representative and since 1906 Huntingdon has constituted a representative district by itself, with one member.

Surveyors—This office was established in 1850, the term being fixed at three years. Following is a list of surveyors since that time, with the year of election, each one serving until his successor was elected and qualified: 1850, William Christy; 1853, J. Simpson Africa; 1859, J. F. Ramey; 1862, John A. Pollock; 1865, James E. Glasgow; 1871, Henry Wilson; 1877, William H. Booth; 1880, John S. Lytle; 1886, John B. Ketterman; 1889, John E. Ketterman; 1892, Henry H. Swoope; 1907, Charles T. Evans (reëlected in 1910).

Directors of the Poor—The act of May 6, 1850, provided for a poor-house in Huntingdon county and named Thomas Fisher, Kenzie L. Green, Benjamin Leas, John McCulloch, James Gillam, John Porter, Isaac Taylor, A. P. Wilson, John Watson, Caleb Greenland and S. Miles Green as commissioners to purchase a site. The people were authorized to vote at the next regular election on the question of erecting a building and the proposition was carried by a vote of 1,299 to 952. Under the act, three directors were to be elected in 1851 and one annually thereafter for a term of three years. Elected in 1851, James Clarke, George Hudson and James Saxton; 1852, John Brewster;

1853, Samuel Mattern; 1854, J. A. Shade; 1855, Kenzie L. Green; 1856, Joseph Gibbony; 1857, James Murphy; 1858, David Clarkson; 1859, William Moore; 1860, Samuel Peightal; 1861, James Henderson; 1862, Samuel Heckadorn; 1863, John Logan; 1864, Henry Davis (3 years), Henry A. Mark (1 year); 1865, John Flenner; 1866, Jackson Harman; 1867, Adam Heeter; 1868, John Miller; 1869, James Smith; 1870, John P. Stewart; 1871, Harris Richardson; 1872, Michael Kyper; 1873, Gilbert Horning; 1874, Aaron W. Evans; 1875, John Griffith; 1876, Daniel Conrad; 1877, James Harper (3 years), Richard Wills (2 years), Michael Stair; 1878, A. B. Miller; 1879, Jacob Haffly; 1880, James Harper; 1881, Jacob H. Isett; 1882, Jacob Haffly; 1883, Morris Gutshall; 1884, Jacob H. Isett; 1885, James F. Thompson; 1886, Morris Gutshall; 1887, S. P. Brumbaugh; 1888, Samuel Dickson; 1889, Edmund O. Heck; 1890, W. H. Henderson; 1891, Simeon Wright and Harrison C. Crownover; 1892, Edmund O. Heck; 1893, George W. Taylor; 1894, Harrison C. Crownover; 1895, David S. Snyder; 1896, George W. Taylor; 1897, Robert Mason; 1898, C. K. Horton; 1899, John Madden; 1900, Robert Mason; 1901, C. K. Horton; 1902, John Madden; 1903, George W. Hetrick; 1904, J. Quincy Dill; 1905, John C. Bare; 1906, George W. Hetrick; 1907, J. Quincy Dill; 1908, John C. Bare; 1909, J. H. Myers; 1911, J. R. Edwards and James V. Stevens.

Jury Commissioners—1867, George W. Snontz, N. K. Covert; 1870, S. B. Chaney, John Vandevander; 1873, John G. Stewart, Samuel Brooks (Mr. Stewart resigned and George W. Johnston was appointed to the vacancy on January 22, 1874); 1876, John X. Lutz, Nicholas Isenberg; 1879, Richard Wills, Adam Krugh (Mr. Krugh left the state in 1881 and James Henderson was appointed to fill out the remainder of the term); 1882, Jonathan Evans, Henry Chamberlain; 1885, Harris Richardson, George W. Cresswell; 1888, George W. Stewart, Daniel Swartz; 1891, William P. Liveringhouse, A. W. Jones; 1894, William B. Zeigler, F. M. Bollinger; 1897, Richard Cutshall, David F. Smouse; 1900, G. M. Cutshall, Luther Speck; 1903, T. W. Wood, Samuel D. Bollinger; 1906, John A. Woods, T. A. Miller; 1909, Anthony W. Beaver, W. S. Miller.

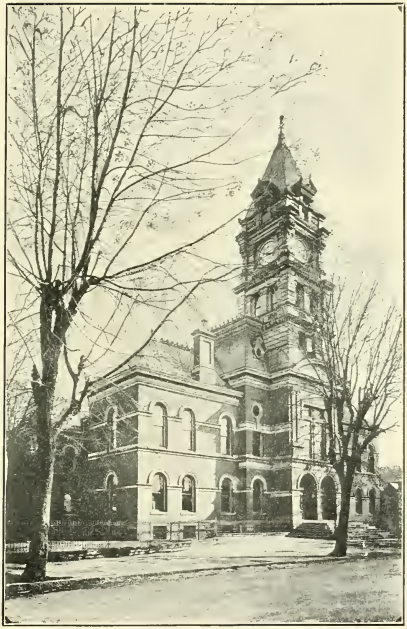
CHAPTER V

HUNTINGDON COUNTY, TOWNSHIPS, BOROUGHS, ETC.

Early Townships—Present Townships—Brady—Carbon—Cass—Clay—Cromwell—Dublin — Franklin — Henderson — Hopewell — Jackson — Juniata — Lincoln — Logan — Miller — Morris — Oneida — Penn — Porter — Shirley — Smithfield — Springfield — Spruce Creek — Tell — Tod — Union — Walker — Warriors Mark —West — Wood — The Eighteen Boroughs — Huntingdon — Alexandria—Birmingham—Broad Top City—Cassville—Coalmont—Dudley—Mapleton—Marklesburg—Mill Creek—Mount Union—Orbisonia—Petersburg—Rock Hill—Saltillo—Shade Gap—Shirleysburg—Three Springs—List of Postoffices—Rural Free Delivery Routes.

TWENTY years before Huntingdon county was erected, or in July, 1767, the Cumberland county court created a township called Derry, "Beginning at the middle of the Long Narrows; thence up the north side of the Juniata as far as Jack's Narrows; thence to include the valley of Kishacokulus and Jack's creek." These boundaries included a part of the present township of Brady, in Huntingdon county.

In October, 1767, the court erected five new townships—Barree, Bedford, Coleraine, Cumberland and Dublin—which, with the township of Derry, included all the territory within the present counties of Bedford, Blair and Huntingdon, a large part of Fulton and Mifflin and a portion of Center. As population increased additional townships were erected and at the time Huntingdon county was organized in 1787 there were eight townships within its limits, viz.: Barree, Dublin, Frankstown, Hopewell, Huntingdon, Shirley, Tyrone and Woodbury. Frankstown and Woodbury were cut off in 1846 as part of Blair county, and the six original townships lying within the present limits of the county have been divided and subdivided until the number is now thirty. In making these divisions and subdivisions the townships of Huntingdon and Tyrone have entirely disappeared. The present townships are: Barree, Brady, Carbon, Cass, Clay, Cromwell, Dublin, Franklin, Hen-



COURTHOUSE, HUNTINGDON.

derson, Hopewell, Jackson, Juniata, Lincoln, Logan, Miller, Morris, Oneida, Penn, Porter, Shirley, Smithfield, Springfield, Spruce Creek, Tell, Tod, Union, Walker, Warriors Mark, West and Wood.

Barree township, as created in 1767, was "Bounded by Dublin, Coleraine and Bedford townships, as already mentioned, and along the Allegheny until a line struck from thence to Jack's Mountain so as to include the waters of Little Juniata and Shaver's and Standing Stone creeks." In 1771, when Bedford county was erected, Barree township included all that part of the present county of Huntingdon lying northwest of Jack's mountain. Since then the townships of Jackson and West and parts of Logan, Oneida and Miller have been taken from Barree. Before the erection of Logan and Miller townships, Barree had an average width of four miles, extending from Jackson and West to Oneida, and in length from ten to twelve miles, from the summit of Standing Stone mountain and the Mifflin county line on the southeast to the Center county line and the summit of Tussey's mountain on the northwest. Warrior's ridge crosses it east and south of the center. On one side of this ridge runs the Standing Stone creek and on the other Shaver's creek. One of the first land warrants in the township was issued on what was known as the "Shaver's Creek Manor." The warrant bears date of October 30, 1760.

Brady township was erected in April, 1846, from part of Henderson. It is bounded on the northeast and southeast by Mifflin county; south and southwest by Union township; west by Henderson, and northwest by Henderson and Barree. Jack's mountain on the east and Standing Stone mountain in the center are the principal elevations. The township was named for General Hugh Brady, a distinguished officer in the United States army, who is said to have been born in the old Standing Stone fort at Huntingdon. Prior to the Revolutionary war several members of the Brady family lived in the vicinity of Huntingdon. One of these was the father of Captain Samuel Brady, the famous scout and spy. Among the early settlers were Lewis Metz, Christian Yoder, Caleb Armitage, the Eatons, Loudenslagers, Vandevanders and Pridensons. Some of the descendants of these pioneers still reside in the county. Mill Creek is the principal town in Brady township. On the stream of that name there was formerly a blast furnace, known as Mill Creek furnace, and in the southern part of the township, near

the end of Standing Stone mountain are deposits of sand which is crushed by steam power and shipped to Pittsburgh and other glass manufacturing centers.

Carbon township, in the southern part of the county, lies chiefly upon the Broad Top mountain and derives its name from the coal deposits in that section. It was erected on April 23, 1858, from part of Tod, and is bounded on the north by Tod township; east by Wood; south and southwest by Fulton and Bedford counties, and on the northwest by Hopewell township. Among the pioneers were Anthony Cook, Philip Barnet, James Crawford, Henry Houpt, Walter Clark and Henry Miller. During the Revolution some Tory refugees came into the township, a few of whom became permanent residents. A large part of the Broad Top coal field lies within the township and coal mining is the leading occupation of the inhabitants. The old Barnet mine was opened in 1856 by Dorris, Burroughs & Company. Some twenty years later it was closed, but was reopened in 1882. The Prospect mine was opened in 1857 and about 1863 was purchased by Robert H. Powel, who erected coke ovens there. In 1858 the Clift mine was opened and the following year witnessed the opening of the Broad Top collieries. The Mooredale mine, about one mile from Dudley, was opened about 1860 by Paul Ammerman, but it was abandoned in 1862 on account of water. It was purchased by Reakert Brothers in 1876 and reopened. The Fisher mine was opened in 1870; the Carbon colliery in 1872; the Ocean mine in 1879. The Robertsdale collieries, operated by the Rockhill Iron and Coal Company, are among the leading mines of Huntingdon county. There are three boroughs in the township, Broad Top City, Coalmont and Dudley, the last named being the terminus of a branch of the Huntingdon & Broad Top railroad. Barnett, Cooks, Powelton and Robertsdale are mining towns.

Cass township, erected on January 21, 1843, from part of Union, was named for General Lewis Cass, who at that time was a conspicuous figure in the political arena. It is situated in the Trough creek valley and is bounded on the north by the townships of Penn and Union; on the east by Shirley and Cromwell; on the south by Clay, and on the west and southwest by Tod. The first settlers came from Maryland, but the date when the first settlement was founded is not known. Among the pioneers were Peter Thompson, Richard Dowling, Jacob

Dean, Philip Curfman, Moses Greenland, and the Smith, Lovell, Greene, Chilcott and Stever families. The Corbins, Lilleys, McClains, Drennans, Caldwells, Brownings and a few other families located in the Trough creek valley soon after the Revolution and James Campbell, John Shields, William Wright, Henry Freed and a few others settled in Hare's valley about the same time. Cassville is the only borough in the township and there are no villages of importance. Agriculture is the leading industry.

Clay township was erected on April 15, 1845, from Springfield, and was named for Henry Clay, of Kentucky, who was the Whig candidate for president in 1844. It is bounded on the northeast by Cass and Cromwell; on the southeast by Springfield; on the south and southwest by Fulton county, and on the northwest by Wood and Tod townships. Benjamin Long, Henry Hubbell, George, John and William Hudson, Thomas Green, George Ashman, John Kyler, William and Miles Bunn, Thomas Hooper, Richard Bradley and some others had located in what is now Clay township before the close of the eighteenth century. The boroughs of Saltillo and Three Springs are located in this township and there are a few villages of minor importance. The East Broad Top railroad crosses the northern portion, passing through Saltillo and Three Springs.

Cromwell township was taken from the townships of Shirley and Springfield and was organized in January, 1836. It was named for Thomas T. Cromwell, who was one of the early manufacturers of iron in Huntingdon county, and who served two terms in the lower house of the state legislature. On the north it is bounded by Shirley township; on the east by Shade mountain, which separates it from Dublin and Tell townships; on the south by Clay and Springfield, and on the west by Jack's mountain, which marks the line between it and Cass township. The principal stream is the Aughwick creek, which flows through the township from south to north. One of the first white men to locate in the township was George Irvin, who, as early as 1760, had a log store near where Orbisonia now stands and was engaged in trading with the Indians. The Cluggage family came soon after Irvin and Captain Robert Cluggage served with distinction in the Continental army in the Revolutionary war. The first iron furnace west of the Susquehanna river was built here by Colonel Cromwell and George Ashman in 1785.

The Rockhill furnace began operations in 1831. Two boroughs—Orbisonia and Rockhill—are located in the township, both on the line of the East Broad Top railway, and there are several small villages. Cromwell township is not without its story of hidden treasure. For many years the rumor has been current that Captain Jack, the eccentric character mentioned in another chapter, was once closely pursued by Indians at a time when he bore a heavy bag of gold and silver. This bag encumbered his flight and he secreted it on the side of the Black Log mountain, not far from the narrows. Despite repeated efforts, the treasure has never been found.

Dublin township, one of the original six townships within the present limits of the county, was erected in October, 1767. The Cumberland county court records for that session describe it as "Bounded by Air and Fannet townships on the one side, and Coleraine and Barre townships on the top of Sideling Hill on the other side." Its original area has been much reduced by the erection of Tell and Springfield townships, both of which were taken from Dublin. It is situated in the extreme southeastern corner of the county and is bounded on the north by Tell township; on the east by the Tuscarora mountain, which separates it from Franklin county; on the south by Fulton county, and on the west by Springfield and Cromwell townships, from which it is separated by Shade mountain. The Indian trail, over which early traders and explorers traveled, passed through this township. Among the early adventurers to follow this route were Conrad Weiser and George Croghan in 1748 and John Harris in 1754. A few land warrants, dated prior to the Revolution, indicate that white men had found a lodgment there, but little is known of the settlers of that period. About 1765 Alexander Blair and his wife Rachel came from Chester county and bought a part of the tract of land warranted to George Croghan near Shade Gap. Their son, John Blair, subsequently became a prominent citizen of the township, holding the office of justice of the peace for many years. David Cree brought his family from Philadelphia about 1773. John Walker and James McCardle located near the foot of the Tuscarora mountain about the same time. During the decade following 1780 the number of settlers increased rapidly. In 1782 George Hudson located about where the borough of Shade Gap is now, built a cabin and began purchasing some squatter claims for

which no warrants had been issued. He was soon followed by William Swan, Hugh Robinson, Alexander McIlroy, George Wagner, Andrew Sands, James, Jonathan and Robert Cree, James Hooper, James Morton, William Fleming, Robert and William Marshall and some others. Joshua Morgan, of the Black Log valley is said to have been the first man to drive a team through Shade Gap.

Franklin township was erected in March, 1789, from the old township of Tyrone, and was the first new township to be established after the organization of Huntingdon county. It extends from the Center county line on the northeast to the Little Juniata river on the southwest, and from Warriors Mark township on the northwest to the summit of Tussey's mountain on the southeast. Among the early settlers were Alexander Ewing, Zephaniah Weakland, George Mattern, Jacob Miner, Abraham Sells, Richard Ricketts, James Hunter, James Armitage and the Hendersons. The township has rich deposits of iron ore, which were first worked about 1795 or 1796, when the Huntingdon furnace was built in the midst of the ore beds and the Pennsylvania furnace in the northern part of the township, near the Center county line. Spruce creek rises in this township and flows almost the entire length of it, emptying into the Little Juniata. The water power of this stream was utilized as early as 1785 to run what was long known as the old Bebault mill. Many years later W. D. & J. D. Isett established the Stockdale Woolen Mills at the mouth of the stream and about a mile farther up J. Q. Adams started an ax factory. Franklinville and Graysville are the principal villages.

Henderson township, established in November, 1814, was formed from part of old Huntingdon township, which was one of the six in existence when the county was erected. It was named for General Andrew Henderson, a Revolutionary soldier, the first register and recorder and the second prothonotary of the county. The original area of Henderson township has been greatly reduced by the erection of Brady, in 1846, and of Oneida in 1856. It is bounded on the northwest by Oneida township; on the northeast by Barree; on the east by Brady; extends southwest to the Juniata river, and adjoins the borough of Huntingdon. Among the early settlers was John Fee, who served in Captain Blair's company that was organized during the Revolution to drive out the Tories. Other early settlers were William Porter, John

Brown, Matthew Campbell and the Hight family. Gorsuch and Union Church, near the center of the township, and Ardenheim, a small station on the Pennsylvania railroad, two miles east of Huntingdon, are the only villages of consequence.

Hopewell township was erected in July, 1773, when the Bedford county court ordered that "that part of Barre township including all the waters that empty into the Raystown Branch of Juniata below the mouth of Yellow Creek and up said creek to Tussey's Mountain is hereby erected into a township by the name of Hopewell township." It was therefore one of the six original townships when the county was erected in 1787. Union township was taken from it in 1791; Penn in 1846, and Lincoln in 1866. These curtailments have left it one of the smallest townships in the county. It is located in the southwest corner and is bounded on the north by Lincoln township; southeast by Tod and Carbon, from which it is separated by Terrace mountain; southwest by Bedford county, and northwest by the county of Blair. The Huntingdon & Broad Top railroad traverses it from northeast to southwest and the Raystown branch of the Juniata follows the same general direction. The earliest settlers, of whom there is any record, were Jeremiah and William Smart, Michael Diamond, George Elder and his sons, Michael and Felix Skelly, Jacob Weaver and George Russell, who entered lands along the Raystown branch.

Jackson township, taken from Barree on January 15, 1845, occupies the northeast corner of the county. It is bounded on the north by Center county; on the east and southeast by Mifflin county; on the west and southwest by the township of Barree. It was named for Joseph Jackson, one of the first settlers in that part of the county, several members of the Jackson family settling there about the same time. Another noted pioneer was William McAlevy, who won renown as a soldier and officer in the Revolutionary war and later achieved a rather unenviable notoriety by leading the rebellion against the United States constitution. He was of Scotch-Irish stock, brave, resolute and faithful to his friends. He married a sister of John Harris, the founder of Harrisburg. In 1770 he came to what is now Jackson township, selected a location, made a canoe and paddled down the Standing Stone creek and the Juniata and Susquehanna rivers to Harrisburg for his family and such of his household effects as he could carry in his light

craft. He acquired a large tract of land around McAlevy's Fort, a place which still bears his name. Joseph Oburn, who served in McAlevy's company during the Revolution, was another early settler. Others who located there either before or during the Revolutionary war were the Cummins family and John Oaks. Agriculture was the chief occupation of the old settlers, their farms being located in the valleys of the two branches of Standing Stone creek. The manufacture of iron was begun in 1833, when Patton & Norris built the Greenwood furnace, which subsequently passed to the Logan Iron and Steel Company. The Mitchells erected a small furnace about a mile north of McAlevy's Fort in 1841, but it proved to be an unprofitable venture and was abandoned. About 1870 a charter was granted for the construction of the Stone Creek & McAlevy's Fort railroad, but the panic of 1873 came on before anything had been done and the road was never built.

Juniata township, erected on November 19, 1856, was originally a part of Huntingdon township, though at the time of its erection its territory was taken from the township of Walker. It is bounded on the northeast by Henderson township; on the southeast by Terrace mountain, which separates it from Union; southwest by Penn, and on the northwest by Walker, the summit of Piney ridge forming the northwestern boundary. One of the early settlers in this township was the father of Captain Samuel Brady, the noted scout and Indian fighter, who located at the mouth of Vineyard creek. William Corbin, Caleb and Amos Folk, William Enyeart and William Dean were likewise early settlers. The township, at the time it was settled, was covered with a heavy growth of valuable timber, but this has nearly all disappeared. Large quantities of lumber, tan-bark and railroad ties have been taken from the township and farming is now the leading occupation.

Lincoln township, named in honor of Abraham Lincoln, the martyred president of the United States, is situated in the southwestern part of the county and was taken from Hopewell on August 18, 1866. It is bounded on the northwest by Blair county; on the northeast by Penn township; on the southeast by Tod, and on the south by Hopewell. The Raystown branch of the Juniata flows northward through the township, its principal tributary being Coffee run. The earliest settlers

in that part of Hopewell township now comprising Lincoln were John Plummer, Henry Schultz, John Keith, James Entriken and a man named Summers. Tanneries were established at an early date on Coffee run, on the Bedford road, and about a mile north of the present town of Marklesburg, which is the only borough in the township.

Logan township was taken from West in April, 1878. As early as 1755 Barnabas Barnes secured a land warrant for a tract on the north side of the Juniata river at a place called Two Springs. In 1768 he sold that land to Rev. William Smith, the founder of Huntingdon. There is nothing to show that Barnes ever occupied the tract and the probabilities are he entered it purely for speculative purposes. Among the early settlers in this part of West township were Samuel Anderson, Jacob Neff, John Reed, Jacob Hiltzheimer, Charles Elliott, Hugh Mears, Peter Shoenberger, Bartholomew Maguire and the Wilsons. The first settlements were made along the Little Juniata or in the lower part of the Shaver's creek valley. When West township was divided to form Logan, the borough of Petersburg was thrown in the new township and it is the most important shipping and commercial point.

Miller township was formed in May, 1881, from part of Barree. As early as 1857 a movement was started for the formation of a new township south of Warrior's ridge. On November 1, 1859, the question was submitted to the voters living in the territory south of the ridge, but a majority expressed themselves as opposed to the erection of a new township. The agitation was kept up, however, until a majority was converted and the township was organized in 1881. The pioneer history of this section of the county is rather meager. Matthew Miller, for whom the township was named, was one of the first settlers. Gilbert Chaney settled on Warrior's ridge at an early date. John Coy and the Cunningham family were also among the pioneers.

Morris township, one of the smallest in the county, was taken from Tyrone in August, 1794, and with its erection the township of Tyrone ceased to exist. It is bounded on the north by Franklin township, from which it is separated by the Little Juniata river; on the east by Tussey's mountain, which separates it from Porter; the other boundaries are formed by the Frankstown branch of the Juniata, Fox run and Canoe mountain, which separate the township from Blair county. The greater part of the township is the elevated plateau known as Canoe valley. The

soil is fertile and agriculture is the principal industry. Edward Beatty and his eight sons, John Tussey, for whom Tussey's mountain was named, Michael Wallace, John Bell, Christian Harnish, John Martin, William Davis and John Fergus were the first settlers. In 1796, two years after the township was organized, there were fifty-nine land owners on the tax lists. About 1793 a furnace was built by Jacob Isett where the village of Union Furnace now stands, but the dam was washed away soon after and nothing further was done until 1810, when it was rebuilt by Dorsey & Evans. It was a charcoal furnace, with a capacity of thirty-five tons weekly, and continued in operation until 1852.

Oneida township was erected on August 20, 1856, from Henderson and West. It is a small township adjoining the borough of Huntingdon, the Juniata river forming its western border. It was named for the Oneida Indians. The Standing Stone creek flows through it from one end to the other, a distance of about ten miles, between the Standing Stone mountain and Warrior's ridge. There are some fine farms in the valley, whose products find a ready market at Huntingdon. Nathan Gorsuch, William Carter, John Stewart, Joshua Kelley, William Wheeler, Jacob White, Elisha Green and Nicholas Decker were the first settlers. While the Pennsylvania canal was under construction a great deal of timber was supplied from what is now Oneida township. The first packet-boat—the Lady of the Lake—that ever plied the waters of the canal was built at William Foster's saw mill. After the supply of timber was exhausted the people turned their attention to the cultivation of the soil, and agriculture is now the leading occupation of the inhabitants.

Penn township was created on November 21, 1846, when the old township of Hopewell was divided into two nearly equal parts and the northern part named Penn, in honor of the founder of Pennsylvania. It is bounded on the north by Walker and Juniata townships; on the east by Union, Cass and Tod; on the south by Lincoln, and on the west by Blair county. It extends from Terrace mountain on the east to Tussey's mountain on the west, about eight miles, and it is about six miles in extent from north to south. The surface is broken by numerous ridges, the most important of which are the Mulberry, Warrior's, Piney, and Allegrippus. Along these ridges are found rich deposits of iron

ores and thousands of tons of ore have been shipped to Johnstown, Danville and other iron manufacturing centers. Some lead ore has been found in Warrior's ridge, but not in sufficient quantities to make mining profitable. In the Woodcock valley, which lies between Warrior's ridge and Tussey's mountain, the valley of the Raystown branch, which runs along the base of Terrace mountain, and in most of the smaller valleys the soil is fertile and farming is here carried on successfully. A list of the early settlers would include the names of Hartsock, Bishop, Kough, Hart, Owens, Graffius, Fleck, McMath, Keith, and Breckenridge. Michael Garner came from Maryland in 1789 and about five years later purchased a part of the tract known as "Penn's Manor," in the Woodcock valley. Some of his descendants still live in the township. Thomas Wilson, Jacob Brumbaugh, Ludwig Hoover, Jacob Grove, John and Peter Beightell, Adam Auman, John, Adam, Henry and Jacob Boyer and some others had located within the limits of the township before the year 1800. Marklesburg is the only borough and there are but few villages.

Porter township was erected in November, 1814, when the old township of Huntingdon was divided into two new ones—Porter and Henderson. It was named for General Andrew Porter, an officer in the American army during the Revolutionary war and afterward surveyor-general. The original area of this township has been much reduced by the formation of Walker township in 1827 and Smithfield in 1886. A portion of it was also taken to form the township of Spruce Creek in 1895. The old Indian path passed through this section of the county and Porter township was one of the first to be settled, the first land warrants being dated in 1755, the year following the purchase of the land from the Indians. The first settlements were made in the vicinity of Alexandria.

Shirley township, one of the original six, is located in the southeastern part and is one of the largest in the county, extending from the Juniata river to the Cromwell township line, and from Shade mountain on the southeast to Jack's mountain on the northwest. Between those two ranges are the Black Log mountain, Blue, Sandy, Owens', Chestnut and Stony ridges, so that the general surface is alternatively hill and valley. Iron ore is mined in the hills and farming is carried on in the valleys. The township derives its name from old Fort Shirley, which

was erected at the time of the French and Indian war. Among the early settlers were the Galbraiths, who located in the Germany valley; the Warners, who settled where the borough of Shirleysburg now stands; the Matthews family, who settled farther south, and the Davis, Morgan, Cluggage, and Sharrer families. Two powder mills were operated a century or more ago by the Sharrers—one near Shirleysburg and the other on Sugar run. Samuel Drake, an Englishman, said to be a descendant of Sir Francis Drake, established a ferry across the Juniata a short distance above Mount Union, on the pathway from eastern points to the Ohio river, and Drake's Ferry was an important land-mark for many years. The East Broad Top railroad connects with the Pennsylvania railroad at Mount Union and runs south through Shirleysburg, giving the township and outlying region ample transportation facilities.

Smithfield is one of the newer townships of the county, having been organized in March, 1886, from Porter, Walker, and Juniata. It lies directly across the Juniata river from Huntingdon borough, the village of Smithfield forming practically a suburb of the county seat. The Huntingdon & Broad Top railroad runs southwest through the township.

Springfield township, located in the southern part of the county, was organized in December, 1790, from the townships of Dublin and Shirley. Its original area has been much reduced by the erection of Cromwell in 1836 and Clay in 1845. It is bounded on the north by Cromwell; on the east by Dublin; on the south by Fulton county, and on the west by the township of Clay. John Bailey, a Revolutionary soldier, settled on the banks of the Aughwick creek soon after that war. He was soon joined by William Jones, John Robertson and William Ward. Then came a tide of immigration from Maryland, the Browns, Maddens, Ramseys, Lanes, Cutshalls, Wibles, and several other families locating in what is now Springfield township. Thomas Stains settled where the village of Meadow Gap is now, and the village of Maddensville bears the name of one of these pioneer families.

Spruce Creek township, the youngest, but one in the county, was erected in September, 1895, from the townships of Morris, Franklin and Porter. It takes its name from the stream which empties into the Juniata river opposite the village of Spruce Creek. The early

history of this township is included in the sketches of those from which it was taken.

Tell, one of the southeastern border townships, was erected in April, 1810, its territory being taken from Dublin township. It lies between the Tuscarora and Shade mountains and its surface is divided into several small valleys by parallel ridges running from northeast to southwest. Although a populous township there are no boroughs within its limits and only a few small villages. The first land warrant was issued to Barnabas Barnes on February 3, 1775. Among the early settlers were Samuel McMath, Robert Vaughan, James Stonkard, Thomas Morrow and Jacob Goshorn, all of whom were located in the Shade valley by 1780. Between that time and the year 1800 came the Sharps, Wilsons, Chilcotts and the Cisney, Waters and Parsons families some of whose descendants still live in the township. Tell township is an agricultural community without a railroad, the nearest stations being Orbisonia and Shirleysburg on the line of the East Broad Top railway.

Tod township was formed from Union in April, 1838. It is located in the Trough creek valley and is bounded as follows: On the northeast by Penn and Cass townships; on the southeast by Cass and Clay; on the southwest by Wood and Carbon, and on the northwest by Hopewell and Lincoln. Nearly all the pioneers came from Maryland. About 1760 John Plummer settled in the Trough creek valley. On September 20, 1762, Colonel Henry Bouquet received four warrants for lands in that locality and in August, 1767, four tracts, aggregating nearly 1,500 acres, were surveyed for him by Richard Tea near the base of Broad Top mountain. John Edwards came in 1785. Jacob Houck in 1786, Michael and William Houck in 1787, John Taylor and others in 1795. Walter Hudson built a log mill on Trough creek some time between 1790 and 1800, the first in the township. Paradise furnace and Eagle foundry were both located in this township, but they ceased operations long since.

Union township was taken from Hopewell in June, 1791. Before the erection of Cass and Tod townships it included nearly all of the Trough creek valley, extending from the Juniata river on the north to the Broad Top mountain on the south, and from Jack's mountain on the east to Terrace mountain on the west. Settlements were made some years before the township was organized. John Shoop (or

Shoup), John Loughrey, Henry Freed, Jacob Miller and Henry Dell located in Hare's valley; Hughey Johnson, Levi and Eliel Smith, Asa Corbin and some others settled in Smith's valley; Richard Chilcott, John Wright, William Estep, James Estep, the Deans and Bumgartners established themselves in the Trough creek valley. The borough of Mapleton is located in this township and there are a few small villages within its limits.

Walker township was erected in April, 1827, from part of Porter. At the time of its organization it extended from Piney ridge on the southeast to the Blair county line on Tussey's mountain, and from Porter township on the north to Penn township on the south and southwest. Its boundaries were changed and its area reduced by the formation of Smithfield township in 1886. One of the first settlers was Henry Lloyd, who came from Virginia. Alexander McConnell, the founder of McConnellstown, Joshua Lewis, William Moore, Samuel and Henry Peightal and the Entriken family were also early settlers. The township was named for Jonathan Walker, who was at one time the president judge of the judicial district in which Huntingdon county was situated. There are considerable deposits of iron ore, some of which have been developed, the ores being shipped to Johnstown and Danville.

Warriors Mark, the most northwestern township of the county, was erected from Franklin in January, 1798. Originally it included a portion of Snyder and Tyrone townships, now in Blair county, and a part of the present county of Center. It is bounded on the northwest and southwest by Blair county; on the northeast by Center county; and on the southeast by Franklin township. It derived its name from a settlement in the central part, established at an earlier date. There is a tradition, not very well defined, that the Indians had marks of some kind upon the trees near the settlement, indicating a meeting place or place of holding councils. Michael Maguire, who settled there in 1773, said some years later that the marks were stones placed in the forks of four oak trees and that these stones were almost covered by the growth of the trees. John Baynton, Samuel Wharton and probably some others, who came in 1766, were probably the first settlers. Nathan and Thomas Ricketts came in 1777, and when the township was organized in 1798 there were over one hundred land owners. A school

house was erected in this township as early as 1790. It was of logs, but later was replaced by a stone building, of which James Thompson, an old settler, said "That school house cost a drink of whisky for every stone in it." The Little Juniata and the Pennsylvania railroad run along the southwestern border and the Lewisburg & Tyrone railroad from the northeast to the southwest through the township. Birmingham is the only borough and Warriors Mark is the largest town.

West township, located chiefly in the Shaver's creek valley, was established in April, 1796, its territory being taken from the old township of Barree. Part of Oneida was taken from West in 1856 and it was further reduced in size by the erection of Logan township in 1878. James Childs settled in the township in 1762; William Wilson came the next year, and James and John Dickey in 1764. The first saw and grist mill was built by Alexander McCormick on Gardner's run, but the date when it was built is not known. John Ambrose erected a mill on Lightner's run soon afterward. In 1798, two years after the township was organized, there were upon the tax lists the names of more than one hundred land owners. Shaver's creek runs through one of the most fertile valleys in the county and farming is the chief occupation of the people of West township. Samuel Anderson, who settled in that part of the township afterward cut off to form Logan, built a fort on the west side of Shaver's creek about 1778. Concerning this fort, J. Simpson Africa, late of Huntingdon, relates the following incident:

"The inhabitants of the fort, after defending themselves for a long time against the attacks of the savages, finding their supplies becoming exhausted, fled to Standing Stone fort. In their flight two of the men, named Maguire, were killed by the Indians, and their sister, afterwards Mrs. Dowling, who was driving the cows, was chased by them. Springing from ambush, the sudden surprise frightened the cows and they started to run. The foremost Indian caught her dress and imagined he had made sure of a victim, but she simultaneously grasped the tail of one of the cows, held on, her dress tore, and she escaped. She reached Fort Standing Stone, half dead with fright, still holding on to the tail of the cow."

Wood township, the youngest in the county, was taken from Carbon. The first petition for the erection of a new township in this por-

tion of the county was filed with the court on September 2, 1901, C. E. Benson and Elbra Chilcott were appointed viewers and made their report on December 16, 1901, whereupon the court ordered an election for February 18, 1902, at which time the people were to vote upon the question of dividing Carbon township. The result at that election was tie vote and on January 5, 1905, the court ordered another election for February 21st following, when a majority of the electors expressed themselves in favor of a new township. On March 6, 1905, the court ordered the division of Carbon township, from the eastern half of which should be erected the township of Wood, the line running a short distance east of Broad Top City.

In Huntingdon county there are eighteen boroughs, viz.: Alexandria, Birmingham, Broad Top City, Cassville, Coalmont, Dudley, Huntingdon, Mapleton, Marklesburg, Mill Creek, Mount Union, Orbisonia, Petersburg, Rock Hill, Saltillo, Shade Gap, Shirleysburg and Three Springs.

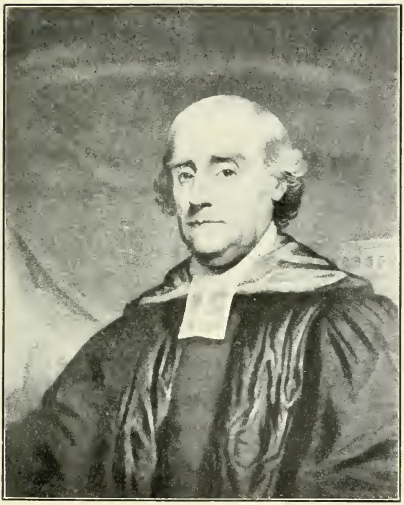
Of these boroughs Huntingdon is the oldest and, being the county seat, stands first in importance. The first white claimant to the land where Huntingdon now stands was Hugh Crawford, who was an ensign in Captain Hamilton's company at the time of the French and Indian war. He claimed to have made an improvement here about 1753, but just how he acquired title to the land is not clear. By a deed executed at Fort Pitt (Pittsburgh) on June 1, 1760, he conveyed to George Croghan, for a consideration of £100, "a certain tract of land of four hundred acres on the north side of the Frankstown Branch of Juniata, known by the name of Standing Stone, including my improvements thereon, from the mouth of Standing Stone Creek to the crossing up the creek, and to the upperward part of a small island," etc. On December 10, 1764, Croghan perfected and strengthened his title by obtaining from the proprietaries a warrant for the land, and on March 25, 1766, he conveyed the same to "William Smith, D.D., Provost of the College of Philadelphia," for the sum of £300. The following year Dr. Smith laid out a town on the Crawford or Croghan tract, which town later was named Huntingdon. Just when that name was first applied to the town is not certain. The oldest deed to be found is one dated September 7, 1768, in which Dr. Smith conveys to Samuel Anderson lot No. 12, situated on Allegheny street,

between Third and Fourth. This deed recites that "William Smith hath laid out a certain Town called ————————, at Standing Stone, on Juniata, in the county of Cumberland, and divided the same into streets and lots, regularly named and numbered," etc. As a blank appears in the deed where the name of the town should be, it is reasonable to suppose that no name had at that time been selected.

Rev. William Smith, the founder of Huntingdon, was an Episcopal minister and a man of considerable learning and ability. He was elected provost of the University of Pennsylvania in 1755 and some time later made a journey to England to solicit funds for that institution. Among those who responded to his appeals was the Countess of Huntingdon, who gave him a liberal donation for the university and the town was named in her honor. At the beginning of the Revolution Huntingdon was a straggling village of but four or five houses. The only known inhabitants at that time were Benjamin Elliott, Abraham Haynes, Ludwig Sell, one of the Cluggages and their families. The town was then, and for some years afterward, more frequently called Standing Stone than Huntingdon and when the latter was used the other name was often added as a matter of explanation.

Two brothers, James and David McMurtrie, came from Philadelphia about 1776 or 1777, having been sent there by their father, "a prudent Scotchman," to keep them from joining the "rebel army." They remained there and became useful citizens, David having been the first county treasurer. After the Revolutionary war the town grew more rapidly and on March 29, 1796, it was incorporated as a borough by act of the legislature, with the following boundaries: "Beginning at a large stone corner placed on the bank of the river Juniata, at or near the entrance of a fording place, and at the distance of two hundred feet, on a course south sixty-six degrees east, from the east side of St. Clair (now Second) street; thence north twenty-four degrees east, one hundred and nine perches to a stone; thence south twenty-four degrees west, including Charles (now Seventh) street, one hundred and ten perches, or thereabouts, to the river Juniata; thence down the same on the northerly bank or side, to the place of beginning; being the boundary of the said town of Huntingdon on record in the office for recording of deeds in and for the said county of Huntingdon."

Upon the incorporation of the borough Benjamin Elliott was



REV. WILLIAM SMITH, D.D.,

FIRST PROVOST OF UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA,

FOUNDER OF TOWN OF HUNTINGDON.

elected chief burgess and held the office for three years. By the act of March 27, 1855, the borough limits were extended to include what is known as West Huntingdon and some territory on the east side along both sides of the Standing Stone creek. A second extension of the borough limits was made on August 14, 1874, while Richard Langdon was chief burgess, when an ordinance was passed by the burgesses and town council annexing a part of Oneida township lying on the north and northwest of the town. On March 3, 1871, more than two years before the above territory was annexed, an ordinance was passed changing the names of the streets, St. Clair, Smith, Montgomery, Bath, Franklin, Charles, Fulton, Chestnut, Walnut, Spruce, Pine, Locust, Cypress, Anderson, Grant, Scott, Lincoln and Jackson being numbered from Second to Nineteenth, respectively. Standing Stone Ridge road was made First street. The same ordinance provided that each square should be divided into spaces of twenty-five feet, each space to constitute a street number. In 1873 the city was divided into four wards.

In laying out the town two lots on the south side of Allegheny street—one on the east and the other on the west side of Smith (Third) street—were set apart by the proprietor for a market place. When it became apparent that Huntingdon was to be the county seat, Third street was regarded as the most available site for the public buildings and a site for a market house was secured at the intersection of Penn and Fifth streets by widening the former to eighty feet, forming what has since become known as the "Diamond." This was done in August, 1787, and soon after a market house was erected there. Markets were held on Wednesdays and Saturdays of each week for many years, but the market laws were frequently infringed and on September 2, 1847, the burgess and council adopted a resolution ordering the market house to be torn down.

The first provision for protection against fires was made on January 10, 1801, when the borough authorities ordered the purchase of fire ladders and hooks, which were to be kept in the market house. In 1804 the old hand engine "Juniata" was built by Philip Mason of Philadelphia and arrived in Huntingdon early the following year. It was placed in charge of the "Active" fire company until June, 1852, when it was succeeded by the "Juniata" fire company. It was in turn succeeded by the Juniata Fire Company No. 2 in September, 1873. The

"Phœnix" engine was purchased in 1840 and committed to the Phœnix Fire Company, which was organized at that time. It was removed to the Fourth ward in 1874 and was soon after supplanted by a steam fire engine. The Independent Hook and Ladder Company was organized in October, 1873. Huntingdon Fire Company No. 1 was organized in December, 1872, and was incorporated on January 14, 1874. For several years it had charge of the first steam fire engine—a Silsby—which was exchanged for a La France engine in November, 1880, and the Silsby machine went to the Phœnix Fire Company. The engine and council house on Washington street was built about this time. It has accommodations on the ground floor for the hook and ladder truck, the Juniata hand engine and steamer No. 1. On the second floor are rooms for the meeting of the borough council and quarters for the fire companies occupying the building.

The Huntingdon Gas Company was incorporated on March 14, 1857, and on August 29th, following, began supplying illuminating gas to the citizens. A charter was received by the Huntingdon Electric Light Company on March 19, 1886, and in 1902 the gas and electric light companies were consolidated under the name of the Huntingdon Gas Company.

In 1885 the Huntingdon Water Company (Limited) was organized and by the close of the year 1886 had its works in operation, taking water for the street hydrants and the use of citizens from Standing Stone creek opposite the east end of Washington street. The works have been improved from time to time until the borough has a bountiful supply of pure water, suitable for all domestic purposes.

The Juniata Valley Electric Street Railway Company was incorporated on August 8, 1906, and soon afterward completed its line from the Pennsylvania railroad station over Fourth, Washington, Eleventh and Moore streets to the Juniata College. Cars commenced running regularly over this line on June 3, 1907. Plans are now (1913) under contemplation for the consolidation of this company with the Big Valley Electric Railway Company, by which the lines will be extended to Mount Union and into the Kishacoquillas valley. When the plans are carried out and the lines completed Huntingdon will become an important trolley center.

On August 1, 1880, was established the Central Pennsylvania Tele-

phone and Supply Company, a part of the Bell system, with its principal office at Williamsport. The Huntingdon exchange was opened on April 1, 1881, with D. S. Drake as manager. This exchange now has about 700 local telephones connected with it and furnishes long distance communication to all parts of the state.

Huntingdon has three national banks, one private bank, one trust company, one daily, one semi-weekly and three weekly newspapers, a number of well appointed mercantile establishments, good hotels and several important manufacturing enterprises. Excellent educational facilities are afforded by the high school, three ward schools and the Juniata College.

In 1792, four years before the borough was incorporated, the population of Huntingdon was eighty-five families. Since then the growth has been gradual and steady, the population in the various census years since 1810 being as follows: 1810, 676; 1820, 848; 1830, 1,222; 1840, 1,145; 1850, 1,470; 1860, 1,890; 1870, 3,034; 1880, 4,125; 1890, 5,729; 1900, 6,053; 1910, 6,861.

The borough of Alexandria is situated on the north side of the Frankstown branch of the Juniata river and the Hollidaysburg division of the Pennsylvania railroad, eleven miles by rail west of Huntingdon. It is on the line of the old Indian path and the first land warrant was issued for a tract where the borough now stands in 1755. The town was laid out by Elizabeth Gemmill in August, 1793. Lewis Mytinger opened the first store and was the first postmaster. William Moore and John Walker were the first tavern keepers, and Dr. John A. Buchanan was the first physician. Alexandria became the western terminus of a stage line to Harrisburg in 1808, and after the completion of the Pennsylvania canal it became an important shipping point. It was incorporated by act of the legislature on April 11, 1827, and in July, 1847, Trimble's addition was made to the original plat of one hundred lots. The town has a good public school building, a public library, handsome church edifices of different denominations and in 1910 reported a population of 432, an increase of 26 over the census of 1900.

Birmingham, situated on the Little Juniata river and the main line of the Pennsylvania railroad, seven miles west of Huntingdon, was laid out in December, 1797, by John Cadwallader, "for a manufac-

turing town at the head of navigation." The proprietor was generous in his ideas of building up a town, donating lots for educational and religious purposes, a "library hall," etc. On the plat, near the bank of the Juniata, was marked "the Public Landing," which was also designated as the "head of navigation." In order to stimulate the sale of lots Mr. Cadwallader sold tickets at fifteen dollars, to draw a lot of two acres suitable for manufacturing purposes, or ten dollars for a regular town lot. These sums represented one-half the price of the lots, the other half to be paid after the drawing and the execution of the deed. The first store was started in Birmingham in 1811 by Dr. Burt, who was also the first physician. Thomas Stewart was the first postmaster. Birmingham was incorporated as a borough by act of the legislature on April 14, 1828, and the first election was ordered to be held at the house of Mary Jordan. The records of that election have been lost, so that the names of the first borough officers cannot be ascertained. The earliest records available are for 1831, when John Owens was the chief burgess. Birmingham has never come up to the anticipations of its founder and in 1910 had a population of only 196. On July 4, 1878, a soldiers' monument was unveiled in the old Methodist cemetery. It is about twelve feet in height, with a medallion profile of Abraham Lincoln, the inscription "With malice toward none, with charity for all." It is surmounted by an "Angel of Mercy" and cost about $800.

Broad Top City, a borough in the southern part of the county, was laid out by the Broad Top Improvement Company in 1854, while the Huntingdon & Broad Top railroad was under construction, and it was incorporated on August 19, 1868, with Paul Ammerman as the first chief burgess. The failure of the railroad company to extend the line to Broad Top City prevented its attaining the proportions its projectors expected, though it is a mining town of some importance and in 1910 reported a population of 478.

Cassville, located in the Trough creek valley, south of the center of the county, was laid out by Benjamin and Robeson Chilcott about 1796 and was first known as Salisbury or Chilcoatstown. Three buildings stood upon the site when the town was laid out. William Lovell was the first tavern keeper and Robert Speer the first merchant. Mr. Speer was one of the most energetic of the pioneers and carried one

of the largest stocks of general merchandise in the county at that period. In September, 1830, Dr. Robert Baird and Andrew Shaw laid out an addition and the lots sold readily at from forty to fifty dollars each. A tannery was started in that year by Lemuel Green, and two potteries—one operated by Jacob Greenland and the other by E. B. Hissong—were started a few years later. In 1849 a public meeting was called to consider the advisability of applying to the proper authorities for the incorporation of the place as a borough. Some objected to the name of Salisbury and a committee of three was appointed to select a new name. A majority of the committee decided upon Cassville, and it was incorporated by that name on March 3, 1853, by an act of the legislature. The records prior to 1857 have been lost. In that year John S. Gehrett was the chief burgess. A seminary was established at Cassville in the fall of 1851. After several years of varying success, the building was purchased by Professor A. L. Guss, who conducted a school for soldiers' orphans for about eight years. The population of Cassville in 1910 was 165, showing a slight decrease during the preceding decade.

Coalmont, as its name indicates, grew up in connection with the development of the Broad Top coal fields. It is situated about two miles from the Bedford county line, on the Huntingdon & Broad Top railroad, and occupies a site formerly used for holding camp meetings. The first house in the town was built by David E. Brode in 1843. On August 10, 1864, a petition signed by twenty-seven citizens was filed with the court praying for the incorporation as a borough. The petition was granted and on November 11, 1864, Coalmont was incorporated, with J. S. Berkstresser as the first chief burgess. The population in 1910 was 228. Coalmont is a trading center for a considerable district.

Dudley began as a mining village in 1859 and was named after a place in England. A Catholic church had been established here in 1857 and the settlement grew up around the church. In the summer of 1876 a movement was started to have the place incorporated as a borough, which was finally done on November 13, 1876, with William Brown as the first chief burgess. In 1910 the population of Dudley was 440, an increase of 150 over the census of 1900.

Mapleton (postoffice name Mapleton Depot) was first started as

a station by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and in 1858 consisted of three houses. The land belonged to John Donaldson, who laid out a town about the time the railroad was completed and on August 12, 1866, Mapleton was incorporated as a borough, with A. H. Bauman as the first chief burgess. In 1870 the population was 389 and in 1910 it was 752. A postoffice was established here at an early date. In 1876 two sand quarries were opened near the town and have added materially to its growth and prosperity. Mapleton has a fine public school building, churches of various denominations and is a place of considerable commercial activity.

Marklesburg (postoffice name Aitch) is located near the head of James creek, about twelve miles southwest of Huntingdon and half a mile from Grantville, on the Huntingdon & Broad Top railroad. It was laid out in the summer of 1844 by Jacob Cresswell and was named for General Joseph Markle, at that time the Whig candidate for governor. The first house was erected by Jacob Skyles in that year. A postoffice called James Creek had been established there as early as 1840, with John B. Given as the postmaster. In August, 1855, trains began running between Huntingdon and Marklesburg and the latter place experienced a boom. Within a few years it boasted forty-five dwellings, three churches, a school house, three stores, two carriage factories, blacksmith, cooper and carpenter shops and a population of 300. Then the railroad passed on and much of Marklesburg's trade was diverted to other points. The place was incorporated on November 19, 1873, with E. D. Beatty as the first chief burgess. In 1910 the population was 211.

Mill Creek, a station on the Pennsylvania railroad six miles east of Huntingdon, was laid out in October, 1848, by James Simpson for David Zook & Company. It takes its name from the stream upon which it is situated. The first stores in this locality were opened at Wilson's Mills about 1828. Mill Creek was incorporated as a borough on December 13, 1905, with I. N. Foust as chief burgess. The population in 1910 was 308.

Mount Union, the second town in importance in Huntingdon county, was first laid out by William Pollock in 1840, for John Sharrer. In 1849 Dougherty & Speer purchased the adjoining tract, having received a charter for the Drake's Ferry & East Broad Top railroad, and

this place was designed by them as a transfer point, though no steps were taken to build the railroad. The first building in this immediate locality was a stone house near Drake's ferry, occupied by William Pollock as merchant and postmaster. This building was subsequently destroyed by fire. John Sharrer opened the American Hotel in 1848, a tannery was started in 1859, and in the meantime several business enterprises had found a footing at Mount Union, which was incorporated as a borough on April 19, 1867, with Augustus Eberman as chief burgess. The town has two national banks, a number of good mercantile houses, hotels, several prosperous manufacturing concerns and in 1910 reported a population of 3,338. In 1900 the population was 1,086, and in 1890 it was 810. Few boroughs in the state show as great an increase in population and wealth during the last twenty years as Mount Union.

Orbisonia, a station on the East Broad Top railroad, which connects with the Pennsylvania at Mount Union, is the largest town in the southeastern part of the county. As early as 1760 George Irvin had an Indian trading post at this point. The Bedford furnace was opened in 1785 and two years later a grist mill was started. Another mill was built by Hezekiah Crownover in 1812. The store of Cromwell & Cornelius was opened in 1824, a postoffice was established in 1830 in Taylor Crownover's store, there were two distilleries in 1833 and in 1836 Jonathan Carothers opened the Eagle Hotel. Up to this time the town, like Topsy in Uncle Tom's Cabin, "just growed." There were no streets and the lots were of irregular size, straggling along on either side of the road. In May, 1850, it was regularly laid out and named Orbisonia, for Thomas E. Orbison, who located there about 1830 or 1831. The growth of the town continued and on November 23, 1855, it was incorporated as a borough, with Simon Gratz as the first chief burgess. Orbisonia has two banks, a weekly newspaper, churches of different denominations, a good retail trade with the surrounding country and in 1910 the population was 618. The first school house was a small log structure, but this has been replaced by a modern building.

Six miles west of Huntingdon, on the main line of the Pennsylvania railroad, stands the borough of Petersburg, one of the oldest towns in the county. It was laid out on May 21, 1795, by Peter Shoen-

berger on the tract of land owned by him on the east side of Shaver's creek, opposite the site of old Fort Anderson. Mr. Shoenberger, for whom the borough was named, was the first merchant and also kept the first tavern. A postoffice called Shaver's Creek was established there at an early date, with Valentine Wingart as postmaster. Dr. Peter Sevine was the first physician. While the Pennsylvania canal was in operation Petersburg was quite a commercial center and shipping point. Flour and saw mills were established at an early day and the Juniata forge, operated by Hunter & Swoope, was located at the mouth of Shaver's creek. It was one of the pioneer concerns in the manufacture of the famous Juniata charcoal iron. On April 7, 1830, Petersburg was incorporated by act of the legislature and George Rung was the first chief burgess. Lodges of various benevolent societies are located here; Juniata Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, was organized in 1874; there are churches of different faiths, the Shaver's Creek Bank, several good stores and in 1910 the population was reported as being 705.

Rock Hill (postoffice name Rockhill Furnace) was laid out in 1874 across the Black Log creek from Orbisonia. A large number of the early houses were built and owned by the Rockhill Iron and Coal Company. An iron furnace was opened at this place in 1831 by Diven & Morrison. The Winchester furnace was built two or three years later. Rock Hill was incorporated on June 16, 1887, with A. W. Sims as the first chief burgess. It is a station on the East Broad Top railroad and in 1910 reported a population of 504.

Saltillo, a station on the East Broad Top railroad in the southern part of the county, was settled in 1796 by Henry Hubbell. On August 20, 1796, Thomas Greer filed for record the plat of "Springville," which occupied the site of Saltillo. A grist mill was built by Henry Hubbell in 1797 and J. & J. C. Brewster were the first merchants. A number of lots were sold to people in Philadelphia and other places, but the lack of transportation facilities caused many of the purchasers to surrender their claims and Springville died a natural death. Some years later Henry Hudson laid out Saltillo, which was incorporated as a borough on December 1, 1875, with Samuel McVitty as the first chief burgess. There are two rich veins of iron ore in the immediate vicinity. A large steam tannery was established by Leas & McVitty a little while before

the borough was incorporated. The population in 1910 was 410.

Shade Gap, in the Black Log valley, was settled by George Hudson in 1782. It is located on the old Indian path from the Tuscarora valley to Kittaning Point and was one of the few places easy of access in early times. James Stark was the first merchant and a man named Forman kept the first public house of entertainment. George Hudson built a woolen mill and a grist mill near the gap a few years after he first settled there and in 1803 Michael Mills opened a blacksmith shop. The Milnwood Academy was founded in 1849. Shade Gap was incorporated as a borough on April 20, 1871, but the early records have been lost. In 1910 the population was 143.

Shirleysburg, formerly known as Aughwick, Old Town and Fort Shirley, was settled by George Croghan prior to the French and Indian war. The town was laid out by Henry Warner and in its early days was the most important place in the county southeast of Huntingdon. Saw and grist mills were built at an early date. Every spring for many years the militia from the southeastern townships met at Shirleysburg for review and inspection. A factory for the manufacture of earthenware was established in 1866 by George W. Hawker, who also made drain tile and terra cotta. Dr. Loughran was the first physician. Shirleysburg was incorporated as a borough on April 3, 1837, with John Lutz as the first chief burgess. The completion of the East Broad Top railroad through the place in 1873 gave a new impetus to business and for a time the population showed considerable increase. Rival towns then offered better inducements for the investment of capital and for the last half a century Shirleysburg has barely held its own. In 1910 the population was 256, a slight decrease under that of 1900.

Three Springs, a station on the East Broad Top railroad in the southern part of the county, was laid out in the spring of 1843 and was first called Scottsville, for General Winfield Scott. A postoffice was soon after established there under that name. Richard Ashman and William White were the first merchants. George D. Hudson built the first hotel, in the kitchen of which was taught the first school. Dr. Robert Baird was the first physician. Three Springs was incorporated as a borough on November 10, 1869, with William J. Hampson as the first chief burgess. Soon after the incorporation P. F. Bence started a local newspaper. In 1870 the population was 189 and each census

year since that time has shown a slight increase, the population in 1910 being 248.

In addition to the eighteen boroughs above mentioned, Huntingdon county is supplied with the following postoffices: Airydale, Aughwick Mills, Barree, Blairs Mills, Calvin, Charter Oak, Clair, Coles Summit, Colfax, Cora, Cottage, Decorum, Eagle Foundry, East Broad Top, Entriken, Franklinville, Grafton, Graysville, Jacob, James Creek, McAlevy's Fort, McConnellstown, McNeal, Maddensville, Manor Hill, Meadow Gap, Mentzer, Neelyton, Neffs Mills, Norrace, Nossville, Pennsylvania Furnace, Robertsdale, Ronald, Salter, Saulsburg, Selea, Shade Valley, Shy Beaver, Spruce Creek, Todd, Trough Creek, Union Furnace, Valley Point, Warriors Mark, Water Street and Wood. There are fourteen rural free delivery routes in the county, to wit: One from Alexandria, one from Grafton, three from Huntingdon, one from McAlevy's Fort, one from Mapleton Depot, one from Pennsylvania Furnace, one from Petersburg, one from Shirleysburg, two from Three Springs and two from Warriors Mark.

CHAPTER VI

MIFFLIN COUNTY, ORGANIZATION, ETC.

Cumberland County Erected—Included Mifflin—Purchase of 1754—Organization of Townships—Petition for a New County—Organic Act—Trouble over the Location of the County Seat—Trustees Refuse to Serve—Vacancies Filled—Purchase of Site—First Jail—Court Houses—Lewistown Riot—Clarke's Account—Dispute over Boundaries—County Line Commission of 1895—Litigation—Reductions in Area—The Poor-house—The Civil List.

BEFORE entering upon any historical account of Mifflin county it is pertinent to notice some of the events which preceded and led up to its organization. Cumberland county, erected in 1750, embraced all the territory west of the Susquehanna river, except the present counties of York and Adams. At that time the Indians still claimed most of the lands lying west of the Susquehanna. Their title was extinguished by the Albany purchase of July 6, 1754, and what is now Mifflin county was a part of the lands ceded at that time to the white men. Part of Cumberland county was taken to form the county of Bedford on March 9, 1771; part of Northumberland was cut off on March 27, 1772; and Cumberland was still further reduced in size by the formation of Franklin county on September 8, 1784.

In the meantime other changes were found to be necessary. Immediately following the cession of 1754 there was a rush of settlers to the "New Purchase." In August, only a little more than a month after the treaty was concluded at Albany, petitions were made to the Cumberland county court by the settlers in Sherman's, Tuscarora and Path valleys and along the Buffalo creek, asking for the establishments of new townships "to facilitate the improvement and good government of the new settlements." In accordance with the request of the petitioners, four new townships were erected, one of which was described as follows:

"And we do further errect the settlement called the Tuskerora Valey

into a sepparate Township and nominate the same the Township of LAC, and we appoint John Johnston to act therein as Constable for the remaining part of the current year."

This township included all of the present county of Juniata lying west of the Juniata river. Some time after it was erected the letter "k" was added to the name, and what remains of the original township now forms the western township of Juniata county. In 1762 the township of Fermanagh was erected. It embraced the territory lying north and east of the Juniata and included all the unorganized portion of the lands purchased from the Indians in 1854.

During the next four years, owing to the unsettled conditions due to the French and Indian war, few additional settlers came to the Juniata valley, but in the years 1766-67 there was another heavy tide of immigration to the "New Purchase." In July, 1767, Derry, Penn and Greenwood townships were taken from Fermanagh, the first named including nearly all the present county of Mifflin. Milford township was cut off from Lack on November 7, 1768; Armagh was formed from Derry in 1771, Jack's mountain being designated as the dividing line; Bald Eagle township, Northumberland county, was erected in 1772; two years later part of Bald Eagle was taken to form the township of Potter, and Wayne township was formed from part of Derry in 1782. It was from the townships of Lack, Milford, Fermanagh, Derry, Armagh, Bald Eagle, Potter and Wayne that the territory was taken to form the county of Mifflin in 1789.

During the latter part of the year 1788, petitions were circulated among the people of these townships asking for the erection of a new county, to include within its boundaries practically all the territory now forming Mifflin and Juniata counties. The next step on the part of the inhabitants of this region was to elect delegates from the several townships to decide upon some plan of organization and the manner of selecting a seat of justice for the new county. The delegates from Armagh, Derry and Wayne townships were: William Brown, John Culbertson, James McFarlane, John Bratton, John Oliver, William Smith, Arthur Buchanan and James Burns. Those from Lack, Milford, Fermanagh and Greenwood townships were: John Stewart, James Murray, Thomas Turbett, Samuel Sharron, John Lyon, Samuel Cowan, John Harris and Robert Little. About the time, or perhaps

a little while before, the legislature met in the winter of 1788-89, these delegates met at the house of David Sharron, in Fermanagh township, and agreed "that Col. James Dunlap, of Cumberland county, Col. James Johnston and Matthew Wilson, Esquire, of Franklin county, should be the three persons recommended to the legislature as disinterested and suitable characters to explore said prescribed boundary and make report to the succeeding legislature of the most convenient and central place for a seat of justice within said boundary."

When the legislature assembled the petitions and action of the delegates were brought before that body and a bill in accordance therewith passed the house on March 21, 1789, but failed to pass the senate. The bill named Messrs. Dunlap, Johnston and Wilson to locate the county seat, "their judgment to be final and conclusive." After the bill passed the house, these three men began the work assigned them and after examining several locations decided in favor of John Harris' farm, where Mifflintown now stands. This action of the commissioners was not satisfactory to the people above the "Narrows" and was largely responsible for the defeat of the bill in the senate. After the defeat of the measure, the citizens above the Narrows took steps to annex additional territory on the north, with a view to having the seat of justice established in that part of the county in the event of its erection. That their efforts in this direction were successful may be seen in the act which passed the legislature on September 19, 1789, creating and defining the boundaries of Mifflin county. The preamble of the bill is as follows:

"*Whereas*, It hath been represented to the General Assembly of this State by the inhabitants of those parts of Cumberland and Northumberland which are included within the lines hereinafter mentioned, that they labour under great hardships by reason of their great distance from the present seat of justice and the public offices for the said counties, for the remedy thereof."

Then follows Section 1, which provided "That all and singular the lands lying within the bounds and limits hereinafter described and following, shall be and are hereby erected into a separate county by the name of Mifflin county, namely: Beginning at Susquehanna river where the Turkey Hill extends to said river; then along the said hill to

the Juniata where it cuts the Tuscarora mountain; thence along the summit of the said mountain to the line of Franklin county; thence along the said line to Huntingdon county line; thence along the said line to the Juniata river; thence up said river to Jack's Narrows; thence along the line of Huntingdon county to the summit of Tussey's mountain; thence along the line of Huntingdon and Northumberland counties, so as to include the whole of Upper Bald Eagle township, in the county of Northumberland, to the mouth of Buck creek, where it empties into the Bald Eagle creek; thence to Logan's Gap in Nittany mountain; then to the head of Penn's creek; thence down the said creek to Sinking creek, leaving George McCormick's in Northumberland county; thence to the top of Jack's mountain, at the line between Northumberland county and Cumberland; thence along the said line to Montour's Spring, at the head of Mahantango creek; thence down the said creek to Susquehanna river, and thence down the said river to the place of beginning."

The boundaries as established by this bill differed from those given in the bill of the preceding March by including Potter and Upper Bald Eagle townships on the north and leaving out Greenwood township (now in Perry county) on the south. By this change the center of the county was thrown much farther northward, which had great influence on the question of the location of the county seat. In fact, so great was this influence that Section 9 of the bill provided:

"That John Oliver, William Brown, David Beale, John Stewart, David Bole (also spelled Bowel in some of the public documents) and Andrew Gregg of said county, be, and they are hereby appointed trustees for the county aforesaid, with full authority for them or a majority of them, to purchase, or take and receive by grant, bargain or otherwise, any quantity or quantities of land, not exceeding one hundred and fifty acres, on the north side of Juniata river, and within one mile from the mouth of Kishicoquilis creek, for the use, trust and benefit of said county, and to lay out the same into regular town lots and to dispose of so many of them as they or any four of them, may think best for the advantage of said county; and they, or any four of them, are hereby authorized to sell and convey so many of them as they may think proper, and with the monies so arising from the sale of said lots, and with other monies to be duly assessed, levied and collected within the said county of Mifflin, for that purpose, which it is hereby declared it shall and may be lawful for the commissioners

thereof to do, or cause to be done, to build and erect a court-house and prison, suitable and convenient for the public, on the public, and such other square as shall be reserved for that purpose; and the said trustees shall, from time to time, render true and faithful accounts of the expenditures of the same, not only to the commissioners, but to the Grand Jury, for inspection, adjustment and settlement of the accounts of said county."

Of the six trustees named in this section, William Brown, John Oliver and Andrew Gregg resided in the townships of Armagh, Wayne and Potter, in the northern part of the new county, while John Stewart, David Beale and David Bole lived below the Narrows in the townships of Lack and Greenwood. As the last named township, in which David Bole resided, was left out of the county by the act of September 19, 1789, he was therefore disqualified as a trustee, leaving only David Beale and John Stewart to represent that part of the county on the board of trustees. These gentlemen, realizing that they constituted a minority of the board, refused to serve, claiming the act creating the county did not comply with the provisions of the state constitution. The disqualification of Bole and the refusal of Beale and Stewart to act left but three trustees to organize the county, whereas, Section 9, above quoted, provided that a majority, "or any four of them," should be necessary to perform legally the acts authorized by the organic law. To relieve this situation and render the organic act effective, the legislature, on April 5, 1790, passed the following:

"*Whereas,* David Bowel (Bole), one of the said trustees, does not reside within the limits of the said county of Mifflin, and as the act erecting Mifflin county requires its trustees to concur in every transaction done under and in virtue of their appointment, etc., *Be it therefore enacted:*

"That Dr. James Armstrong is hereby appointed a trustee in and for the county of Mifflin, and is hereby invested with like powers and authorities in every matter and thing whatsoever that of right belongs to any trustee appointed for the county of Mifflin."

Dr. Armstrong was in harmony with the provisions of the law regarding the location of the county seat at the mouth of the Kishacoquillas creek, but his appointment evidently was not satisfactory to the citizens of the southern part of the county. Several petitions were

sent to the legislature during the next decade, asking for a change in the location of the county seat. In the petition to the legislature of 1801-02 the appointment of Dr. Armstrong is referred to as follows:

"That John Stewart and David Beale, being all the trustees who lived below the Narrows, uniformly refused to act as Trustees, considering the Laws as unconstitutional, together with the undue advantage obtained thereby, until, by other device of those who lived in the vicinity of Lewistown, got a fourth trustee added to their side of the county, viz., James Armstrong. On the 23d of June, 1791, the four Trustees who lived above the Narrows., viz., William Brown, John Oliver, Andrew Gregg and James Armstrong, published in the Carlisle Gazette,—'The Trustees hereby give notice that, agreeable to said Act, they have received by bargain a quantity of land at the confluence of the river Juniata and the Kishaqcoquillas Creek and confirmed thereon a town for the Seat of Justice called Lewistown.'"

The publication of this notice was hardly in conformity with the existing facts, as the trustees did not receive title to the tract of land mentioned, nor even to the lots upon which the county buildings were erected, until January 14, 1802. Soon after the appointment of Dr. Armstrong, the trustees employed two surveyors named Samuel Edmiston and James Potter to locate the site for the county seat and "to lay out the same into regular town lots," pursuant to the provisions of the act erecting the county. At that time the title to the land was the subject of litigation and no one could make a valid deed to the trustees. In July, 1787, more than two years before the passage of the act creating Mifflin county, the Cumberland county court awarded Mary Norris judgment in the sum of £1,000 against Arthur Buchanan, who owned 300 acres of land on the north side of the Juniata at the mouth of the Kishacoquillas creek. To satisfy the judgment, the court ordered Thomas Buchanan, high sheriff of Cumberland county, to levy upon this tract of land and offer the same for sale, etc. It was first offered for sale by the sheriff on December 30, 1788, but there were no purchasers. On November 27, 1790, the land was sold to Samuel Edmiston, and on January 22, 1791, he received his deed from the sheriff. On January 14, 1802, as above stated, Mr. Edmiston executed a deed which set forth that the trustees "laid out the seat of justice for the said county of Mifflin on the land of Samuel Edmiston, lying on the north side of the river Juniata, and situated on the high

ground at the junction of said river with the Kishacoquillas creek." By this deed he conveyed to John Oliver, William Brown, David Beale, John Stewart, Andrew Gregg and James Armstrong, trustees of Mifflin county, lots No. 15 and 16 for a cemetery and meeting-house; lot No. 86 for a jail; lot No. 120 for a public school house; the ground on the Juniata from the first alley to the junction of the river with Kishacoquillas creek, together with the streets, lanes, alleys and the center of said borough, agreeable to the plan of the town of Lewistown, as laid out by the trustees, etc.

The county jail was the first public building erected under the provisions of Section 9 of the act of erection. In 1790 the county commissioners ordered that a log building, two stories in height, with an outside stairway, be built upon lot No. 86, at the northwest corner of Market and Wayne streets, the lower story of which should be fitted up for a jail and the upper one for a court-room. Sessions of the court were held in this upper room until 1795, when the commissioners ordered an addition of fifteen by twenty feet to be made to the jail. This addition was completed in the fall of that year, the records of November 5, 1795, showing that on that day William Harper was paid £74 for its construction. The old log jail was demolished in 1802 and in its place was built a stone jail, which in turn was torn down in 1856, when the present structure was erected.

Although the act establishing Mifflin county authorized the commissioners of the county to "build and erect a court-house," six years passed before any definite action was taken to that end. Late in the year 1794, when it was known that an addition to the jail was contemplated, a room was rented from Robert Kinney for a court-room. During the next three years the court sessions were held in James Ruglers' house and in Michael Foncannon's and William Elliott's taverns. In 1795 the public square in the center of the town, where the soldiers' monument now stands, was selected as a site for the court-house and the commissioners advertised for bids for the erection of "a court-house of brick, two stories in height, in accordance with plans," etc. The contract was awarded to John Norris and James Alexander and the last payment was made on April 11, 1799. The total cost of the building was something over $5,000. It was evidently not large enough to accommodate all the county offices, for at the

same session when final payment was made to the contractors it was ordered that Samuel Edmiston, the prothonotary, "should receive compensation out of the county treasury for his expense in furnishing an apartment for holding the public offices of the county, and also the adjourned Courts of Common Pleas and Orphans' Courts." Just how long this arrangement continued is not certain, but the quarters fitted up by Mr. Edmiston were probably used until the county erected a building for the public offices.

On November 24, 1815, the county commissioners advertised for proposals for building public offices according to the plans and specifications in the hands of David Reynolds. Early the following year work was commenced on the building, which stood where the present court-house stands, and which was completed before the end of the year. No further changes were made in the provisions for conducting the county business for more than twenty years. In November, 1837, the grand jury, after investigating the needs of the county, made the following report:

"To the Honorable, the Judges of the Court of General Quarter Session of the Peace, now holding for the County of Mifflin.

"The Grand Inquest of the body of the County of Mifflin, inquiring for the interest of the same, would respectfully present that, after having gone through our other duties, think it very proper, under all the circumstances of the case, to recommend the removal and rebuilding in a permanent manner, in some suitable place the Court-House and Public offices of the said County (believing as we do that within a very few years past the present Court-House has cost in repairs a sum very near equal to what would be required to rebuild the same in a more suitable place). We do therefore recommend the taking down of both the Court-House and offices and rebuilding the whole together in a systematic manner out of the materials that may be used from the old buildings in addition to such new materials as may be necessary. And think it would be proper for the County Commissioners to make provision in due time for such little expense as may be necessary to carry out the aforesaid project under the order and instruction of the Court aforesaid (believing as we do that money expended with due economy towards building and keeping in a proper state of repair such buildings as the public business of the County indispensably requires for public convenience, as also for the safe keeping of Public Records, etc., can never be a public loss).

"D. R. Reynolds, Foreman."

The report was not approved until November 8, 1839, and then nearly three years elapsed before any active steps were taken to carry out its recommendations. In 1842 the commissioners purchased of R. C. Hale the lot at the northwest corner of Main street and the public square and entered into a contract with Holman & Simon for the erection of a new court-house thereon. The building was completed in December, 1843, when it was accepted by the commissioners, its total cost having been about $15,000. The old court-house was torn down the following year. The dimensions of the new court-house were thirty-two by forty-eight feet, the several county offices being located upon the first floor, the second story being fitted up for use of the court and the jury rooms. Across the front ran a portico ten feet wide.

As the county increased in population more room was found to be necessary for the transaction of the public business and the preservation of the public records. In November, 1877, the grand jury made a recommendation that the court-house be enlarged and put in good repair. A similar recommendation was made by the same body the following April, and on April 20, 1878, the board of commissioners adopted a resolution "to repair and enlarge the court-house as recommended by the grand jury, provided the expense shall not exceed ten thousand dollars." Plans for the improvement were made by Daniel Ziegler, and on May 9, 1878, a contract was made with Buyers, Guyger & Company to build an addition to the north end of the old court-house and make certain specified repairs for the sum of $7,245. Subsequently it was decided to add the tower and to make some other minor changes, which brought the entire cost of the addition and repairs up to $9,095. The court-house as thus improved remains in use to the present time, but further alterations are under contemplation and will probably be made in the near future.

What is known as the Lewistown riot occurred about two years after the county was organized and created considerable excitement. Reports of the affair are somewhat contradictory, as is always the case in a controversy, the adherents to each side desiring to tell the story in such a way as to strengthen their cause. It appears that in the summer of 1791 Governor Mifflin appointed Samuel Bryson one of the associate justices of the Mifflin county court of common pleas.

Prior to his receiving this appointment, Mr. Bryson had for several years held the office of county lieutenant and as such "had excited the determined enmity of two men who were ambitious of being colonels of militia, and against whom (as unfit persons) Mr. Bryson, as County Lieutenant, had made representations." The members of their respective regiments had elected the two men, according to the custom of that day, though the right of Mr. Bryson to set aside the election and issue commissions to men of his own selection could not be questioned under the militia law. That he did so aroused the indignation of many of the men belonging to the two regiments and when he was appointed associate judge some of those whose will had been set at defiance resolved that he should not be permitted to serve in that capacity.

William Wilson, a brother to the sheriff of Mifflin county, and David Walker organized a force of some forty men, all of whom were armed, and at the head of this little army of insurgents marched, with a fife playing, to Lewistown, "with the avowed determination to seize upon the person of Judge Bryson whilst on the bench, drag him from thence, oblige him to resign his commission," etc.

The movements of these men had been conducted with such secrecy that the people of Lewistown knew nothing of what was going on until about an hour before the rioters appeared. What happened when they did appear in Lewistown is probably best told in the report of John Clarke, deputy state's attorney, to Judge Thomas Smith, who was appointed judge of the Fourth judicial district soon after the occurrence. Says Mr. Clarke:

"On Monday, the 12th of September, 1791, the Hon. William Brown, Samuel Bryson and James Armstrong, Esquires, met in the forenoon in order to open the court and proceed to business; but Thomas Beale, Esquire, one of the associate judges, not having arrived, their Honours waited until three o'clock in the afternoon, at which time he arrived, and was requested to proceed with them and the officers of the court to the court-house. He declined going, and the procession moved on to the court-house, where the judges' commissions were read, the court opened, and the officers and the attorneys of the court sworn in, and the court adjourned till ten o'clock next morning.

"About nine o'clock, while preparing business to lay before the Grand Jury, I received information that a large body of men were

assembled below the Long Narrows, at David Jordan's tavern, on the Juniata, and were armed with guns, swords and pistols, with an avowed intention to proceed to Lewistown and seize Judge Bryson on the bench and drag him from his seat, and march him off before them, and otherwise illtreat him. This information was instantly communicated to Messrs. Brown, Bryson and Armstrong, the judges, who agreed with me that Samuel Edmiston, Esq., the prothonotary, Judge Beale,—— Stewart, Esq., William Bell, Esq., should, with George Wilson, Esq., the sheriff of Mifflin county, proceed and meet the rioters; and the sheriff was commanded to inquire of them, their object and intention, and, if hostile, to order them to disperse, and tell them the court was alarmed at their proceedings.

"Two hours after this the court opened and a grand jury was impanelled. A fife was heard playing, and some guns fired, and immediately the mob appeared marching toward the court-house, with three men on horseback in front, having the gentlemen that had been sent to meet them under guard in the rear; all of whom, on their arrival at Lewistown, they permitted to go at large, except the sheriff, whom four of their number kept guard over. The court ordered me, as the representative of the Commonwealth, to go out and meet them, remonstrate against their proceedings, and warn them of their danger; which order was obeyed. But all endeavors were in vain, the mob crying out, 'March on! March on! Draw your sword on him! Ride over him!' I seized the reins of the bridle that the principal commander held, viz., ———— Wilson, Esq., brother of the sheriff aforesaid, who was well mounted and well dressed, with a sword, and, I think, two pistols belted around him, a cocked hat, and one or two feathers in it. He said he would not desist, but at all events proceed and take Judge Bryson off the bench, and march him down the Narrows to the judge's farm, and make him sign a paper that he would never sit there as Judge again.

"The mob still crying out 'March on!' he drew his sword and told me he must hurt me unless I would let go the reins. The crowd pushed forward and nearly pressed me down; one of them, as I learned afterward, a nephew of Judge Beale, presented his pistol at my breast, with a full determination to shoot me. I let the reins go and walked before them until I arrived at the stairs on the outside of the court-house, when Judge Armstrong met me and said. 'Since nothing else will do, let us defend the stairs.' We instantly ascended, and Mr. Hamilton and the gentlemen of the bar and many citizens; and the rioters, headed by William Wilson, Colonel Walker and Colonel Holt, came forward, and the general cry was, 'March on! damn you; proceed and take him!' Judge Armstrong replied, 'You damned rascals, come on!

we will defend the court ourselves, and before you shall take Judge Bryson you shall kill me and many others, which seems to be your intention, and which you may do!' At this awful moment one Holt seized Judge Armstrong by the arm with the intent to pull him down the stairs, but he extricated himself. Holt's brother then got a drawn sword and put it into his hands and damned him to run the rascal through; and Wilson drew his sword on me with great rage, and young Beale his sword, and cocked his pistol and presented it. I told them they might kill me, but the judge they could not, nor should they take him; and the words 'Fire away!' were shouted through the mob. I put my hand on his shoulder and begged him to consider where he was, who I was, and reflect but for a moment. I told him to withdraw the men and appoint any two or three of the most respectable of his people to meet in half an hour and try to settle the dispute. He agreed, and, with difficulty, got them away from the court-house. Mr. Hamilton then went with me to Mr. Alexander's tavern, and in Wilson and Walker came, and also Sterrett, whom I discovered to be their chief counsellor.

"Proposals were made by me that they should return home, offer no insult to Judge Bryson or the court, and prefer to the governor a decent petition, stating their grievances, if they had any, that might be laid before the legislature; and that, in the meantime, the judge should not sit on the bench of this court. They seemed agreed and our mutual honor to be pledged; but Sterrett, who pretended not to be concerned, stated that great delay would take place, that injuries had been received which demanded instant redress, and objected to the power of the governor as to certain points proposed. At this point young Beale and Holt came up (the former with arms) and insisted on Wilson's joining them, and broke up the conference. I followed, and on the field among the rioters told Wilson, 'Your object is that Judge Bryson leave the bench and not sit on it in this court?' He and Walker said 'Yes.' 'Will you promise to disperse and go home and offer him no insult?' He said 'Yes,' and our mutual honor was then pledged for the performance of the agreement.

"Mr. Hamilton proceeded to the court, told the judge, and he left his seat and retired. I scarce had arrived until the fife began to play, and the whole of the rioters came on to the court-house, then headed by Wilson. I met them at the foot of the stairs and told them the judge was gone, in pursuance of the agreement, and charged them with a breach of the word and forfeiture of honor, and Walker said it was so, but he could not prevail on them. Wilson said he would have the judge and attempted going up the stairs. I prevented him, and told him he should not, unless he took off his military accoutrements. He

said he had an address to present and complied with my request, and presented it, signed 'The People.' Young Beale, at the moment I was contending with Wilson, cocked and presented his pistol at my breast, and insisted that Wilson and all of them should go, but on my offering to decide it by combat with him, he declined it, and by this means they went off swearing and said that they had been out-generaled.

"The next day Colonel McFarland, with his regiment, came down and offered to defend the court, and addressed it; the court answered, and stated that there was no occasion, and thanked him.

"Judge Bryson read a paper, stating the ill-treatment he had received, and mentioned that no fear of danger prevented him from taking and keeping his seat; but that he understood that an engagement had been entered into by his friends that he should not, and on that account only he was prevented. The court adjourned until two o'clock that day, and were proceeding to open it with the sheriff, coroner and constable in front, when they observed that Judge Beale was at the house of one Con. They halted and requested the sheriff to wait on him and request him to walk with them. He returned and said the judge would not walk or sit with Bryson, and addressed Judge Bryson with warmth, who replied in a becoming manner. The sheriff struck at him and kicked also. Judge Armstrong seized the sheriff, and commanded the peace and took the sheriff's rod from him; the coroner took his place, and the sheriff was brought up before the court. I moved that he might be committed to gaol; and his mittimus being written and signed, the court ordered the coroner and gaoler to take him, and he submitted. The court adjourned. After night the drum beat and Holt collected about seventy men, who repeatedly huzzaed, crying out 'Liberty or death!' and he offered to rescue the sheriff, but the sheriff refused. At ten o'clock at night I was informed expresses were sent down the Narrows to collect men to rescue the sheriff, and Major Edmiston informed me he was sorry for his conduct and offered to beg the court's pardon and to enter into recognizance. I communicated this to the Judges Brown and Armstrong, and requested they would write to the gaoler to permit him to come down. They did, and the sheriff came with Major Edmiston, begged pardon of every member of the court but Judge Bryson, who was not present, and entered into recognizances to appear at the next sessions.

"The next day near three hundred men were assembled below the Narrows, and I prevailed on some gentlemen to go down and disperse them; and upon being assured the sheriff was out of gaol, they returned to their respective homes, and the court have finished all business. Nothing further requiring the attendance of the grand jury, the court dismissed them and broke up. I must not omit to inform you that

Judge Beale had declared, during the riot, in court, that he would not sit on the bench with Judge Bryson, and that both he and said Stewart appeared to countenance the rioters, and are deeply concerned.

"I must now close the narrative with saying that, owing to the spirit and firmness of Judge Armstrong and the whole of the bar, I was enabled to avert the dreadful blow aimed at Judge Bryson, and to keep order and subordination in court; and unless the most vigorous measures are exerted soon, it will be impossible ever to support the laws of the state in that county, or to punish those who dare transgress. The excise law is execrated by the banditti, and from every information I expect the collection of the revenue will be opposed.

"I am happy to add, the dispute which originated by mistake between Huntingdon and Mifflin counties is happily closed in the most amicable manner, without any prosecution in Mifflin. I am, Sir, your most obedient,

"JOHN CLARK, Dy. St. Attorney."

The reference in the last paragraph of Mr. Clarke's report to a dispute between Huntingdon and Mifflin counties relates to the difference of opinion regarding the location of the boundary line between those two counties. An account of this dispute, the arrest of the sheriff of Huntingdon county, his release on a writ of *habeas corpus* and the final adjustment of the difficulty may be found in Chapter IV.

Mifflin county was reduced in size by the formation of Center county on February 13, 1800. Some changes were made in the boundaries in 1912, when the line between Huntingdon and Mifflin counties was more clearly defined by an act of the legislature and a part of Beaver Dam township was annexed to Mifflin. The following year, upon the erection of Union county the Beaver Dam territory was annexed to the new county, but in 1819 it was restored to Mifflin and now forms a part of Decatur township. By the act of March 2, 1831, all that portion of the county lying southwest of Shade mountain and the Blue ridge was cut off to form the county of Juniata, leaving Mifflin with an area of about 370 square miles. Its greatest length is about thirty and its greatest width about fifteen miles. It is bounded on the northwest by Center county; on the north and east by Union and Snyder; on the southeast by Juniata; and on the south and west by Huntingdon.

For many years the line between Huntingdon and Mifflin counties,

from the Juniata river to the Center county line was in a state of uncertainty, both counties claiming certain tracts of territory along the boundary. The legislature of 1876 passed an act authorizing the running and marking of the line. This act, for some reason, failed to accomplish the purposes for which it was intended, and in 1895 was passed a supplementary act, providing for the appointment of five commissioners to run and mark the line. On June 24, 1895, William Huey, D. C. Peachey, Jacob K. Metz and others, citizens of Menno township, Mifflin county, presented to the court of quarter sessions of that county a petition in which it was set forth: "That the county line between Huntingdon and Mifflin counties is in dispute from the line of Centre county to the Juniata river; that it has never been run and marked as required by the acts of the assembly establishing said counties; that persons living in the disputed territory labor under great inconvenience as to their taxes, schools, liens, roads, etc., on account of the uncertainty of the county line location. They therefore pray the court to appoint a surveyor as required by the act of the assembly, approved the 22nd day of May, A. D. 1895, and to appoint a surveyor as provided for in said act, to the end that a commission may be formed in conjunction with similar appointments to be made by Huntingdon county, for the purpose of designating, surveying and marking the said division line between the said counties of Huntingdon and Mifflin," etc.

A commission was accordingly formed to run and mark the line. It consisted of J. Murray Africa, of Huntingdon county; John C. Swigart, of Mifflin; W. P. Mitchell, of Clinton; John Campbell, of Fayette; and M. E. Shaugnessy, of Union. On March 8, 1897, these commissioners made a report, favoring the claims of Huntingdon county. Mifflin county, through her attorneys, F. W. Culbertson and John A. McKee, filed a bill of thirteen exceptions, to wit: 1. That the act under which the commission acted was unconstitutional. 2. That all the surveyors were not present at all times. 3. That the commissioners of Huntingdon county paid or promised to pay ten dollars a day to the surveyors, etc. 4. That the line was not run in accordance with the provisions of the acts erecting the counties of Huntingdon and Mifflin. 5. That the commissioners, in running the line, disregarded the evidence submitted. 6. That the line run by them

was arbitrary and unwarranted by the testimony. 7. That the commissioners, or a majority of them, prejudged the case and determined on the location of the line before testimony was heard. 8. That the commissioners of Huntingdon county paid money to members of the county line commission from time to time, contrary to their duty in the premises, and allowed them mileage. 9. That the county line commissioners were paid money before the work was commenced. 10. That M. E. Shaugnessy declared he would favor Huntingdon county unless Mifflin county paid him a certain bill, and that he could get all the money he wanted from Huntingdon county. 11. That the line was on an entirely different location from any line or survey previously made and that there was no evidence to sustain it. 12. That the county line commission was not authorized to establish a new line, but to "designate, survey and mark the line," on evidence, etc. 13. That said county line commissioners have embraced the village of Allensville in Huntingdon county, when said village and all lands up to the lived to line have been in Mifflin county for more than one hundred years and so recognized by both the counties of Huntingdon and Mifflin.

Huntingdon county contended that the act of 1779, fixing the line between Bedford and Northumberland counties, which is, or should be, the line between Huntingdon and Mifflin counties, made the watershed of Kishacoquillas valley the line, and that the commissioners had run the line in accordance therewith.

John Stewart, of Chambersburg, was appointed a special judge to hear the arguments on the exceptions. The case was argued before him on April 5 and 6, 1897, and on May 18th he overruled the exceptions and approved the report of the county line commission. On June 30, 1897, the report of the commission was presented to the court of quarter sessions of Mifflin county, which refused to approve it. The records were certified to the superior court on March 15, 1898, and on November 17, 1898, that tribunal handed down a decree "That the assignment of error filed by Huntingdon county is overruled and the appeal from the order of June 30, 1897, is dismissed without prejudice, however, to the right of the commissioners of Huntingdon county to move the court of quarter sessions to Mifflin county to appoint a time for hearing their petition, at which the commissioners of Mifflin county may present their exceptions to the report of the

county line commission and the evidence taken in support of and against the same may be submitted," etc.

Huntingdon county then appealed to the supreme court for a change of venue from the Mifflin county court of quarter sessions. On October 30, 1899, the supreme court granted an order restraining the Mifflin county court "from proceeding to hear the case until the rule pending in this court for a change of venue is disposed of." On November 6, 1899, the supreme court dismissed the petition of Huntingdon county for a change of venue at the cost of the petitioners and that ended the case, the boundary line remaining as it has been generally recognized since the formation of Mifflin county in 1789.

Following is a civil list of Mifflin county, as complete as could be obtained from the records:

Sheriffs—George Wilson, 1789; William Wilson, 1792; Andrew Nelson, 1796; William Elliott, 1798; William Sterrett, 1800; Edward McCarty, 1803; William Scott, 1805; William Bell, 1806; John McDowell, 1809; Daniel Christy, 1812; Thomas Horrell, 1815; Thomas Beale, 1818; John Beale, 1821; Samuel Edmiston, 1821; George McCulloch, 1824; Foster Milliken, 1827; Samuel W. Stuart, 1830; James Gibboney, 1833; Robert Matthews, 1836; James Turner, 1839; John Stoneroad, 1842; Robert McManigal, 1845; Davis M. Contner, 1848; William Shimp, 1851; Jacob Muthersbough, 1854; Thomas E. Williams, 1857; C. C. Stanbarger, 1860; Davis M. Contner, 1863; William T. McEwen, 1866; William Willis (commissioned on February 20, 1869, and succeeded by Mitchell Jones on November 13, 1869); David Muthersbough, 1872; Joseph W. Fleming, 1875 (first sheriff elected under the present constitution); George Buffington, 1878; John S. Garrett, 1881; C. Stewart Garrett, 1884; William Ryan, 1887; Henry G. Isenberg, 1890; William J. Blett, 1893; Joseph Collins, 1896; William P. Schell, 1899; Mitchell Bricker, 1902; A. C. Kemberling, 1905; Samuel H. Boyer, 1908; Allen Fultz, 1911 (Mr. Fultz died soon after entering upon his duties and M. M. Bricker was appointed to the vacancy).

Prothonotaries—Samuel Edmiston, 1789; John Norris, 1800; William P. Maclay, 1809; David Reynolds, 1816; Ephraim Banks, 1818; Robert Craig, 1821; William Mitchell, 1824; Abraham S. Wilson, 1830; David R. Reynolds, 1832; William B. Johnston, 1836; William Brothers, 1837; James Gibboney, 1839; David R. Reynolds, 1841; John R. McDowell, 1841 (David R. Reynolds served from April to November only); Zachariah Rittenhouse, 1847; Thomas F. McCoy, 1850; Henry J. Walters, 1856; Nathaniel C. Wilson, 1862; William H.

Bratton, 1866; William S. Settle, 1874; Lafayette Webb, 1883; Frank S. McCabe, 1898; Stewart M. Peters, 1911. Lafayette Webb held the office for five terms and Frank S. McCabe for four, his last term being four years owing to the constitutional amendment fixing the term of all county officers at four years.

Treasurers—Samuel Armstrong, 1790; Samuel Montgomery, 1793; James Alexander, 1794; John Norris, 1797; Andrew Keiser, 1811; Joseph B. Ard, 1812; Robert Robison, 1815; William Brisbin, 1819; Joseph B. Ard, 1822; Henry Kulp, 1824; Joseph B. Ard, 1826; William Mitchell, 1830; James Dickson, 1832; Samuel Edmiston, 1834; James Burns, 1835; Charles Ritz, 1838; James Burns, 1841. Up to this time the office of county treasurer had been filled by appointment. The office was then made elective, with terms of two years until the adoption of the constitution of 1874, which lengthened the term to three years. The treasurers elected are as follows: Lewis Hoover, 1841; James Cunningham, 1843; John C. Sigler, 1845; Nathaniel Fear, 1847; Robert H. McClintic, 1849; Daniel Ziegler, 1851; William Morrison, 1853; Henry Zerbe, 1855; John B. Selheimer, 1857; William C. Vines, 1859; Robert W. Patton, 1861; Amos Hoot, 1863; Charles Gibbs, 1865; Joseph McFadden, 1867; John Swan, 1869; John A. Shimp, 1871; Jesse Mendenhall, 1873; James M. Nolte, 1875; Joseph A. Fichthorn, 1878; James Firoved, 1881; Robert Myers, 1884; C. Stewart Garrett, 1887; William Ryan, 1890; Lewis N. Slagle, 1893; George R. McClintic, 1896; W. F. Berlew, 1899; Allen A. Orr, 1902; C. A. Shunkwiler, 1905; Oliver O. Marks, 1908; S. Will Shunckwiler, 1911.

County Commissioners—A full board of three commissioners was elected in 1789, soon after the organization of the county. From that time until 1808 the elections were somewhat irregular, as the following list will show. From 1808 to 1875, with few exceptions, one commissioner was elected annually. Since 1875 a full board of three members has been elected every three years. The list—1789, James Lyon, Robert Little, Enoch Hastings; 1793, Thomas Anderson; 1794, John Wilson, Joseph Sharp; 1795, James Harris, George McClelland; 1796, Joseph Edmiston, John McConnal; 1797, William Bratton; 1799, William Lyon, Ezra Doty; 1800, Andrew Banks, John Piper; 1801, Nicholas Arnold; 1802, John Horrell; 1803, William Alexander; 1805, John Kelley; 1806, Jonathan Rothrock; 1808, William Arbuckle; 1809, Henry Steely; 1810, Joseph Sellers; 1811, Francis Boggs; 1812, Samuel Myers; 1813, George Hanawalt; 1814, Henry Burkholder; 1815, John Kinser; 1816, Samuel Wallick; 1817, Christopher Horrell; 1818, Louis Evans; 1819, Henry Long; 1820, David Walker; 1821, William Ramsey; 1822, William Wharton; 1823, Andrew Bratton; 1824, Benjamin Law; 1825, Stephen Hinds; 1826, William Sharon; 1827, James Gib-

boney; 1828, Thomas Kerr; 1829, Francis Boggs; 1830, John Knox; 1831, Lukens Atkinson; 1832, Robert Milliken; 1833, Francis McCoy; 1834, John McClenahan; 1835, Samuel Alexander, Casper Dull; 1836, Thomas I. Postlethwaite; 1837, Isaiah Coplin; 1838, Hugh Conly; 1839, Robert McKee; 1840, Henry Leattor; 1841, James Brisbin; 1842, Samuel Barr; 1843, John Fleming; 1844, George Bell; 1845, Solomon Kinser; 1846, David Jenkins; 1847, Levi Glass; 1848, William Custer; 1849, Gabriel Dunmire; 1850, Thomas Stroup; 1851, James Dorman; 1852, Cyrus Stine; 1853, James Fleming; 1854, Jacob Hoover; 1855, Jacob Linthurst; 1856, William Wilson; 1857, William Creighton; 1858, John Peachey; 1859, Richeson Bratton; 1860, Samuel Brower; 1861, John McDowell; 1862, Samuel Drake; 1863, Moses Miller, Oliver P. Smith; 1864, John Taylor; 1865, James C. Dysart; 1866, John W. Kearns; 1867, Charles Naginey; 1868, Thomas Roup; 1869, James Shehan; 1870, Henry S. Wilson; 1871, Henry Garver; 1872, Moses Miller; 1873, Henry L. Close, Jacob Stine; 1874, David Hiester; 1875, David Hiester, John Culbertson, William A. Orr; 1878, John Henry, Robert F. Cupples, Robert J. McNitt; 1881, John F. Stine, Francis A. Means, H. C. Van Zandt; 1884, J. T. Wilson, Samuel Neese, Jacob Miller; 1887, J. T. Wilson, B. C. Cubbison, William P. Witherow; 1890, John C. Shahen, Willis F. Kearns, William H. Taylor; 1893, Thomas J. Novinger, William H. Taylor, John C. Shahen; 1896, Albert W. Nale, Thomas J. Novinger, J. R. Sterrett; 1899, Albert W. Nale, Horatio G. Bratton, J. R. Sterrett; 1902, Horatio G. Bratton, Samuel Dell, S. W. Fleming; 1905, James H. Close, Samuel Dell, George A. Butler; 1908, James H. Close, David S. Price, George A. Butler; 1911, David S. Price, William M. Baker, Robert C. Houser.

Registers and Recorders—Prior to 1809 the duties of this office were performed by the prothonotary. The list of registers and recorders since 1809 is as follows: David Reynolds, 1809; David Milliken, 1816; Tobias Kreider, 1824; Joshua Beale, 1830; Daniel Eisenbeise, 1836; Enoch Beale, 1839; Jesse R. Crawford, 1842; James L. McIlvaine, 1848; James McDowell, 1851; Joseph S. Waream, 1857; Samuel Barr, 1860; Samuel W. Barr, 1862; Michael Hiney, 1865; John Baum, 1868; Willis V. B. Coplin, 1874; McClellan P. Wakefield, 1880 (reëlected in 1883); William H. Mendenhall, 1886; Samuel D. Coldren, 1889 (four terms); Harvey C. Burkett, 1901 (three terms); William B. Rodgers, 1911.

Surveyors—This office was filed by appointment from the time it was established in 1812 until 1839. Michael M. Monahan, 1812; Robert Robison, 1829; David Hough, 1832; William Shaw, 1836; John Shaw, 1839; David Hough, 1842; John R. Weeks, 1850; John Swartzell, 1853; George H. Swigart, 1859; Thomas F. Niece, 1862; John Swartzell,

1868; William J. Swigart, 1874; David A. McNabb, 1877; David Hough, 1880; W. Worrall Marks, elected in 1880, David Hough serving from January of that year until the election; Grantham G. Waters, 1883; John C. Swigart, 1886 (five terms); Samuel T. Moore, 1901 (reëlected in 1904); John C. Swigart, 1907 (reëlected in 1911).

Coroners—Like the surveyor's office, the coroner's office was made elective in 1839. Previous to that time the coroner was appointed. James Taylor, 1789; William Armstrong, 1791; John Culbertson, 1792; Robert Steel, 1795; James C. Ramsey, 1798; Edward Williams, 1799; John Steel, 1802; James Walker, 1805; James Glasgow, 1809; William McCrum, 1811; John Stewart, 1826; Thomas J. Postlethwait, 1829; James McDowell, 1830; John McKee, 1836; Christian Hoover, 1839; Frederick Swartz, 1845; George Davis, 1848; George Wiley, 1851; James McCord, 1854; John McKee, 1857; John Musser, 1858; George Miller, 1859; John Davis, 1872; Samuel Bedford, 1875; George Miller, 1876; William W. Trout, 1877; William N. Hoffman, 1880; Grantham T. Waters, 1883; Samuel A. Walters, 1886 (failed to qualify and M. M. Bricker appointed); Samuel A. Marks, 1890; William Printz, 1893; Henry M. Owens, 1896; J. A. Davidsizer, 1902; Emerson Potter, 1905 (reëlected in 1908 and again in 1911).

Directors of the Poor—On March 31, 1845, an act was passed by the legislature authorizing the people of Granville and Derry townships and the borough of Lewistown to vote upon the question as to whether a poor-farm should be purchased, and if a majority voted for the purchase, the townships and borough were each to contribute $2,500 for that purpose. The two townships and the borough purchased a poor-farm in accordance with the provisions of the act. On April 22, 1850, another act of the legislature provided that if that poor-farm should be sold a loan might be made and a county poor-house erected. The new law was carried out by the appointment of Samuel W. Taylor, Isaiah Coplin, Samuel Barr, David Jenkins and James Criswell as commissioners to purchase a suitable tract of land by August 1, 1850. They purchased a tract of James Burns containing 202 acres, located on the Kishacoquillas creek a short distance east of Lewistown, for $1,600 and the buildings upon it were converted into a home for the poor. Three directors of the poor were elected in that year and one annually thereafter, except that from 1858 to 1870 the county commissioners were also made directors of the poor in accordance with an act of the legislature. The list of poor directors is as follows: 1850, James M. Brown, August Wakefield, Robert Mathews; 1851, William M. Fleming; 1852, Joshua Morrison; 1853, Adam Crisman; 1854, Henry Book; 1855, John Atkinson; 1856, John Peachey; 1857, John Cubbison; 1870, Alexander Morrison, Christian Hoover, James

Kyle; 1871, Joseph H. Morrison; 1872, Charles Bratton, Jr.; 1873, Andrew Spanogle; 1874, Joseph M. Fleming; 1875, William Greer; 1876, William Wilson; 1877, Samuel B. Wills; 1878, Samuel Mitchell; 1879, Michael C. Bratton; 1880, Robert M Taylor; 1881, E. C. Kearns; 1882, David Norton; 1883, Jacob Bollenger; 1884, Robert Taylor; 1885, Joseph Winter; 1886, John R. Garver; 1887, A. Steinberger; 1888, John I. Smith; 1889, John R. Garver; 1890, Joseph McKinstry; 1891, David S. Price; 1892, Clarence G. Milliken; 1893, Alexander Cummins; 1894, David S. Price; 1895, Joseph M. Fleming; 1896, Alexander Cummins; 1897, W. F. Riden; 1898, William B. Kyle; 1899, S. C. Myers; 1900, George Moyer; 1901, Thomas H. Bailey; 1902, S. C. Myers; 1903, George Moyer; 1904, Thomas H. Bailey; 1905, David Rhodes; 1906, Sylvester Brought; 1907, James B. Smith; 1908, Charles G. Kauffman; 1909, George S. Kemberly. Owing to a change in the law no poor director was elected in 1910. Thomas J. Hazlett and G. W. Carson were elected in 1911.

State Senators—Ezra Doty, 1808; William Beale, 1812; Alexander Dysart, 1816; George McCulloch, 1832; Robert P. Maclay, 1838; J. J. Cunningham, 1850; Joseph S. Waream, 1874; John B. Selheimer, 1884; Joseph M. Woods, 1888; Walter H. Parcels, 1896; James W. McKee, 1900; William Manbeck, 1904; Franklin Martin, 1912.

Representatives—John Oliver, 1790; James Banks, 1790; Ezra Doty, 1790; Jonathan Rothrock, 1790; Daniel Christy, 1820; Robert Alexander, 1823; John Patterson, 1828; Joseph Kyle, 1828; John Cummings, 1830; Abraham S. Wilson, 1837 and 1840; James Burns, 1844; William Wilson, 1845; William Reed, 1846; Hugh McKee, 1847; Alexander Gibboney, 1849; John Ross, 1850; Henry P. Taylor, 1852; Alexander Gibboney, 1853; Elijah Morrison, 1854; John Purcell, 1855; Charles Bower, 1857; David Withrow, 1858; George Bates, 1859; A. F. Gibboney, 1860; James H. Ross, 1861; Holmes Maclay, 1862; C. C. Stanbarger, 1863; James M. Brown, 1865; John S. Miller, 1867; Henry S. Wharton, 1867; Samuel T. Brown and Amos H. Martin, 1868; Henry J. McAteer and Abraham Rohrer, 1869; George V. Mitchell, 1871; George Bates, 1872; Jerome Hetrick, 1873; Joseph W. Parker, 1874; E. H. H. Stackpole, 1876; Joseph H. Maclay, 1878; W. H. Parcels, 1882; George S. Hoffman, 1884; William P. Stevenson, 1886; Joseph H. McClintic, 1890; Walter H. Parcels, 1894; Gruber H. Bell, 1896; Samuel H. Rothrock, 1898; T. A. W. Webb, 1902; James M. Yeager, 1906; Joseph Kelley, 1908; J. H. Peachey, 1912.

CHAPTER VII

MIFFLIN COUNTY, TOWNSHIPS, BOROUGHS, ETC.

The Ten Townships—Armagh—Bratton—Brown—Decatur—Derry—Granville—Menno—Oliver—Union—Wayne—Early Indian Raids—Pioneers in Each Township—Schools—Drake's Ferry—Boroughs and Villages—Lewistown—Its Early History—Incorporation—Stump Pulling—Market Houses—Fire Department—Police Force—Water-works—Street Railway—Gas and Electric Light—McVeytown—Newton Hamilton — Allensville — Belleville — Burnham — Granville—Maitland—Milroy—Reedsville—Wagner—Yeagertown—Postoffices—Rural Free Delivery Routes.

MIFFLIN county is divided into ten townships, viz.: Armagh, Bratton, Brown, Decatur, Derry, Granville, Menno, Oliver, Union and Wayne. Three of these townships—Derry, Armagh, and Wayne—were erected in the order named before the formation of the county as a separate and independent political division of the state.

Armagh township was created and organized by the authorities of Cumberland county in January, 1770, nearly twenty years before the erection of Mifflin county. About the close of the French and Indian war a number of settlers came into Derry township, Cumberland county, which township then included all of the present county of Mifflin, and located in the valley north of Jack's mountain. The elections were held, and in fact all the township business was transacted south of the mountain, and as there were no roads yet opened the people on the north side of the mountain were placed at a disadvantage. By the latter part of 1769 the population of the valley had increased until the settlers felt justified in asking for the formation of a new township. A petition was accordingly presented to the Cumberland county court, which in January, 1770, took action upon the question as follows:

"Upon reading the petition of several of the inhabitants of Kishachoquillas Great Valley, setting forth that they labour under the Burthen of being in one township with Derry, and as Jack's Mountain lies be-

tween the Great Valley and the rest of the township, which cuts away all communication only at the Narrows. The Petitioners therefore humbly prayed that the Court would take them under due consideration and strike the Great Valley off into a township by itself, leaving Jack's Mountain to be the division line. The Court do thereupon consider and order that Jack's Mountain aforesaid be the Division line between the township of Derry and the part struck off from said township, which is called by the name of Armagh township, allowing the township of Armagh to include Kishachoquillas Narrows to where the road now crosses Kishachoquillas Creek."

When Brown and Menno townships were erected in 1836 Armagh township was reduced in size. It is bounded on the northwest by Center county; on the northeast by Union and Snyder counties; on the southeast by the townships of Decatur and Derry along the summit of Jack's mountain; and on the southwest by Brown township. Huntingdon county forms a small portion of the boundary at the northwest corner. After the formation of Brown township Armagh was described as being "six and a half miles in length and six miles in width, and from the Knobs eastward to the Union county line it is uninhabited, being a continuous range of mountains."

Among the early settlers in what is now Armagh township were the five McNitts—Alexander, John, James, Robert and William—who located near the foot of the Seven mountains in 1766. Other early settlers were George Sigler, James Alexander, Mathias Ruble, John and Edward Bates and George Bell. Indian depredations were of frequent occurrence in that day and the settlers united in building a fort of the stockade type near a spring, on the land taken up by Robert McNitt. The Indians continued their raids for more than ten years after the coming of the McNitts, when the white men in the valley had become so numerous that the savages apparently concluded that "discretion is the better part of valor" and ceased their forays. In July, 1775, a party of Indians captured George Sigler, Jr., a boy thirteen years of age, and carried him to Canada, where he was kept a prisoner until after the treaty of peace, when he was released and returned to his home. About the same time another party attacked Mathias Ruble's house in the east end of the Kishacoquillas valley, but several cross dogs owned by Ruble gave the alarm, which enabled the family to defend the house until one of the boys slipped out of the window unobserved and ran to

the nearest neighbors, who organized a rescuing party. The Indians had left, however, before the assistance arrived. In 1777, in one of the latest raids made by the Indians in this section, Robert McNitt, the eight-year-old son of Alexander McNitt, was captured and taken to Canada, where he was kept for four years. He was then rescued by a man named Lee, who had gone there after his daughter, also a captive among the Indians.

Among the pioneers on the Kishacoquillas the mill and the still-house were the principal manufacturing enterprises. As early as 1781 there were six mills, seven still-houses and two tan-yards in operation in Armagh township. William Brown, who operated two of the mills and two stills, was the owner of two negro slaves, and Matthew Taylor, who also operated two stills, was the owner of one negro. The first assessment roll after Mifflin county was erected in 1789 showed 159 taxpayers, of whom 126 were land owners.

Probably the first school house in the township was on the old road leading to Penn's valley. It was of round logs, with a clapboard roof, but the date when it was built is uncertain. The second school house was on Cameron hill, and another early school house was on James Armstrong's farm on the south side of Honey creek. In 1912 there were sixteen teachers employed in the several schools of the township, and seven were graduated in the township high school at Milroy.

The first postoffice in the township was established in 1828 under the name of Valley. William Thompson, the first postmaster, kept the office at his residence a short distance northwest of Milroy. In 1850 the name was changed to Milroy.

Bratton township was erected in 1850. The territory comprising it was taken from Oliver township, which was originally a part of Wayne. It is bounded on the north by the Juniata river, which separates it from Oliver township; on the east by the township of Granville; on the south by the Blue ridge, which separates it from Juniata county; and on the west by Wayne township. It was named for Captain William Bratton, who lived in that part of Cumberland county which is now Mifflin at the time of the Revolutionary war, and who commanded a company in the Seventh Pennsylvania regiment in the Continental army.

Early in 1755 Andrew Bratton and his brother-in-law, Samuel Holliday, came over the mountains for the purpose of founding homes in

the Juniata Valley. Bratton selected a tract of land on the south side of the Juniata, and was the first actual settler in what is now Bratton township. The first warrant for land located in the township was issued to Alexander Hamilton on February 10, 1755, for 280 acres on the Juniata, but he did not become an actual resident until several months later. Andrew Bratton's land warrant was dated September 8, 1755. Before that time and the close of the century John, William, George, Jacob, Edward, James and John Bratton, Jr., had all entered lands in what is now Bratton township, and during the next fifteen years members of the family took up over 1,000 acres of land. Other early settlers were George Mitchell, Nathaniel Stanley, John Beatty, who was a native of Ireland, Elijah and Benjamin Criswell, John Beard and John Carlisle.

Andrew Bratton, the original pioneer, built a log meeting-house near his dwelling for the use of the Presbyterians in the vicinity, and Rev. Charles Beatty, the missionary, held services in this house in 1766. This is believed to have been the first regular religious service held in the township. The earliest school house of which there is any record was a small log building on the Bratton farm. It was erected about 1780, and James Jacobs was one of the early teachers. Some time prior to 1800 a log school house was built on John Beard's farm on Shank's run. Glass was a luxury in those days, and this school house had oiled paper for windows. In 1834 a brick school house was built by Andrew Bratton on his farm, and private or "pay" schools were taught in this house until it was purchased by the township authorities in 1851. In that year the township was divided into three—the Bratton, Yoder and Humphrey—school districts. Subsequently three new districts were added, and in 1912 there were six teachers employed in the public schools.

The Pennsylvania railroad runs along the northern border, following the course of the Juniata river, and there are three stations in the township—Longfellow, Horningford and Mattawana—the last named being the station for McVeytown, on the opposite side of the river, and is now generally called by that name.

Brown township, one of the northwestern tier, was established in January, 1837, and was named for Judge William Brown, who was the first settler in the Kishacoquillas valley. At the April term of court

in 1836 a petition was presented asking for a division of Armagh and Union townships and the formation of two new ones in that part of the county. The court appointed Robert Miles, D. R. Reynolds and Thomas I. Postlethwait to view the townships and make a report as to the merits of the petition. On July 30, 1836, they reported that they had performed the duty for which they were appointed, and recommended the division of the township as asked for by the petitioners. They presented a plot or map of the territory, showing the four townships as they would appear after the division, Brown being described as five and a half miles in length and having an average width of four and a half miles. The report of the viewers was accepted, and at the January term following the order was made by the court for the erection of Brown township. At that time there were within the limits of the new township 211 taxpayers, with property valued at nearly half a million dollars.

About 1752 William Brown and James Reed visited the Kishacoquillas valley in search of suitable lands for farming purposes. These two men and Robert Taylor settled in the valley on land warrants taken out in 1755. Brown settled where the town of Reedsville now stands, and lived there for the remainder of his life. He erected a grist-mill and saw-mill there in 1781, and the place was known as Brown's Mills until Reedsville was laid out in 1838. Upon the erection of Mifflin county in 1789, Mr. Brown was made the presiding justice of the courts and two years later became an associate justice. Samuel Milliken settled in the township in 1772. He was a son of James Milliken, who came from Ireland in that year and settled in Dauphin county, where he died about a month after his arrival. Samuel came to the Kishacoquillas valley soon after his father's death, and at the time of his death in 1804 was the owner of over 1,000 acres of land in what is now Brown township. Another pioneer was Abraham Sanford, who owned a tract of land along the Kishacoquillas creek near the line of Derry and Brown townships and was running a grist-mill on the farm as early as 1772. Still-houses were built in the township by William Brown before 1790; William Henry in 1791; John Fleming about 1795; and Samuel Milliken about 1800. Matthew Taylor, John Cooper and Kyle & Milliken also operated stills in the township at an early date. In 1812 James, Jonas and George Spangler built a small stone shop in the Narrows and began the

manufacture of gun barrels. It was in this building that William Mann first began to make axes some years later. John Fleming, one of the early distillers, also had a grist-mill and a woolen mill, and John Taylor started a tan-yard on his farm about 1813.

Just where and when the first school was taught in the township is a matter of uncertainty. The Kishacoquillas Seminary had its beginning in the fall of 1847, when Rev. J. W. Elliott opened a select school in the Centre church, near the line between Union and Brown townships. It received a charter in 1854, and continued as a private school in a building erected by Mrs. Elizabeth Alexander on the road between Reedsville and Belleville for a number of years. The building was then sold to a man named Garver, who occupied it as a dwelling and store. In 1912 there were fourteen teachers employed in the public schools.

Decatur township, lying in the southeastern corner of the county, was a part of Derry township for forty-five years after the latter was organized by the Cumberland county court in 1767. In August, 1812, the people living in the eastern part of Derry township presented a petition to the court of quarter sessions asking for the erection of a new township. In response to this petition the court appointed commissioners to investigate the matter and make a report. In their report, which was presented to the court at the January term in 1813, the viewers recommended the erection of a new township and closed the report by saying:

"They therefore submit to the Honorable Court the within plot or draft of Derry and the part of Beaver Dam lately annexed to it, and the division line which they have made and caused to be marked on the ground; the said line beginning at the North Boundary of Derry township, in Jack's Mountain, and running south 25° east five and a half miles to the South Boundary of the said township in the Shade Mountain, and they further beg leave to represent that by the said line the said township is equally divided, and due consideration has been paid to the local interest of said township in said division."

The court confirmed the report, approved the recommendations of the commissioners, and ordered that the new township be called Decatur. The year following the erection of the township the assessment rolls showed 149 landowners in the township, eight saw-mills, two grist-mills, a fulling-mill and carding machine.

On January 26, 1763, an order of survey gave John Gilchrist the

right to take up 300 acres of land in the Jack's creek valley, and he was probably the pioneer settler in Decatur township. The first land warrant bears date of August 1, 1766, and was issued to Jacob Bach for 250 acres. George Frey located 300 acres on February 12, 1767, and Philip and William Stroup were early settlers. George Sigler, who had been captured by the Indians in 1775, took out a warrant in 1784 for a tract of land at the head of Long Meadow run. In 1793 he was the owner of 400 acres. After the Revolution the settlement was more rapid, and before the close of the century the Bells, Hoffmans, Everharts, Wagners, Klines, Shillings, Yeaters, Tresters, Caleb Parshall and several other families had located in the Jack's creek valley, most of them near the old Indian path that ran from the Juniata to the Susquehanna river. Some years later this path became a public highway, over which a stage line was operated, and the route is now closely followed by the line of the Sunbury division of the Pennsylvania railroad.

That part of Beaver Dam township mentioned in the report of the viewers was made a part of Union county soon after Decatur township was organized, but on March 16, 1819, by act of the legislature, the territory was again annexed to Mifflin county and became a part of Decatur township, where it still remains. With the lines thus established, Decatur is bounded on the northeast by the county of Snyder; on the southeast by Juniata county; on the southwest by Derry township, and on the northwest by the township of Armagh.

It is doubtful whether a regular school house was built in the township prior to the adoption of the public school system in 1834. Before that time the schools were maintained by private subscriptions and were usually taught in a room of some residence or in some abandoned structure fitted up for the purpose. John H. Bell and Samuel Bair were appointed directors after the passage of the act of April 1, 1834, authorizing the establishment of public schools, and these directors divided the township into the first school districts, four in number. In 1912 there were eight teachers employed in the public schools.

A postoffice—the first in the township—was established at the tavern of Stephen Hinds early in the nineteenth century, but after several years it was abandoned. In 1853 another postoffice was established about a mile west of where the first was located, with George Sigler as postmaster. Upon the opening of the railroad, offices were estab-

lished at Paintersville, Soradoville and Wagner. Some of these have been discontinued on account of the introduction of the free rural delivery system.

Derry township, the oldest in the county and at one time including the entire county, was erected by the court of Cumberland county more than twenty years before Mifflin county was organized. In August 1754, about a month after the purchase of the lands in the Juniata Valley from the Indians, Cumberland county organized four townships "tother side of the North mountain." These townships were Tyrone, Lack, Fannet and Aire (or Ayr). Early in the year 1767 a petition was presented to the court by the settlers living north of the Juniata, asking for the erection of a new township in that region, and at the July term the court defined the boundaries of Derry township as follows: "Beginning at the middle of the Long Narrows; thence up the north side of the Juniata as far as Jack's Narrows; thence to include the valleys of the Kishacokulus and Jack's creek."

The boundaries as thus established embraced all that portion of the present county of Mifflin lying north of the Juniata river and part of what is now Brady township in Huntingdon county. Just when that portion of Mifflin county south of the Juniata was taken into the township is not shown by the records, but when the assessment of 1768 was made the names of the settlers living in that territory were included, so it is probable the annexation was made soon after the township was organized. The assessment rolls for that year included the names of seventy landowners and over 25,000 acres taken up on land warrants.

One of the earliest settlers on the Kishacoquillas creek, on the south side of Jack's mountain, was Everhart Martin, whose first land warrant was dated April 2, 1755. Later he entered several other tracts, a large part of which became the property of the Freedom Iron Company and later of the Logan Iron and Steel Company. It is not certain, however, that he ever lived upon the lands thus entered in his name. His son Christopher built a saw-mill on the creek opposite Yeagertown at an early date. Mention has been made of Samuel Holliday, who came to what is now Bratton township in 1755. He located on the Juniata, near the present borough of McVeytown, where he built a grist-mill, which was probably the first one in Derry township. It was built about the time the township was organized. The site of this mill was after-

ward occupied by the Troxwell tannery. Robert Buchanan located a trading post at the mouth of the Kishacoquillas creek, where the borough of Lewistown now stands, before the purchase of the lands from the Indians in 1754. When the French and Indian war began he went back to Carlisle and did not return to his trading post until about 1762. On July 2, 1762, he took out a warrant for 201 acres of land "lying on the northwest side of the river and extending above the mouth of the Kishacoquillas creek." His son Arthur and his daughter, at the same time, took out warrants for land in the vicinity, the former for ninety-six and the latter for 218 acres. John Early, on August 2, 1766, took up part of the land where the village of Kellyville was afterward built. John Rothrock came from Northampton county before the Revolution and settled four miles northeast of Lewistown, where his son Joseph continued to reside until his death. George Rothrock settled in Ferguson's valley in 1773. About the same time Matthew and George Kelly settled in the south end of the Dry valley and received warrants for their lands on October 1, 1776. During the closing years of the Revolution and in the decade following a number of settlers came into Derry township. In 1784 Robert Forsythe came and afterward became one of the pioneer merchants of Lewistown. Andrew Gregg took up a tract below that of Jane Buchanan in 1787, built a cabin and put in a stock of goods. Two years later he was appointed one of the trustees to organize Mifflin county. John Alexander also came in 1787 and purchased a large tract of land of Christopher Martin in Little valley. The following year Ulrich Steely entered 100 acres on the south side of Jack's mountain. James Mayes took out a warrant on March 9, 1790, for 250 acres near the present village of Yeagertown, and his brother Andrew settled in the same neighborhood, where, in 1792, he took up a large tract of land. In 1793 Philip Minehart was running a saw-mill in that part of Derry afterward cut off to form Granville township, and the next year Joseph Strode built a grist and saw-mill on Brightfield's run. Other settlers came in before the close of the century, and in 1800 the population of the township was 1,135.

A school house was built at an early date on the farm of George Rothrock, in the Ferguson valley, and early in the nineteenth century one was erected near the present village of Vira. It was a log structure and was used as a church and school house until 1843, when it

was sold to the Freedom Iron Company, who removed it to Freedom and converted it into a dwelling. Upon the adoption of the public school system in 1834 Joseph Matthews and David Hough were appointed school directors, and they divided the township into five districts. In 1912 there were twenty-six teachers employed in the several schools of the township, exclusive of the borough of Lewistown, which is located in Derry township.

By the formation of new townships from time to time Derry has been reduced in size until it is only about six miles square. On the north it is bounded by Armagh and Brown townships, the line being the summit of Jack's mountain; on the east by Decatur township; on the south by Juniata county and the Juniata river, which separates it from Granville township; and on the west by Granville.

Granville township is first mentioned in the public records at the April sessions of the court in 1838, when it was erected from the western part of Derry. At that time there were 203 taxpayers living within its limits. The principal manufacturing concerns were a tan-yard, an iron furnace, four saw-mills, two grist-mills, a carding machine and a still-house. The first settlers in the township were William and James Armstrong. A land warrant was issued to William Armstrong on February 3, 1755, the day the land office opened for business, and James Armstrong received a warrant dated April 10, 1755, for 282 acres. Settlement was retarded by the French and Indian war for several years, but in 1762 Thomas Holt took out a warrant for 400 acres of land near the junction of Brightfield's run and the Juniata river. Four years later he purchased other lands. Rev. Charles Beatty stopped at Mr. Holt's house in August, 1766, while on his missionary tour through the Juniata valley. In 1798 Holt's heirs sold the greater part of the estate to William Lewis, who erected the old Hope furnace soon after becoming the owner of the land. James Brown also received a warrant in 1762 for 136 acres. On October 30, 1765, Joseph Swift took up 400 acres; on April 9, 1766, 300 acres, and on August 4, 1766, 300 acres, making 1,000 acres in all, but he never became a resident of the township, his lands being purchased for speculative purposes only. In 1766 Ephraim Blaine, of Carlisle, received a warrant for 250 acres, and in August of that year Isaac Strode located on 300 acres on Brightfield's (now Strode's run). Thomas Evans took up 248 acres in August, 1767, and

the same year James Gemmel received a warrant for 300 acres. James Lyon, who came from Ireland in 1763, located near the present railroad station of Anderson in 1768, where he entered 200 acres of land.

Other pioneers were George Bratton, John Cever, Charles Magill, Abraham Miller, Thomas Martin, James Edwards and the Baums. Most of the early settlers located along the foot of the mountain or near the Juniata river. In October, 1777, James Armstrong sold a tract of land, who purchased other land adjoining and established a tavern which was widely known as the "Rob Roy." It was afterward kept for some time by Abraham Hufferd, who purchased it after Steel's death in 1821.

The first school house of which any authentic information can be gained was about where the village of Granville now stands. It was a log house, built at an early date on the farm later owned by F. A. McCoy, and was used as a school house until about 1840, when it was torn down and a better one erected near the site. Most of the early school houses were built by the coöperation of the citizens and no record of their location has been preserved. In 1912 Granville had a township high school and fourteen teachers were employed in the several districts.

Granville township is bounded on the northeast by Derry; on the southeast by Juniata county, from which it is separated by the Blue Ridge; on the southwest by Bratton and Oliver townships, and on the northwest by Brown and Union. The Juniata river runs through it, and following the course of the river is the main line of the Pennsylvania railroad, Granville and Anderson being the two railway stations in the township.

Menno township was erected at the same time as Brown and in response to the same petition, the order of the court being issued at the January term in 1837. The viewers appointed at the April term in 1836 made a report the following July, with which report they submitted a map or plat, describing Menno township as "six and a half miles in length and the average width from the summit of each mountain four miles." It was named after Simon Menno, the founder of the Mennonite society. Originally it was a part of Derry, but was cut off with Armagh in 1770 and remained as part of that township until the formation of Union in 1790, when it became the western part of that township. It lies north of Jack's mountain and is bounded on the northeast

by Union township; on the southeast by Oliver, and on the west and northwest by Huntingdon county. Kishacoquillas creek rises in this township.

As early as 1754 Alexander Torrentine and Robert Brotherton visited the upper Kishacoquillas valley in search of land, and as soon as the land office was opened the following year they took out warrants and settled in what is now Menno township. The first religious services at which a regular preacher officiated were held at the house of Robert Brotherton some years later. Other pioneers were Matthew Kenney, Hugh McClellan, Samuel Gilmore, John McDowell, John Wilson, the Allisons—Joseph, James and Robert—Joseph Kyle and Henry McConkey. For services rendered at the grand council with the Indians, held at Easton in October, 1758, several tracts of land were granted to Andrew Montour, one of which, called "Sharron," was where the village of Allenville is now located. It contained over 1,700 acres, and was surveyed in May, 1767, more than a year before it was granted to Montour. Subsequently it became the property of Rev. Richard Peters, whose executors sold it to Benjamin Chew, who obtained a patent for it dated September 3, 1796.

Nothing can be learned of the early schools. In 1834, when the present public school system was inaugurated, there were four school houses in the township, to wit: one at Yoder's, near the county line: one at King's, east of Allenville; one at Wilson's, and one near the "Brick Church." In 1912 Menno had a township high school, and in the several districts there were employed seven teachers.

Oliver township, situated in the western part of the county, was erected in 1835. A petition asking for a division of Wayne township was presented to the court at the October term in 1834, when David Hough, William P. Elliott and Thomas McClure were appointed viewers, with instructions to report as to the advisability of granting the petition. On January 8, 1835, they recommended the division of the township on the following line: "Beginning at the Strode mountain; thence north 36° west, crossing the Juniata river to the mouth of Shank's run; thence through Joseph Langton's lane to Jack's Mountain." They also stated, "Our opinions are that said division is the best that can be made satisfactory to a large majority of the inhabitants of said township."

At the April session of the court the report and recommendations of the viewers were approved and confirmed and an order issued for the erection of a new township to be called Oliver, in honor of John Oliver, long a judge of the court. The assessment rolls for 1836, the year following the erection of the township, showed 183 taxpayers and about 25,000 acres of land under ownership. At that time there were within the limits of the township one iron furnace, one distillery, one carding and fulling machine, two taverns, two cabinet-makers, two wagon-makers, three tan-yards, three coopers, three grist-mills, three shoemakers, four weavers, six tailors, eight blacksmiths, seven stores and ten saw-mills..

One of the early settlers was Robert Samuels, who on June 2, 1762, took out a warrant for 200 acres of land. William Samuels received a warrant for fifty acres in the same locality in 1768. In that year Alexander and James Stewart located in the township, the former taking up 100 acres and the latter 400, and Matthew Wakefield entered 100 acres. Robert Forgy, a weaver by trade, came to America about 1772 and soon after came to the house of John Beatty, in what is now Bratton township. He married Elizabeth Beatty and settled in Oliver township shortly after their marriage. William Moore located in what is now Oliver township some time prior to the year 1770. Upon the breaking out of the Revolutionary war he enlisted in the Continental army and died in the service. His widow, Isabella, continued to live upon the old homestead of 100 acres until her death in 1822. Some of their descendants still live in Mifflin county. About the close of the Revolution, or between that time and the year 1800, a number of settlers came into the township. Among them were Robert Elliott, William Robison, John Allen, Richard Coulter, James Stackpole, Benjamin Walters, John Rankin, John Culbertson, Thomas Collins, Hector Galbraith, James Huston, Henry Hanawalt and John Swigart.

John Oliver, for whom the township was named, was a native of Ireland, where he was born in 1752. He came to this country when a young man, and in 1780 was engaged in teaching school in Wayne (now Oliver) township. In 1782 he married Margaret Lyon, daughter of James Lyon, and from 1794 to 1837 was an associate justice of the Mifflin county courts. He died on February 9, 1841.

The first school house of which any definite knowledge can be ob-

tained was near Strode's Mills, but the date when it was built or when the first school was taught there cannot be ascertained. Another early school house was on the farm of John Culbertson, about a mile west of the present borough of McVeytown. Soon after the township was formed in 1835 John Haman and Richard Miles were appointed directors for the five school districts taken from Wayne. Nine teachers were employed in the schools in the year 1912-13.

Oliver township was reduced in size by the formation of Bratton in 1850, when that portion south of the Juniata was taken for the new township. At present it is bounded on the northwest by Union and Menno townships; on the northeast by Granville; on the southeast by the Juniata river, which separates it from Bratton; and on the southwest by the township of Wayne. Huntingdon county forms a small portion of the boundary near the southwest corner. The borough of McVeytown is situated in this township. Near McVeytown are large sand quarries from which large quantities of sand are shipped to glass factories in different parts of the country.

Union township, the first to be organized after the erection of Mifflin county, lies northwest of Jack's mountain and extends to the Huntingdon county line. At the March term of the Mifflin county court in 1790 a petition was presented on behalf of the inhabitants of the west end of Armagh township, asking that a new township be formed and that the division line be made, "Beginning at a certain stream of water extending from the Plumb bottom to Kishacoquillas creek, emptying into the same near the widow Alexander's." At the June term in the same year the court ordered "That the said township of Armagh be divided according to the prayer of the petitioners, and that the township erected out of the west end thereof be called and known by the name and style of Union township, and that the inhabitants thereof choose township officers according to law."

One of the first white men to settle in what is now Union township was James Alexander, who was born in Ireland in 1726, but came to America with his parents when he was but ten years of age. The family located near West Nottingham, Chester county, Pennsylvania, and when the purchase of 1754 was made he and his brother Hugh started for the new domain in search of land. Hugh settled in Sherman's valley, Perry county, but James came on to the valley of the Kishacoquillas

creek, where he made a selection, and on February 5, 1755, he received a warrant for a tract containing a trifle over 239 acres. He was driven out by the Indians in 1756 and did not return to his frontier farm for six years. He married Rosie, daughter of Robert Reed, of Chambersburg, and reared a family of eleven children. During the winter of 1777-78 he served in the commissary department of General Washington's army at Valley Forge, for which service he received 1,600 acres of land in Clearfield county. He died in 1791, and some of his descendants still reside in Mifflin county.

In September, 1762, Thomas Ferguson took out a warrant for a tract of 400 acres, which was later purchased by Robert and John Campbell, who settled there in the spring of 1774. In July, 1762, Caleb Gordon entered land in Union township. John McKee and Samuel Maclay received their land warrants on August 1, 1766, the former for 106 acres and the latter for 352. Other early settlers were David Johnson, Christian Voght, William Baker, the Hartzlers, Yoders, Peacheys, Rennos and Zooks.

The last named families were either Mennonites or Amish, a large number of people belonging to these religious sects locating in the township before the close of the eighteenth century. The assessment roll of the township for 1791—the first after its erection—showed the names of sixty-two landowners, who held about 10,000 acres. There were at that time one mill, one tan-yard, two negro slaves and eight stillhouses in the township, which had a total population of about 600.

The western part of Union was cut off in 1837 to form the township of Menno, leaving it only about one-half its original size. Since then the township is bounded on the northwest by Huntingdon county; on the northeast by Brown township; on the southeast by Granville and Oliver, from which it is separated by Jack's mountain; and on the southwest by the township of Menno. The most thickly settled portion is along the Kishacoquillas creek, and Belleville is the only village of importance.

No record of the early schools has been preserved. At the November term of court in 1834 William P. Maclay and David Zook were appointed school directors for the township, and the following March these directors established nine school districts (including the territory cut off two years later by Menno township). A township high school is

now established at Belleville, and in 1912 thirteen teachers were employed in the public schools.

Wayne township, which was formed seven years before Mifflin county was erected, occupies the extreme southwestern part of the county. The records of the Cumberland county court for July, 1782, contain the following entry:

"Upon the petition of the inhabitants of Derry township to the court, setting forth that they labour under considerable disadvantage, from the great extent of their township and the inconvenience of serving in public offices for the same, met by appointment on Thursday, the 13th day of June, 1782, and chose Arthur Buchanan, Samuel Holliday, John Keever, James Ross, Joseph Westbrook, William Armstrong and Matthew Wakefield to form a line to divide said township into two equal parts, and that they mutually agreed the run called Brightfield's Run should be the division line, from the rise of the main branch thereof until the mouth, and from thence in the course that it enters the Juniata, directly to the mountain. And praying the Court that the said division may be confirmed and entered of record according to the aforesaid line, and that the inhabitants of the upper division desire the name of their township may be distinguished by the name of Wayne township, which division having been taken into consideration by the Court, is accordingly approved and confirmed, and that the upper division thereof be distinguished by the name of Wayne township."

The assessment rolls for 1783 showed the names of 121 landowners, holding nearly 20,000 acres. Besides the farming interests there were in the township two saw-mills, two grist-mills, one tan-yard and five still-houses.

The first warrant issued for land in Wayne township was dated February 14, 1755, and was issued to Barnabas Barnes for a tract "situate on the north side of the Juniata river, about a quarter of mile below the falls." This land was soon after sold by Barnes to Richard Tea, who sold it to Daniel Carmichael in December, 1767. In 1762 James Ross, Hugh Brown, John Carmichael and Christian Hamilton settled in the township. David Jenkins, a native of Ireland, was a soldier with General Braddock in 1755. Not long afterward he came to the Juniata valley, and for several years was a teacher in the early schools of Mifflin county. His wife, a Miss Miller, was a cousin of General Anthony Wayne, for whom the township was named. James Jenkins,

a son of David, was with the Aaron Burr expedition in 1806 and later served in the United States army in the War of 1812. Robert, another son was also in the War of 1812 and was killed at Black Rock. On February 28, 1766, George Galloway took out a warrant for 150 acres of land on the south side of the Juniata, at the place long known as Galloway's ford. Other early settlers were Alexander McKinstry, John Miller, Patrick Dunn, William Scott, Arthur Starr, Joseph Corbett, John Cunningham, William Morrison, John Unkles, Samuel McKeehan, Francis Hamilton, Samuel Drake, James Macklin and William McMullen.

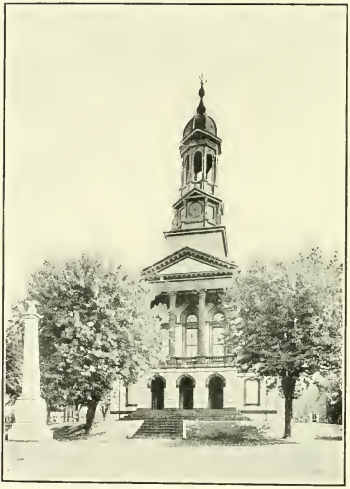
Samuel Drake settled on fifty acres of land at Jack's Narrows, where he established a ferry and conducted a tavern for many years. About 1840 he removed to Newton Hamilton, where he passed the remainder of his life. His sons continued to operate the ferry for several years, when they also located in Newton Hamilton. Drake's ferry was known far and the tavern was a favorite stopping place for travelers. It was at this tavern that the sheriff of Huntingdon county was arrested in 1791, while the dispute concerning the boundary line was before the people of the two counties, an account of which may be found in Chapter IV.

William Scott's warrant, which was dated February 22, 1776, called for 100 acres of land, including the site of the present village of Atkinson's Mills, in the northern part of the township.

At the time the township was erected the line ran from Concord gap to a point on the Juniata between McVeytown and Galloway's ford and included territory that remained a part of Huntingdon county until annexed to Mifflin by the act of April 15, 1834. The township is now bounded on the north and west by Huntingdon county; on the east by the townships of Oliver and Bratton; and on the south by Juniata county, from which it is separated by the Blue ridge. The Juniata river flows through the township, and closely following its course is the main line of the Pennsylvania railroad, the stations in Wayne being Vineyard, Ryde and Newton Hamilton. Large sand quarries are operated at Vineyard.

Probably the first school teacher in Wayne was David Jenkins, mentioned above, who taught in a small house built of poles on the old Galloway farm. In 1793 there was a school house on the farm of John James. When the public school system was adopted in 1834 John

MONUMENT SQUARE, LEWISTOWN.



COURTHOUSE, MIFFLINTOWN

Oliver, Jr., and Dr. L. G. Snowden were appointed school directors for the township, which then included Oliver and Bratton, in which they established ten school districts in March, 1835. In 1912 there were eleven teachers employed in the public schools.

In 1837 the Matilda furnace was built on the Juniata river, opposite Mount Union, Huntingdon county, by John F. Cottrell and others. Power was at first supplied by a large overshot wheel and charcoal was used in the furnace, but in 1851 the plant was purchased by John and Peter Haldeman, who installed a steam engine and began the use of anthracite coal. The furnace was operated by different persons at intervals until 1884, when it was abandoned.

Mifflin county has but four boroughs—Lewistown, McVeytown, Burnham and Newton Hamilton—though there are a number of flourishing and important villages that have never been incorporated. Foremost among these are Allensville, Belleville, Granville, Maitland, Mattawana, Milroy, Reedsville, Wagner and Yeagertown.

Lewistown had its beginning in 1754, when Robert Buchanan came from Carlisle and established a trading post where the borough now stands. He bought the site from an Indian chief named Pokety, and the settlement that grew up around the trading post was at first called "Poketytown." It was also called Old Town and Kishacoquillas' Old Town. In 1856, upon the breaking out of the Indian hostilities, Buchanan was warned of his danger by Kishacoquillas, the Shawnee chief, and returned to Carlisle. He came back to his trading post some years later, and in July, 1762, took out a warrant for his land. Poketytown is described in the Columbia Magazine in 1788 as "consisting only of a tavern and a few scattered hovels and containing nothing worth notice."

When Mifflin county was erected in 1789, the county seat was located by the organic act at the mouth of the Kishacoquillas creek, and when the town was laid out later in the year by Samuel Edmiston and James Potter, it was given the name of Lewistown, in honor of William Lewis, who was a member of the legislature from Berks county and to whose efforts was largely due the location of the seat of justice at that point, instead of below the long narrows, on the site now occupied by the county seat of Juniata county.

On April 11, 1795, Governor Mifflin approved an act for the incorporation of Lewistown as a borough, with the following limits or boun-

daries: "Beginning at a post on the bank of the river Juniata, thence north 38° west to a post, thence north 52° east 161 perches to a post, thence south 38° east 143 perches to a post on the south side of Kishacoquillas creek, thence down said creek south 85° west 17 perches to a post, thence north 68° west 50 perches, thence south 62° west 22 perches to the mouth of the said creek, thence up the said river north 78° west 45 perches and thence west 32 perches to the place of beginning."

"The United States Gazetteer" for 1795, the year Lewistown was incorporated as a borough, describes it as "the chief town in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, situated on the north side of the Juniata river at the mouth of Cishicoquilis creek. It is regularly laid out and contains about 120 dwellings, a court-house and a jail. A court of common pleas and general quarter sessions is held here the second Monday in January, April, August and November. It is 150 miles W.N.W. of Philadelphia."

By the act of incorporation the first borough officers were named as follows: Joseph Cogill, chief burgess; George McClellan, burgess; Robert Patterson and Michael Foncannon, burgesses' assistants; James Robertson, town clerk; Jeremiah Daily, high constable. It was further provided that these officers should serve until the first Monday in May, 1796, when the first borough election should be held. A supplementary act, approved by Governor Snyder on February 6, 1811, provided for the election, "on the Friday next preceding the third Saturday of March next, and on the same day in every year hereafter," of a chief burgess, an assistant burgess, five reputable citizens to be a town council, and one reputable citizen to be a high constable.

In the early days of the town travel was obstructed by a great many stumps in the streets. One of the early ordinances imposed as a penalty for drunkenness the digging out of one of these stumps. Sometimes the sentence would be suspended until a number of men had been found guilty, when the culprits would be rounded up by the constable and a "stump-pulling bee" would be the result. On such occasions the stumps extracted were used to fill a ravine that ran through the town.

A market-house was erected north of the court-house about 1796 and was used until the spring of 1819, when the council passed an ordinance declaring it a nuisance and ordering its sale. It was merely an open shed, the roof being supported on brick columns. A second

market-house was built on the southwest corner of the public square in 1833 and continued in service for ten years. It was taken down at the same time as the old court-house, in 1843. By an act of the legislature, approved on April 27, 1844, the authorities were given power to purchase a lot and erect thereon a market-house and town hall. A lot at the corner of Main and Third streets was purchased and a town hall and market-house built the same year. Markets were held in this building at irregular intervals until 1870, when they were abandoned entirely. The Lewistown Market-House Company was organized in 1910, and the succeeding year erected a market-house on Third street between Main and Wayne streets, with a public hall on the second floor.

On February 23, 1815, the burgess and council passed an ordinance providing that every owner of a house "shall furnish the same with leathern fire-buckets, which buckets shall be kept in the entry or such other part of the house as shall be most easy of access, and be marked with the owner's name or initials thereof, and shall be kept in good repair for using at all times in case of fire." This was the first step toward providing fire protection. An engine was purchased not long afterward, and in April, 1817, was placed under the direction of the corporation of the borough of Lewistown, "for the better and more perfect organization of a Fire Engine Company," the first record of a regularly organized company until August, 1834, when the "Kite Fire Company," composed of boys, was formed. The Juniata Fire Company was incorporated by the act of June 22, 1839. In the spring of 1843 two companies—the Fame and the Henderson Hook and Ladder Company—were organized. In October, 1877, the council purchased a Silsby steamer, which was named "Henderson," and placed in charge of the company of that name. The steamer was kept in the old Lutheran church on Third street, which had been bought by the borough some years before for that purpose. In 1913 there were five companies in the city, including the one at Lewistown Junction across the Juniata river. Two of these companies are equipped with steam engines; there are two automobile hose trucks, a hook and ladder truck, etc. The Henderson Company is still located on Third street; the Fame and City companies on Valley street, and the Brooklyn Company is located on Hale street.

A police force, consisting of a captain and first and second lieuten-

ants, was organized under the ordinance of February 4, 1850. These officers were authorized "to appoint a proper number of citizens in each ward to patrol the streets and alleys during the night." The reason for this action was that a short time before there had been a number of serious fires which were believed to have been the work of incendiaries and the police force was established to capture the offenders. The present force consists of two patrolmen.

By the act of April 10, 1826, the borough of Lewistown was authorized to establish a system of water-works and to borrow, not to exceed $8,000, for the purpose, the work of construction to be commenced within five years. Work was commenced early in 1829 and continued for some time, but the supply of water was never delivered to the people of the town. The Lewistown Water Company was incorporated on April 16, 1838, with a capital stock of $15,000 and power "to purchase springs, streams of water or water-power for their purposes." Work was begun on the reservoir in June, 1839, and it was completed in 1843, when the first hydrants were placed on the streets. The first water came from half a mile west of the borough limits, where some springs along Minehart's run were leased by the company. The capital stock was increased $10,000 in 1843, and in 1846 twelve acres of land, including the springs, were purchased of David W. Hulings. In 1865 there were about two and a half miles of pipe laid. Since then the lines have been extended and the capital stock increased from time to time until the company now supplies Lewistown, Burnham, Yeagertown, Reedsville and Milroy. Besides the old source of supply at Minehart's run, new sources have been developed at Cooper's gap, north of Lewistown, Laurel run and Treaster's run, also north of the city. The five distributing reservoirs established at convenient points have a capacity of 15,000,000 gallons, and the quality of the water is unsurpassed, as shown by analyses.

The Lewistown & Reedsville electric railway was established in 1900. The first line ran from Lewistown to Reedsville, a distance of about six miles. Subsequently the tracks were extended across the Juniata to Lewistown Junction and a branch east of Lewistown runs to Burnham and to Burnham Park, an amusement resort established in 1905 by the street railroad company.

On April 6, 1855, the Lewistown Gas Company was incorporated,

and before the close of the year a plant was erected at the foot of Market street. The Electric Light Company was chartered in 1889, and some years later both these companies were merged into the Penn Central Light and Power Company, which furnishes gas and electric light and power to a number of towns and boroughs in the Juniata Valley and adjoining territory.

In 1800, the first United States census after Lewistown was incorporated, the borough had a population of 523. Each census year has shown a substantial increase, until in 1910 the population was 8,166. The borough has four banking institutions, a high school and four ward school buildings of modern type, the principal streets are paved with brick, there are a number of well-appointed mercantile houses and manufacturing concerns, good hotels, local and long distance telephone service, good transportation facilities, and a number of fine church edifices of different denominations.

McVeytown (formerly Waynesburg) was founded by John McVey, who took out a land warrant for 200 acres of land where the borough now stands, in July, 1787. Samuel Holliday had settled there in 1762, but it was not until 1795 that Waynesburg was laid out. John Haman and Edward Dougherty were also early settlers. The completion of the canal in 1830 gave an impetus to Waynesburg and brought an increase of population. On April 9, 1833, Governor Wolfe approved an act to incorporate Waynesburg as a borough under the name of McVeytown. The first election was held on March 21, 1834, at which John M. Barton was elected burgess; G. H. Galbraith, Richard Miles, John Haman, Revel Elton and William Rook, members of the town council. By a supplementary act, approved on May 9, 1841, the boundaries of the borough were extended and the burgess and council were granted additional powers. A local newspaper called *The People's Friend* was started by William D. McVey in the spring of 1842, and the first public school building in the borough was erected on a lot donated by Samuel Holliday. It was torn down in 1844 and a larger one erected in its place. In 1840 the population of McVeytown was 348. This had increased to 679 in 1880, since which time there has been a slight decrease, the census of 1910 showing 514 inhabitants. Including the railroad station of Mattawana (also called McVeytown) on the opposite side of the Juniata, the population in 1910 was 785. McVeytown has a national bank, sev-

eral good stores, churches of different religious faiths, a money order postoffice, etc.

The borough of Newton Hamilton is located upon land entered by Hugh Brown in 1762. The town was laid out about 1802, and in 1828 Elijah Davis opened a store. John Postlethwait started a tavern called the Logan House the following year. Robert Thompson & Company and Richard A. McDowell & Company were among the early mercantile firms. A school was taught by Samuel Cross in 1830 in a house next to the old Sigler residence. In 1838 a stone school house was erected and was used for many years, when the present building was erected. By an act of the legislature, approved on April 12, 1843, Newton Hamilton was incorporated as a borough, and the first election was held in March, 1844, when John Morrison was elected burgess; Robert A. McDowell, Benjamin Norton, Joseph H. Morrison, John W. Smith, Samuel D. Postlethwait, Samuel Drake, Charles Knox and James D. Morrison, members of the first town council. A Presbyterian church was organized in the spring of 1838, a Methodist church having been organized some twelve years sooner. In 1872 a camp-meeting association was organized and purchased thirty-six acres near the borough. In 1850 Newton Hamilton contained nearly 100 taxpayers and a total population of 353. Very little change has been made in the number of inhabitants since the incorporation, the population in 1910 being 340. A postoffice was established at this point in 1836, with Philip Strouse as the first postmaster. The borough is located on the main line of the Pennsylvania railroad twenty-two miles southwest of Lewistown and not far from the Huntingdon county line.

Allenville (or Allensville), one of the old settlements of the county, was laid out about 1806. A store was opened soon after that, and in 1819 Christopher Howell opened a hotel and also engaged in merchandising. A Presbyterian church was built in 1800 and a Lutheran church in 1827. Allensville is located in the western part of Menno township, not far from the Huntingdon county line, and being some distance from a railroad its growth has not been what its founders anticipated. In 1910 it reported a population of 338. It has a money order postoffice, and is a rallying point and trading center for that section of the county.

Belleville, one of the most important unincorporated towns of Mifflin county, is situated in Union township, almost due west of Lewis-

town, and is the terminus of the Kishacoquillas Valley railroad. The first settler here was Joseph Greenwood, who started a blacksmith shop, and the little village that grew up around his shop was at first called Greenwood. A postoffice was established about 1800 by the name of Belleville, and that name was afterward applied to the village. Kirk & Steel were the first merchants. Among the early industries was a sickle factory, established in connection with his blacksmith shop by Jesse Tanier. The first tavern was opened by James Poe in the early '30s. As Belleville grew and its limits were extended it absorbed the old town of Mechanicsville, which was laid out in 1832 on the farm of David Zook. Belleville is the headquarters of the Kishacoquillas Mutual Fire Insurance Company, which was incorporated by the Mifflin county courts on February 9, 1854. The town has two national banks, a number of good mercantile establishments, churches of various denominations, and the Union township high school is located here. The population in 1910 was 1,000.

Burnham (formerly Logan) is the outgrowth of the iron industry at that point, beginning with the establishment of Freedom forge in 1795. A small settlement grew up about the forge and in time developed into a considerable village. The plant of the Freedom Company was purchased by the Logan Iron and Steel Company in 1871, when the village took the name of the new company. North of the original works a new establishment was started in November, 1868, for the manufacture of steel by the Bessemer process, but it was discontinued the succeeding year. In 1871 William Butcher, of Philadelphia, bought the plant and began the manufacture of steel tires, but became financially embarrassed and turned the works over to his creditors, who organized the Standard Steel Company, and the village later came to be called Burnham, after one of the head men of the Standard Company. At the January sessions of the court in 1911 a petition was presented asking for the incorporation of Burnham as a borough, and on June 26, 1911, the court granted the prayer of the petitioners, fixed the boundaries and ordered an election for the 20th of July following. At the election R. L. Eward was elected chief burgess; A. M. Plank, tax collector; J. L. Groninger, constable; Miller Leeper, Cloyd Williams, David Thomas, A. K. Andrews, John Ward, Albert Reich and Frank Broome, councilmen. Subsequently the borough limits were extended to include a wider scope of

territory. Burnham is a station on the Milroy branch of the Pennsylvania railroad, four miles north of Lewistown, with which it is connected by electric railway. The population in 1910 was 585.

Granville, a station on the main line of the Pennsylvania railroad, takes its name from old Fort Granville. Walter Owen opened a store here in 1865, and the next year the railroad company made it a passenger station. A postoffice was established in that year under the name of Granville, the place having been known prior to that time as "Wolfkill's Siding." In 1910 Granville reported a population of 219.

Maitland is a village of 159 inhabitants on the Sunbury division of the Pennsylvania railroad, five miles northeast of Lewistown. A writer in 1885 describes it as having "a postoffice, store, depot, school house and a few dwellings." That description would apply to the village to-day, except the number of dwellings has slightly increased.

Milroy, situated in the western part of Armagh township, twelve miles north of Lewistown, was originally known as Perryville, after an early settler. In 1850 the name was changed to Milroy, a postoffice by that name having been established there some time in the early part of that year. An iron furnace was started at Milroy in 1828, and in 1868 Joseph Wagner established a foundry. Another early industry was a tannery started by James Milroy while the town was in its infancy. James Johnson was one of the pioneer merchants, and John Fertig had a distillery at Perryville. It was located in the basement of his house, which was the first dwelling in the village. A Presbyterian church was built in 1833, and a Methodist congregation was organized in 1825, when a small house of worship was built. It was replaced by a larger edifice in 1846. A Lutheran church was established in 1857. Milroy is the terminus of a branch of the Pennsylvania railroad that connects with the main line at Lewistown Junction. It has a bank, a good public school, several good mercantile establishments, etc., and in 1910 reported a population of 1,000, but it is not incorporated.

Reedsville, with a population of 900, is located in the Kishacoquillas valley and is a station on the Milroy branch of the Pennsylvania railroad, seven miles from Lewistown. The first settler at this place was Judge William Brown, who built a saw-mill and a grist-mill, and until the village was laid out, about 1838, the place was known as "Brown's Mills." At the time the village was laid out there were about

twenty houses there and a tavern had been conducted for many years. A large brick hotel was built soon after the town was laid out. Reedsville is also connected with Lewistown by electric railway. It has a bank, the Brown township high school, several good stores, hotel, etc., and is supplied with water by the Lewistown Water Company.

Wagner, a station on the Sunbury division of the Pennsylvania railroad, had its beginning in 1868, when the railroad was completed. A tan-yard had been started there in 1853 by William Mitchell & Son, and doubtless had some influence in securing the location of a station. Soon after the railroad was opened for business a postoffice was established and a store opened. In 1910 it had a population of 158.

Yeagertown, situated on the Kishacoquillas creek, about a mile above Burnham, and connected with Lewistown and other points along the Kishacoquillas by electric railway, is the outgrowth of a settlement that grew up about the saw-mill and grist-mill erected there at an early date. James Mayes settled in that section in 1790 and built a tavern which was kept by different persons for many years. In 1842 Jacob Yeager came with his family from Dauphin county and purchased the mill property. Simon Yeager opened a store in 1857, though he had been a resident of the village for a number of years prior to that date. Jonathan Yeager opened a tavern in 1845, and Jeremiah Yeager bought and rebuilt the mill in 1859. Through the activity of the members of this family the place came to be known as Yeagertown. In 1910 the village had a population of 600. The Derry township high school is at Yeagertown, which has a number of stores and some manufacturing enterprises.

In addition to the boroughs and villages above enumerated and described, the postoffices of Mifflin county are Kishacoquillas, five miles northwest of Lewistown; Mattawana, just across the Juniata from McVeytown; Naginey, the first station on the railroad south of Milroy; Paintersville, on the Sunbury railroad, eight miles from Lewistown; Ryde, on the main line of the Pennsylvania railroad, seventeen miles west of Lewistown; Shindle, eleven miles northeast of Lewistown on the Sunbury division; and Strodes Mills, on a branch of the Kishacoquillas creek, six miles southwest of Lewistown. There are ten free rural delivery routes in the county, to wit: Four from Lewistown, two from Belleville, and one each from McVeytown, Milroy, Newton Hamilton and Reedsville.

CHAPTER VIII

JUNIATA COUNTY, ORGANIZATION, ETC.

Juniata Originally a Part of Mifflin County—Dissensions over the Location of the County Seat—Petitions to the Legislature to Change Location—Agitation for a New County—A Peculiar Highway—Memorial to the General Assembly—Petition of Protest—John Cummins—Juniata County Erected—First Court-House—Jail—Present Court-House—Form of the County—Area—Boundaries—Never Had a Poor-House—The Civil List.

JUNIATA county is a child of much tribulation. When the county of Mifflin was created by the act of September 19, 1789, there arose a great deal of dissatisfaction among the people living in the southern and western townships over the location of the county seat. In the chapter on Mifflin county may be found an account of the change in boundaries from those first proposed, which change influenced the legislature to provide for the location of the county seat at the mouth of the Kishacoquillas creek, and which was the cause of most, if not all, the dissatisfaction that later developed in that part of the county lying below the Narrows. On November 14, 1789, the people living in that part of Mifflin county addressed a communication to the legislature, setting forth that it was their intention to use every honorable means to secure a change in the location of the seat of justice. The communication expressed the belief that a time would come when territory would be taken from the northern part of Mifflin county, and declared that, when that time came, the people living below the Narrows would assert their just rights, "thereby undeceiving every person who might have an inclination to purchase in the borough of Lewistown, in order that they might judge for themselves with regard to the seat of justice remaining in that place, and those who purchased cannot plead ignorance of an existing dispute, but are on the same footing with a person purchasing his chance of a disputed title."

Again, on February 9, 1790, a similar statement was promulgated by the disaffected citizens, and from that time until Juniata was cut off as a separate county the strife went on. The movement to change the location of the county seat received a fresh impetus when, on February 13, 1800, the legislature passed an act erecting Centre county, taking a generous slice from the northern part of Mifflin for that purpose. A lengthy petition, reviewing the history of the organization of Mifflin county and the origin of the dispute, and asking for a removal of the seat of justice, was presented to the legislature of 1801-02. The principal paragraphs of this petition were as follows:

"That numbers of your petitioners who live below the Long Narrows (and have the same to pass through to get to Lewistown) live at the distance of 37 miles from thence; and those who live above the Narrows (except a few persons in the west end of Wayne township, who are petitioning to be annexed to Huntingdon County) do not exceed eighteen miles from their Seat of Justice.

"That your Petitioners believe, as to numbers of those above and below the Narrows, very little difference exists, but claim the majority, and contend the town of Mifflin to be much more central and convenient than Lewistown, taking into view the local situation of Mifflin County as it at present stands; also a further and very material accommodation of Greenwood township, in Cumberland, Mahantango and Beaver Dam townships, in Northumberland, and Dublin, in Huntingdon Counties, the three latter of whom have petitioned to be annexed to Mifflin County on proviso that the Seat of Justice be removed to the town of Mifflin."

Upon the refusal of the legislature to grant the request of the petitioners, an agitation was started for a division of the county of Mifflin. More than ten years elapsed before this movement assumed anything like definite shape, but the people below the Narrows sent a petition, signed by a large majority of the voters living in that part of the county, to the legislature of 1813, praying for the erection of a new county. Early in February of that year there was introduced in the state senate a bill entitled "An act erecting that part of Mifflin county which lies east of and below the Black Log mountain and Long Narrows into a separate county." After some discussion the title of the measure was changed to "An act erecting part of Mifflin county into a separate county, to be called Juniata," and hopes were entertained

that it would become a law. It was finally defeated, however, and the petitioners buckled on their armor for another contest. Again the work of circulating petitions for a division of the county was commenced, but this time the people living above the Narrows got up a counter petition, the county officers and tavern-keepers of Lewistown being particularly active in their opposition.

The statement in the petition of 1801, that "numbers who live below the Long Narrows (and have the same to pass through to get to Lewistown) live at a distance of 37 miles from thence," could neither be denied nor ignored, and, to provide for a shorter route, the opponents of division petitioned the court "for a road across the mountains from Lewistown into Tuscarora valley." Road viewers were appointed and made a favorable report, which was confirmed by the court, and a road six feet in width was ordered to be laid out, but the townships through which it passed refused to open it. An appropriation of $500 to aid in its construction was made by the legislature of 1816, and the money was used to build part of the road from Lewistown to the Licking creek valley. Concerning this road, Everts, Peck & Richards' "History of the Susquehanna and Juniata Valleys," published in 1886, says: "It has in some places a grade of twenty-four degrees, or seven feet to the perch, and it is not known that any one ever risked his neck or that of his horse in riding down that road, and had it been finished it would have taken five thousand dollars and then been utterly unfit for any vehicle except a one-wheeled cart. It crossed the Blue Ridge near the route of the Fort Granville path, and is sometimes mistaken for it, though both may yet be easily found. In 1818 a road was laid out from the paper-mill to intersect this tavern-keeper's road. Few people in Licking Creek to-day know they have a laid-out road to Lewistown."

That the construction of this road failed to pacify the people below the Narrows is evidenced by the fact that another bill providing for a division of Mifflin county passed the senate in the session of 1816, but failed to pass the house. Two years later, in the session of 1818-19, another petition came before the legislature praying for a division of the county. After calling attention to the fact that petitions had been presented to the general assembly every year for seven years, and that these petitions had been signed by from 11,000 to 13,000 *bona fide*

residents of that part of the county below the Narrows, the petition goes on to show the existing conditions, as follows:

"The old townships of Milford and Fermanagh alone in our proposed new county are now nearly as numerous and much more wealthy, and will sell for more money than all the county of Mifflin would have done at the time of its erection, in 1789. In our proposed new county we have twenty-eight grist and merchant mills, forty-nine saw-mills, three fulling mills, thirteen carding machines, three oil-mills and one complete paper mill, and it will be seen by the printed documents herewith submitted that there are seventeen counties in the State that are fewer in number than either the old or new county would be if divided, and twenty counties in the State in which the lands are not valued half as high as in Mifflin county, and some of them are entitled to two members.

"The people below these Narrows have all to come from east, south, and west to one entering place, and then go up the Long Narrows and through the mountains, a distance of nine or ten miles—the whole distance they have to travel to the seat of justice is from nine to forty miles.

"Nature has fixed a boundary, which ought, at least, to separate counties; that boundary is a chain of high mountains between Mifflintown and Lewistown. Besides, there exists so much prejudice and jealousy between the people above and those below that almost all public improvement is at a stand while the question is pending.

"Therefore your memorialists most solemnly pray your honorable bodies to restore harmony and good will among the people by putting this long-litigated question and the people to rest by passing a law to divide the county agreeably to the prayers of the petitioners, and they will, as in duty bound, ever pray."

Petitions of protest from the citizens living above the Narrows were also presented, and their influence seemed to weigh more with the members of the legislature than did the petition from those living below, as no action was taken on the question during the session. Discouraged by repeated defeats and rebuffs, the citizens of the southern and western townships for a time ceased their efforts to secure the establishment of a new county. With this cessation the people above the Narrows became more active. In 1823 they exerted their influence to have Lack township annexed to Perry county, and, five years later, a bill was introduced in the general assembly to annex Greenwood township to Union county, which then included the present county of Sny-

der. The object of these measures was to get rid of some of the most active advocates of county division—those who had to travel farthest to reach Lewistown—and to hold the central part of what is now Juniata county to Mifflin. Neither of the bills passed, however, and the boundaries of Mifflin county remained unchanged.

In 1830 John Cummins, who lived below the Narrows, was elected to represent Mifflin county in the lower house of the state legislature. His election gave the friends of division fresh hope, and he did not disappoint them. Early in the session he introduced a bill providing for the erection of a new county, to be called Juniata, secured its passage in the house, and, after it was sent to the senate, he guarded it with zealous care until it finally passed that body, on the last day of February, 1831, by a vote of 18 to 12. The measure was approved by Governor Wolfe on March 2, 1831, and the long dispute was settled, Juniata county taking her place in the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania as a separate and independent organization.

Section 1 of the bill provided "That all that part of Mifflin county laying south and east of a line beginning on the summit of Black Log Mountain, where the Huntingdon county line crosses the same, and running thence along the summit thereof to the Juniata River; thence along the same to a marked black oak, standing by the road on the north side of said river, about the middle of the Long Narrows, known as a line-tree between Derry and Fermanagh townships, in said county; thence along the summit of Shade Mountain to the line of Union county, and thence along said line down Mahantango Creek to the Susquehanna river, shall be and the same is hereby erected into a separate county, to be called Juniata."

The section relating to the location of the county seat and the manner in which such site should be selected was as follows: "That the Governor be and he is hereby authorized and required, on or before the first day of May next ensuing, to appoint three discreet and disinterested persons, not residents in the counties of Mifflin or Juniata, whose duty it shall be to fix on a proper and convenient site for a courthouse, prison, and county offices within the aforesaid county of Juniata, as near the center thereof as circumstances will admit, having regard to the convenience of roads, territory, population, and the accommodation of the people of the said county generally."

In the exercise of the authority thus vested in him Governor Wolfe appointed Philip Benner, of Centre county; Joel Baily, of Dauphin, and Chauncey Frisbie, of Bradford, commissioners to visit the county and select a proper and suitable site for the seat of justice. The commissioners met at Mifflintown on the 1st of June and entered upon their duties. After viewing several proposed sites in the Tuscarora valley, on Lost creek, in Greenwood township, and other parts of the county, they reported in favor of Mifflintown, which has since remained the seat of justice.

On March 22, 1832, for the purpose of giving the county a location for the court-house, twenty-seven of the proprietors of Mifflintown conveyed to the county commissioners, for a consideration of one dollar, the public square where the court-house now stands. In the deed of transfer the square is described as "the same piece of ground originally laid out by John Harris, the proprietor of said town, and intended by him for the purpose for which it is now conveyed, and for none other."

Thomas McCurdy submitted plans for a court-house, which were accepted by the commissioners, and a contract was entered into with Gustine & Oles for the erection of the building for $3,940. The court-house was completed before the close of the year 1832, and the last payment was made on January 22, 1833, with an additional sum of $225.93 for extra work. The first court was held in it the following May, the sessions having been previously held in the old stone Presbyterian church. Soon after the completion of the court-house the commissioners—George Gilliford, William Wharton, and Louis Evans —advertised for proposals for the erection of a stone jail, according to plans prepared by Everett Oles, such proposals to be submitted by February 26, 1833. Wise & McCurdy were awarded the contract for $2,600, and the jail was completed that year. At first the yard in the rear of the jail was inclosed by a high wooden fence, but subsequently a stone wall was built, reaching almost to the eaves of the two-story building. The jail is still standing on the northeast corner of the public square, and, after eighty years of service, is in good condition.

In February, 1868, the grand jury recommended the erection of a new court-house, and immediately a movement was started to remove the seat of justice to Perryville (now Port Royal). For a time excite-

ment ran high, and the question was brought to the attention of the legislature then in session. The result was that, on April 11, 1868, Governor Geary approved an act "Authorizing an election to be held in the county of Juniata relative to a change in the county seat and the erection of new buildings." The election was held on the 13th of the following October, and resulted in 2,122 votes being cast for Mifflintown and 1,165 for Port Royal. Nothing was done toward the erection of a new court-house for nearly five years after that election. At the April term of the court of quarter sessions, in 1873, the grand jury reported on the subject as follows:

"The grand inquest of said county (Juniata) would respectfully report that an inspection of the court-house has counciled them that it is unfit for the accommodation of persons having business to transact in the several courts; and also unfit for a proper transaction of business; that the building is in a dilapidated condition; the vaults in which the public records are kept are entirely insecure; the offices are illy arranged, and the court room entirely too small to accommodate the citizens of the county; that such complaints have long been known to and made by the citizens of the county."

The report concluded with a recommendation to the court to direct the commissioners to remodel the building so that the public offices should occupy the first floor and the court-room the second, and that such additions or enlargements be made as might be necessary to carry out the recommendations. No action was taken by the court at that session, and at the September term in 1873 an entire new court-house was recommended, all the materials in the old one fit for the purpose to be used in the new building. In the meantime the board of commissioners instructed the president, William Ulsh, to go to Harrisburg and consult with L. M. Simon, an architect of that city, with regard to repairing or remodeling the old building. The report of Mr. Ulsh cannot be found, but it is probable that his consultation with the architect was in some degree responsible for the action in September. On September 15, 1873, the commissioners adopted a resolution to borrow $50,000 under the provisions of an act passed by the legislature on April 9, 1868, said loan to be secured by six per cent. bonds, payable in eight annual instalments, and on February 6, 1874, a contract was made with G. W. Smith for the removal of the old court-house.

A little later a contract was made with Hetrich & Fleisher, of Newport, to build the new court-house, according to certain plans and specifications, for $42,100, though some changes in the work and the addition of a clock and bell, with the installation of new furniture throughout, brought the total cost up to about $63,000. While it was in process of erection the sessions of the courts were held in the Lutheran church.

On the first floor of the court-house are the offices of the register and recorder, the prothonotary, the orphans' court, sheriff, treasurer, and county commissioners. The second floor is occupied by the court-room, jury rooms, etc., and on a third floor are the rooms for the use of the grand jury. The building stands upon an eminence overlooking the Juniata river, and can be seen for some distance by passengers on the Pennsylvania railroad.

Juniata county is irregular in shape, its boundaries being formed by natural features, such as creeks and mountain chains. From the Susquehanna river at the mouth of the Mahantango creek to the southwest corner of the county, where it touches Huntingdon and Franklin counties, the distance is about forty-five miles. The widest part is east of the Juniata river, where it is about ten miles. The area is 360 square miles, or 230,400 acres, nearly two-thirds of which is cleared and under cultivation. It is bounded on the north and northwest by the counties of Mifflin and Snyder; on the east by the Susquehanna, which separates it from Northumberland county; on the southeast by Perry and Franklin counties, and on the southwest by the county of Huntingdon.

It speaks well for the county that it has never had a poorhouse. As a rule the people are industrious and self-sustaining, hence few paupers have ever appealed for public aid. Those few have been taken care of by the authorities of the townships in which they reside or sojourn, and the county commissioners have not deemed it necessary at any time in the county's history to go to the expense of purchasing a farm and erecting a home for the poor. In the matter of criminal history the county is also fortunate. Two men have been executed in the old jail yard—the only two legal executions in the county in nearly a century—and in recent years the jail has been without inmates more than two-thirds of the time.

Following is a civil list of the officials of Juniata county, as com-

pletely as it could be obtained from the records, some of which are missing. In this list the names of the county officers prior to 1885 are copied from a list made by Professor A. L. Guss. From 1885 to the present time (1913) they have been taken from the official records.

Sheriffs—Amos Gustine, 1831; John Beale, 1835; Henry Miller, 1838; William W. Wilson, 1840; William Bell, 1843; Samuel McWilliams, 1843; David McKinstry, 1850; Joseph Bell, 1853; D. M. Jamison, 1856; George Reynolds, 1859; James W. Hamilton, 1862; Samuel B. Loudon, 1865; John Deitrich, 1868; Joseph Ard, 1871; William H. Knouse, 1874; W. D. Walls, 1877; Joseph B. Kelly, 1880; George Shivery, 1883; David Fowler, 1885; Franklin W. Noble, 1888; Samuel Lapp, 1891; James P. Calhoun, 1894; S. Clayton Stoner, 1897; Theodore J. Schmittle, 1903; Daniel B. Reitz, 1906; R. B. Zimmerman, 1909.

Prothonotaries—William W. Kirk, 1831; Robert Patterson, 1836; Tobias Kreider, 1839; Lewis Burchfield, 1839; James M. Sellers, 1845; J. Middagh, 1851; Amos H. Martin, 1854; R. M. Sterrett, 1860; George W. Jacobs, 1863; George Reynolds, 1866; Robert E. McMeen, 1869; I. D. Wallis, 1872; Jacob Beidler, 1876; George Reynolds, 1879; George S. Conn, 1882; Theodore H. Meminger, 1885 (reëlected in 1887); John W. Gibbs, 1890; W. H. Zeiders, 1896; Styles K. Boden, 1899; H. H. Hartman, 1905; S. B. Murray, 1911.

Registers and Recorders—James S. Law, 1831; Robert Barnard, 1833; Tobias Kreider, 1836; Joseph Bogg, 1839; William Reader, 1845; Benjamin Bonsell, 1848; Alexander Magonigle, 1854; Joseph L. Stewart, 1855; John P. Wharton, 1855; R. P. McWilliams, 1861; Joshua Beale, 1867; Eli Dunn, 1870; J. T. Mittlin, 1873; J. D. Musser, 1876; J. M. McDonald, 1880; S. Drady Coveny, 1883; Edward E. Berry, 1885; John R. Jenkins, 1891; Anson B. Will, 1894; George B. Cramer, 1897; Elmer G. Beale, 1903; G. Frank Bousum, 1906 (reëlected in 1909 and second term prolonged one year by constitutional amendment making all county officers elected in 1913 for terms of four years).

Treasurers—J. Cummings, 1831; William H. Patterson, 1836; Amos Gustine, 1837; Robert Barnard, 1838; James Kirk, 1844; Samuel Penebaker, 1842; James Kirk, 1844; Benjamin Bonsell, 1846; Joseph M.

Belford, 1848; Benjamin F. Kepner, 1850; George Jacobs, 1852; John Yeakley, 1854; Benjamin F. Kepner, 1856; D. W. A. Belford, 1858; George W. Stroup, 1860; Jacob Suloff, 1862; John B. M. Todd, 1864; Robert E. Parker, 1866; Jacob A. Christy, 1868; David Watts, 1870; William C. Laird, 1872; Samuel H. Showers, 1874; Robert E. Parker, 1876; John W. Kirk, 1879; Jacob Lemon, 1881; John M. Copeland, 1884; Henry S. Scholl, 1890; W. S. North, 1893; W. W. Landis, 1896; John F. Ehrenzeller, 1899; E. Milton Guss, 1902; Ferdinand Meyers, 1905; Harry C. Lawson, 1908; Samuel R. Bashore, 1911.

County Commissioners—1831, Joel Baily, P. Benner, C. Frisbie; 1832-33, George Gilliford, William Wharton, Louis Evans; 1834, John Funk, Louis Evans, David Glenn; 1836, Michael Bushey, Paul Cox; 1837, Emanuel Wise; 1838, Daniel Collins; 1839, John North; 1840, John P. Shitz; 1841, John Kenawell; 1842, John Crozier; 1843, John F. Saeger; 1844, James Lauthers; 1845, John Dimm; 1846, David Beale; 1847, Ezra McLin; 1848, Robert Inners; 1849, Samuel Rannels; 1850, David Alexander; 1851, John Anderson; 1852, Thomas J. Milliken; 1853, William Adams; 1854, Joseph Seiber; 1855, Daniel Flickinger; 1856, James Anderson; 1857, Barnett Rapp; 1858, Joseph Kerliss; 1859, Henry McConnell; 1860, John Landis; 1861, William Kohler; 1862, James S. Cox; 1863, John Foltz; 1864, John Kenawell; 1865, Matthew Clark, William Logue; 1866, David Diven; 1867, David Suloff, Sr.; 1868, Walter App; 1869, E. R. Gilliford; 1870, William Ulsh; 1871, William Von Swearinger; 1872, David B. Diven; 1873, Alexander A. Crozier; 1875, Thomas Watts; 1876, James McLaughlin, David B. Cox, William H. Groninger; 1879, J. Banks Wilson, Hugh L. McMeen, John B. McWilliams; 1881, J. Banks Wilson, Hugh L. McMeen, David Partner; 1884, O. P. Barton, John T. Dimm, W. N. Sterrett; 1887, John H. Cunningham, Francis Hower, Absalom Rice; 1890, John Balentine, David Beale, Uriah Shuman; 1893, W. H. Moore, Neal M. Stewart, John Neimond; 1896, David D. Rhinesmith, William Puffenberger, Jeremiah Loudenslager; 1899, J. W. Hostetler, H. Cloyd Horning, Robert Long; 1902, David B. Stouffer, Samuel A. Graham, George F. Goodman; 1905, James Adams, W. K. McLaughlin, Samuel A. Graham; 1908, William B. Zimmerman, W. H. Brubaker, David B. Stouffer; 1911, John N. Carney, B. P. Clark, Albert Groninger.

State Senators—Ezra Doty, 1808; William Beale, 1812 (both from Mifflin county, of which Juniata was then a part); James Mathews, 1840; J. J. Cunningham, 1850; James M. Sellers, 1855; E. D. Crawford, 1860; John K. Robinson, 1868; D. M. Crawford, 1871 (elected again in 1877); Joseph M. Woods, 1888; Walter H. Parcels, 1896; James W. McKee, 1900; William H. Manbeck, 1904; Franklin Martin, 1912.

Representatives—John Cummins, 1831 (elected from Mifflin county, and secured the passage of the bill under which Juniata county was organized); William Sharon, 1832; (after William Sharon Professor Guss gives the names of Thomas Stinson, William Curran, John Adams, James Mathews, James Hughes, John Funk, John H. McCrum, William Cox, Andrew Patterson and John McMinn, but does not name the years in which each served. In 1850 the counties of Union and Juniata were made a representative district). John McLaughlin, 1850; William Sharon, 1852; John Beale, 1853; John W. Simonton, 1854; James W. Crawford, 1855; George W. Strouse, 1856; Thomas Bower, 1857; John J. Patterson, 1859; George W. Strouse, 1863; John Balsbach, 1864; A. H. Martin, 1869; Abraham Rohrer, 1870; Jerome Hetrick, 1874; T. D. Garmon, 1877; William Pomeroy, 1878; Lucien Banks, 1879; John D. Milligan, 1881; James North, 1884; Louis E. Atkinson, 1886; William Hertzler, 1888; J. C. Crawford, 1890; Hugh L. Wilson, 1892; Jeremiah N. Keller, 1896; A. J. Fisher, 1898; Thomas K. Beaver, 1900; George B. M. Wisehaupt, 1902; William C. Pomeroy, 1906; Jerome T. Ailman, 1908; I. D. Musser, 1912.

Surveyors (since 1886)—Wilber F. McCahan, 1886; William H. Groninger, 1889; Wilber F. McCahan, 1892; A. B. Evans, 1895; J. O. Brown, 1898; C. W. Mayer, 1904; W. F. McCahan, 1907 (reëlected in 1911).

Coroners (since 1886)—James J. Patterson, 1886; Philip A. Smith, 1889; L. P. Walley, 1892; J. O. Brown, 1895; Jacob A. Davis, 1898; W. H. Rodgers, 1901; B. F. Long, 1904; D. L. Snyder, 1907 (re-elected in 1911).

CHAPTER IX

JUNIATA COUNTY, TOWNSHIPS, BOROUGHS, ETC.

Early Township Organizations—Their Subdivison—The Present Thirteen Townships—Beale—Delaware—Fayette—Fermanagh—Greenwood—Lack—Milford — Monroe — Spruce Hill—Susquehanna—Turbett—Tuscarora—Walker—Early Settlement of Each—Squatters—Principal Villages—Schools—The Four Boroughs—Mifflintown—Mifflin—Port Royal—Thompsontown—Pioneer Business Enterprises—Postoffices and Population—Rural Routes in the County.

THE organization of townships in what is now Juniata county began on October 23, 1754, when the magistrates "in conjunction with the commissioners and assessors of Cumberland county" met at Carlisle and concluded that, "Whereas, there has been an addition to the county aforesaid by a late purchase from the Indians: to erect the habitable parts added to the said county into separate townships, and to appoint constables in the same for the better regulation thereof."

Four townships were at that time formed, viz.: Aire, Fannet, Lack, and Tyrone. No boundary lines were mentioned or described, it being merely stated that certain settlements should constitute the townships named. Lack township included all that part of Juniata county lying south and west of the Juniata river and part of the present county of Huntingdon. Since the establishment of these four original townships in the new purchase each has been divided and subdivided until, in 1913, Juniata county was composed of thirteen townships, viz.: Beale, Delaware, Fayette, Fermanagh, Greenwood, Lack, Milford, Monroe, Spruce Hill, Susquehanna, Turbett, Tuscarora and Walker.

Beale township was taken from Milford in 1843. Nine petitions, signed by 218 citizens, were presented to the Mifflin county court (Juniata county was at that time a part of Mifflin), asking for the appointment of viewers to lay off a new township from parts of Milford and Turbett, but no action was taken by the court on the peti-

tion. The question again came before the court late in the year 1842, when William Dunn, Thomas Stinson, and William Sharron were appointed viewers. They reported in favor of the petitioners, and recommended the formation of a new township, the territory of which was to be taken from Milford township, the dividing line to be "a public road, first laid out in 1768, from Tuscarora creek to a point near Shade mountain, and from the top of that mountain to the Tuscarora township line." On February 8, 1843, the court approved the report of the viewers, and ordered the erection of the township as recommended. By the act of March 15, 1853, the area of the township was slightly increased by the annexation of John Woodward's farm, which had previously been in Milford township. Beale township is bounded on the north by the Blue Ridge, which separates it from Granville township, Mifflin county; on the east by Milford; on the south by Spruce Hill, and on the west by Tuscarora. It was named for one of the oldest families in Juniata county, particularly for John Beale, who was one of the influential citizens of the township at the time of its formation.

Squatters came into the territory now comprising Beale township before the lands in the Juniata valley had been purchased from the Indians. An old agreement, or deed, dated June 1, 1854, recites that Robert Taylor, "for and in consideration of eighteen pounds," transferred all his "Right property and interest of an improvement of land situate on ye Tuscarora Creek to ye said James Waddle." Then follows a description of the boundary lines of the land, and Robert Taylor binds himself "in ye Pennal Sum of Thirty & Six Pounds Current money of Pennsylvania, allways Excepting ye Indians & Proprietor of this Province," etc.

The instrument is witnessed by Samuel and Charles Kenny and William Beale, who must have been squatters in the vicinity. James Kennedy and Robert Pollock had also established homes in the immediate neighborhood of Academia, where the above transaction took place. The property received by Waddle (correct spelling Waddell) from Robert Taylor was conveyed to William Beale on October 14, 1760.

One of the first land warrants was issued to Alexander Maginty on February 3, 1755, for 312 acres. Others who entered land in that

year were: James Williams, eighty-nine acres on the river; Thomas Freeman, 163 acres; James McMahan, 100 acres; Samuel Brice, 202 acres; John Woods, who located in the upper part of the township; John Irwin, 200 acres on Tuscarora creek. Irwin obtained a warrant, but before he got the land surveyed it was included in the claims of others. Ten years later he entered 350 acres in the best part of the Tuscarora valley. In 1762 warrants were issued to Ralph Sterrett, John McMahan, Samuel Finley, and some others for lands in what is now Beale township. David Bowel (or Bole), who was appointed one of the trustees to organize Mifflin county in 1789, took out a warrant in 1767 for sixty-seven acres, which he later sold to one of the Beale family. James Scott, Abraham Dewitt, Joseph Scott, and others came in 1767, and in that year Abraham Sanford appears on the assessment rolls as a renter of a grist-mill on the west side of the Juniata, the first mill on that side of the river. Other early settlers were Clement Horrell, David McNair, Samuel Fear, Robert Walker, the Pomeroys, the Beales, Robert Campbell, Thomas Harris, William Reed, and several others, all of whom had located in the township before the Revolutionary war.

Beale township is bounded on the north and east by Milford, on the south by Spruce Hill, and on the west by Tuscarora. The principal villages are Academia and Walnut (or Johnstown). The former is located in the southern part, on the tract of land transferred by Robert Taylor to James Waddell in 1754, and the latter is in the northeastern corner. Academia takes its name from the Tuscarora Academy, which was the outgrowth of a classical school opened by Rev. John Coulter in 1800. It is the principal postoffice and trading point for the neighborhood in which it is situated, and in 1910 had a population of 186. Walnut was laid off by John Beale, and took the first name of the founder, but when the postoffice was established there it was named Walnut, to avoid confusion with the postoffice at Johnstown, Cambria county. The population was 150 in 1910. About half-way between these two villages was once a settlement called Allendale, but it does not appear on the modern maps.

Delaware township was erected in 1836. Early in the year 1835 a petition asking for a division of Walker and Greenwood townships was presented to the court. John Patterson, S. Turbett, and A. Gus-

tine were appointed viewers and made a report on September 2, 1835, recommending the division and the formation of a new township to be called "Delaware," but at the December term the report was referred back to them for certain corrections. An amended report was filed in January, in which the viewers said: "On reconsideration began at a post corner southeast corner of Fayette township; then south five degrees, east three miles and 132 perches to a chestnut oak on the summit of Turkey Ridge, standing in the line of Perry county; thence along the different courses of the same as aforesaid, as represented by the red line through the above draught, and humbly submit the same to the court."

No action was taken at that session, but on February 3, 1836, the report was read in open court and confirmed. As thus established Delaware is bounded on the north by Fayette township; on the east by the townships of Monroe and Greenwood; on the south by Perry county, and on the west by Walker township. Cocolamus creek flows across the northeast corner, and Delaware run empties into the Juniata near Thompsontown, which is the only borough in the township.

In the early settlement of Juniata county many tracts of land in what is now Delaware township were taken up by speculators, who had no intention of becoming residents. Among those who settled in the township were Thomas Evans, James Gallagher, Edmund Huff, James McLin, Edward Edwards, Duncan McDougal, and William Stewart. The last named was a native of Ireland, who settled in Perry county in 1753, but was driven out by the Indians. In 1761 he located on the Juniata about a mile above Thompsontown. When the settlers in that section were driven off by the Indians he went to Carlisle, where he married, and in the fall of 1766 returned to the settlement just above the mouth of the Delaware run. In 1774 his name appears on the list of contributors to the sufferers of Boston on account of the Stamp Act, his contribution being sixteen shillings. He was also one of those who associated themselves together for the protection of the frontier in 1780. Other pioneers who came before the Revolution were Edward Nicholas, Hugh Micheltree, John Thompson, Gabriel and Samuel Fry, Joseph Cookson, John Kepler, and Thomas Jordan. Edward Nicholas was killed by the Indians in 1756.

About 1776 John Hamilton built a grist-mill and saw-mill on the

Cocolamus creek, near the northeast corner of the township. Twenty years later this mill became the property of Jacob Sellers and later of Joseph Sellers. One of the first schools in the Cocolamus valley was at this mill. In December, 1818, a contract was made by certain citizens, as subscribers, with John Keller "to teach a school in the school house on the premises of Joseph Sellers, for a term of three months, beginning on Monday, the 28th of December, which school shall be taught in spelling, reading, writing, and arithmetic, in English." The subscribers agreed to furnish twenty scholars, at $1.50 each, and "a sufficient supply of firewood at the door."

The village of East Salem, near the northwest corner, was founded by Samuel M. Kurtz in the spring of 1844. In 1848 John Caveny opened a store there, and two years later a two-story house was built by John Kurtz, in which Curtis Winey kept a store. A little later a postoffice was established, and for several years Mr. Winey served as postmaster. Methodist and United Brethren churches were established there, a school house was built, and East Salem gave evidence that "it had come to stay." The population in 1910 was 140.

Fayette township was the first one to be erected after Juniata became a separate county. At the December term of court in 1833 a petition was presented, asking for a new township, to be formed from parts of Greenwood and Fermanagh. Alexander Patterson, George Gilliford, and James Hughes were appointed to consider the merits of the petition and, if they found it advisable to establish a new township, to report the boundaries thereof. Their report was made in March, 1834, but was not acted upon by the court until the 4th of the following December, when it was confirmed, and the new township was named Fayette. It is bounded on the north by the counties of Mifflin and Snyder, on the east by Monroe township, on the south by Delaware and Walker, and on the west by Fermanagh.

As early as 1749 white men came up the Juniata to the mouth of Doe run and followed that stream to its source at the Cedar Springs. After exploring the surrounding country they returned to Harris' ferry. When a second party, influenced by the report of the first, attempted to visit the region they made the mistake of following Delaware run, and consequently failed to find the beautiful valley described by their predecessors. This is said to be the origin of the name "Lost creek."

No permanent settlers came in until after the lands had been purchased from the Indians in 1754. On February 3, 1755, William Armstrong, John Irwin, David Hope, and William Giltnockey took out warrants for four tracts of land in the vicinity of McAlisterville. David Hoge soon after sold his land to Samuel Mitchell, who built a cabin upon it, but in 1756 all the settlers in that part of the valley were forced to abandon their homes on account of Indian hostilities. Hugh McAlister bought the tract entered by John Irwin, and settled there in 1756. During the Indian war he served in the company of Captain Forbes, and in 1776 he was a member of Captain Hamilton's company, which joined Washington's army the day after the battle of Trenton. He rose to the rank of major and, after the war, was in command of the forces at Potter's fort, in what is now Centre county, and led an expedition against the Indians. His son William served in the War of 1812, and at its close built a fulling mill where the little village of Cocolamus now stands.

Other pioneers in Fayette township were John Quigley, James Jamison, Michael Stuhl, Joseph Bogle, Samuel Sharon, William Martin, Epenetus Hart, Hugh Watt, Jonathan Kearsley, Reuben Leonard, Richard Dunn, John Pauly, the Shellenberger family, and others. Joseph Woods, a Revolutionary veteran, came into the township soon after the close of the war and settled near the mountain, where he remained for many years, when the land was claimed by some Philadelphia speculators, and he was forced to vacate.

Most of the early settlers were of Scotch-Irish extraction, and were members of the Presbyterian church. The Cedar Spring church was organized in 1763, and a branch of the congregation was established at Lost Creek. It became an independent congregation in 1797, and a log house of worship was built by Hugh Watt. A school house was built on the church lot in 1799, though a school house had previously been built on the road between Oakland Mills and McAlisterville. William Pelaw was one of the first teachers. Other pioneer teachers were George Keller, Andrew Banks, and Stephen George.

The villages of Fayette township are McAlisterville, Oakland Mills, and Cocolamus. McAlisterville was laid out by Hugh McAlister in December, 1810. The original plat contained seven lots of one acre each. Two of these lots were sold to John Lauver for sixty dollars,

and Lauver put up a blacksmith shop. In 1811 the proprietor of the town erected a stone house, in which Knox & Gallagher opened a store. Four years later they sold out to Hugh McAlister, who removed the goods to a new building and continued in the business until his death in 1844. The brick hotel was built by Mr. McAlister in 1816. An addition to the town was laid out by Peter Springer in 1813, and a postoffice was established in 1815, with Hugh McAlister as postmaster. In 1821 the name of the postoffice was changed to Calhounville, and remained so for about four years, with Michael Lauver as postmaster, but in 1825 the name was changed back to McAlisterville, Hugh McAlister was reappointed postmaster, and held the office until his death. According to Rand & McNally's atlas the population in 1910 was 578. The village has a national bank, a hotel, good public school building, several neat church edifices, a number of stores, and is the chief trading center for a rich agricultural district.

Oakland Mills received its name in 1830, when Dr. Thomas Whiteside built the mill at that point and gave it that name. Before the close of that year David McClure established a store near the mill, and at the same time was appointed postmaster. A settlement gradually grew up about the mill and store, a public school was established, other business enterprises came in, and in 1910 Oakland Mills had a population of 121.

Cocolamus, located at the forks of the creek in the eastern part of the township, is located on the tract of land entered by John Gallagher in 1762. Gallagher sold to William McAlister, whose intention was to lay out a town, but for some reason it was not done. A fulling mill was built in 1814, a store was opened in 1862, a postoffice was established in 1865, with Abraham Haldeman as postmaster, a tannery was started, and Cocolamus became quite a pretentious little place. In 1884 the United Brethren put up a frame church near the village. The population in 1910 was 220.

Fermanagh township was erected by the Cumberland county authorities either late in the year 1754 or early in 1755. The earliest mention of it is in a deed given by James Patterson to William Armstrong, on April 20, 1755, for "one hundred and fifty-five acres of land situated in Fermanagh township, near the Juniata river." When it was at first created it included all that part of the new purchase lying north

of the Juniata river and that part of Mifflin county south of the river extending to the Black Log mountain. It has been repeatedly reduced in size by the formation of other townships, until now only a small part of the original territory comprising it bears the name of Fermanagh. It is bounded on the north by Mifflin county, on the east by Fayette township, on the south by Walker, and on the west by Milford, from which it is separated by the Juniata river.

Among the first settlers were Alexander Lafferty, James Purdy, Thomas McCormick, James Sharon, Joseph Wiley, John Watson, James Banks, the Darrs—Adam, George, John, Peter, and Philip—William Riddle, Christian Lintner, Jacob Kauffman, Azariah and John Reed, Robert Nelson, and William Henderson. Alexander Lafferty took up the tract of land where the borough of Mifflintown is now located. James Purdy settled at Jericho, and in 1770 put up a grist-mill, the first in that locality. Two of his sons, Hugh and William, were killed at the time of General St. Clair's defeat, November 4, 1791. James Sharon's land descended to his sons, William and Hugh, and at William Sharon's house was held the meeting, in 1776, to organize Captain John Hamilton's company of cavalry, in which Hugh McAlister was the first man to enlist. It was also at William Sharon's that the settlers met in 1780 to take steps for the protection of the frontier. Andrew Douglas, who was one of the first settlers on Lost Creek, was wounded while on the expedition to Kittanning with Colonel John Armstrong in 1756. During the Revolution the house of Robert Nelson was a rendezvous for the friends of the American cause. From his private resources he raised funds to pay soldiers, which devotion to the cause finally placed him in such financial straits that he sold his farm near Cedar Springs and removed to Ohio. He married Martha, daughter of James Purdy, and after their removal to Ohio their daughter Caroline became the wife of John Brough, who was at one time governor of that state.

Fermanagh has always been an agricultural community. The borough of Mifflintown is the only town or village of consequence within its borders. One of the earliest school houses in the township was built about 1800. The "Union" school house was built about 1810 by the subscription of the people living in the neighborhood. Some of the early teachers were James Cummings, William McCoy, John Purdy,

and James Mathers. The Pine Grove school house was built about 1815. After the introduction of the public school system the directors divided the township into six districts, and the public schools of the present compare favorably with those in other portions of the state.

Greenwood township, when erected by the Cumberland county court in 1767, embraced all that part of Perry county east of the Juniata river and south of the mouth of the Cocolamus creek and the southern parts of the present townships of Greenwood and Susquehanna, in Juniata county. In the latter county the boundary was marked by McKee's path and the little Cocolamus creek. At the June term of the Mifflin county court in 1791 a petition was presented, asking that a line be struck "from the mouth of Delaware run, at Juniata, by the plantations of William Thompson, Joseph Cookson, William Stewart, and Hugh McElroy, leaving William Thompson and Hugh McElroy to the westward, and Joseph Cookson and William Stewart to the eastward, and thence northwest to the Shade Mountain, and that the part of Fermanagh eastward of the line thus described may be struck off therefrom and annexed to Greenwood township."

The court appointed Samuel Osborne and Samuel Curren to have the divisional line run in accordance with the prayer of the petitioners, and report to the next court. In September following, on the petition of Hugh McAlister and others, the line was changed so as to allow the house of William Stewart to remain in Fermanagh township, but the remainder of the territory was added to Greenwood. Part of Fayette township was taken from Greenwood in 1834; another portion was taken to form Delaware in 1836, and in 1858 Monroe and Susquehanna were cut off, leaving Greenwood in its present form. It is bounded on the north by Monroe, on the east by Susquehanna, on the south by Perry county, and on the west by the township of Delaware.

About 1763 Edward McConnell warranted a tract of land and built a cabin where the Seven Star tavern was afterward located. His house was the first hewed log house in that section of the county. Three weeks after he took possession he was compelled to fly, with the other settlers in that section, to Carlisle on account of the Indian uprising. The following year he returned, accompanied by his brother Henry, who took up 122 acres adjoining. This was the beginning of what became known as the "Cocolamus Settlement." Other early settlers in

Greenwood were Stephen Marshall, Leonard Pfoutz, the Wilts, the Dimms, Joseph Castle, William and Church Cox. William Cox started the first tannery in that section of the county. Joseph Castle was an Irishman by birth, and came to the Cocolamus settlement about 1778. In 1819 he was elected justice of the peace, and held the office for many years.

The first school house in the township was built about 1788, on what was known as the Stroup farm, but little can be learned of its early history. In 1810 another house was built near the Seven Star tavern, which was built in 1818 by Peter Stroup. Shortly after the public school system was accepted in 1836 the township was divided into four districts. Greenwood is an agricultural township without towns or villages of any considerable size. Dimmsville reported a population of 78 in 1910. It is located on the Cocolamus creek in the southern part of the township.

Lack township was one of those created by the Cumberland county authorities on October 23, 1754, when the court records show the following entry: "And we do further erect the settlement called the Tuskerora Valey into a sepparate Township and nominate the same the Township of Lac, and we appoint John Johnston to act therein as constable for the remaining part of the current year."

Many of the early settlers were driven out by the Indians, but most of the fugitives returned after the cessation of hostilities. The assessment for 1763 showed eighty taxpayers, only a few of whom resided within the present limits of the township. Those known to have lived there at that time were John Little, George McConnell, John Williams, and David Wallace, who owned 200 acres at a place called "Wallacetown." During the next five years Hugh Glenn took up 200 acres at the mouth of George's creek, John Gemmill located where Peru Mills is now, Jonathan Kearsley and David Magaw settled on George's creek, James Stone, John Harvey, Andrew Ferrier, William Kirk, George and Thomas Woods, John Wilson, John Glenn, David Glenn, William Brice, John Brady, and a few others took up lands and established homes.

Lack has been reduced by the formation of other townships, but it is still the largest in the county. It is bounded on the north by Mifflin county, on the east by Tuscarora township, on the south by the

counties of Perry and Franklin, and on the west by Cumberland county. Through the southern part the Tuscarora creek flows eastward, and closely following the line of the stream is the Tuscarora Valley railroad, with stations in the township at Perulack, Ross Farm, Leonard's Grove, and Waterloo. The first three are small places, and the population of Waterloo in 1910 was but 70. A postoffice was established there in 1820, with William C. Kelly as postmaster. A windmill factory was started there many years ago, and for a time did a thriving business. William Campbell erected a building for an academy, but after being used for a school for a few years it was sold to the Presbyterian church for a parsonage.

The village of Peru Mills, near the center of the township, is located on the tract of land warranted by John Gemmill in September, 1762. After several changes in ownership it became the property of John Ferrier, who erected a grist-mill there about 1790, or perhaps a few years before. Andrew Ferrier, the father of John and a partner in the mill, while attending court at Lewistown in 1792, slept in a bed the covers of which had been purchased by the hotel keeper at an auction in Philadelphia. It developed that the bed clothes were infected with yellow fever, which Ferrier contracted, and he and several others about the mills died. The mill subsequently passed to John Patterson, who put up a saw-mill in connection. A postoffice was established there in 1850, and William H. Patterson was postmaster for about eight years, after which his brother John held the position for about thirty years. James Lyon was engaged in merchandising at Peru Mills as early as 1816. A large tannery was started there in 1846, and did a good business for several years, closing in 1872. The population of Peru Mills in 1910 was 40.

Milford township, lying directly across the Juniata river from Fermanagh and Walker, was erected by the court of Cumberland county in 1768. At the October term a petition was presented which set forth that "The township of Lack is Very Unconvenient for all the Township Offices, it being of such an Extensive Length, viz.: of above Thirty miles, Which makes us pray your Worships to order a Devision of s'd Township from Tuskerora Mountain, by James Gray's, to William Scot's, at the foot of Shade Mountain," etc. On November 7, 1868, the court ordered the division to be made so as to leave James

Gray and William Scott in Lack township, the lower part to be known as Milford township. The name adopted for the new township comes from the mill ford, or the ford at the mill. The township is irregular in form, the northern part running several miles farther west than the main body. It is shaped something like a pipe, the narrow strip running up the Licking creek valley being the stem, and the top of the bowl the southern boundary line. It is bounded on the north by Mifflin county, on the east by the Juniata river, on the south by Turbett and Spruce Hill, and on the west by Beale township. Beale also forms the southern boundary of the "pipe-stem," the western end of which is bounded by Tuscarora township.

The assessment rolls of Lack township for the year 1763 showed the following landowners in what is now Milford: James Armstrong, David Bell, James Calhoun, Robert Campbell, William Cunningham, Robert Crunkleton, John Collins, Robert Huston, William Irwin, John McClellan, Robert Robinson, John Wilson, and Thomas Wilson. Robert Crunkelton and Robert Robinson were listed as "squatters," they having come into the territory before it was purchased from the Indians. John McClellan came from Franklin county, and settled on the bank of the Juniata where the borough of Mifflin now stands. His warrant, dated September 8, 1755, called for 515 acres. Two of his sons, John and Daniel, were soldiers in the Continental army in the Revolutionary war, and another son, Joseph, kept the ferry at Mifflin (then Patterson) for several years. John McClellan held a commission as lieutenant, and died while on the march to Quebec with Benedict Arnold in the fall of 1775.

Those who signed the petition for a division of Lack township in 1768 were: Thomas Beale, William Irwin, Robert Campbell, Clement Horrell, Robert Hogg, James Christy, John Beale, William Renison, Hugh Quigley, William Bell, William Christy, James Armstrong, David McNair, Jr., Charles Pollock, and Robert Littell, all of whom were then residents of Milford township. Others who settled at an early date were Dennis Christy, Thomas Husbands, the Lyons family, Thomas Maguire, John Blackburn, and John Johnson, who became widely known as "the white hunter."

In 1797 Valentine Carboy taught a school in an old house that was fitted up for the purpose. This was probably the first school taught in

the township. Upon the adoption of the public school system the directors divided the township into seven districts.

About 1791 a forge was built on Licking creek, the pig iron being hauled from furnaces in Centre county or floated down the Juniata on rafts from Cromwell's furnace near Orbisonia. In the fall of 1797 it was sold by the sheriff and purchased by Thomas Cromwell. No mention of it in the tax lists can be found after 1800. A paper mill was built on Licking creek, about seven miles from Mifflintown, in 1817 by Norton & Selheimer, and was in active operation until about 1830. The products were writing paper, print paper, and brown wrapping paper. A large tan factory was started a short distance down the creek from the paper mill in 1834 by Singmaster & Company. Power was furnished by constructing a large dam in Licking creek, the oak bark was taken from the adjacent mountains, and over five hundred cords were ground annually. A saw-mill was also built there, but in time the supply of bark ran out, and the tan-factory was abandoned.

Milford township has two boroughs—Port Royal, near the southeast corner, and Mifflin (formerly Patterson), opposite Mifflintown. The Pennsylvania railroad runs along the northern border, through Denholm, Mifflin, and Port Royal, and the Tuscarora Valley railroad runs from Port Royal southwest through a portion of the township.

Monroe township, originally a part of Fermanagh, was taken from Greenwood in 1858. In 1857 a petition was presented to the court, asking for the formation of two new townships from Greenwood, and the court ordered an election, at which the voters were to express their views on the subject. The election was held on January 15, 1858, and resulted in 216 votes being cast in favor of the division and only 21 against it. The minority, however, filed exceptions on the grounds: 1st, That there was no law authorizing the court to divide a township into three parts upon one commission; 2nd, That the act of the assembly did not authorize a vote to be taken on the question of dividing one township into three; 3d, That no authority existed for the creation of more than one township at a time. The court overruled the exceptions, and ordered the division, when the question was taken to the supreme court, which affirmed the decision of the lower court. Greenwood was therefore divided into the townships of Monroe, Susquehanna and Greenwood.

Monroe is triangular in form, the northern boundary being formed by Snyder county, the southern by Greenwood and Susquehanna townships, and the western by Delaware and Fayette. It is separated from Snyder county for the greater part of the distance by the Mahantango creek.

Thomas McKee, an Indian trader, located at the mouth of the Mahantango some time before the lands of the Juniata valley were purchased from the natives. The early settlers that came after the purchase of 1754 ascended the Susquehanna river and the Mahantango creek. John Graybill, who settled across the creek from where Richfield now stands, in 1772, is believed to have been the first actual settler within the limits of the township. He was soon followed by the Shellenbergers, Jacob Auker, Michael Lauver, Thomas Hewes, Jacob Pyle, Joseph and Jacob Sellers, Caspar Wistar, Aquilla Burchfield, Joseph Page, and the Swartz family. The descendants of some of these pioneers still live in Juniata county.

Among the early settlers were a number of Mennonites, and a church of that faith was organized before the close of the century. In 1800 a log house of worship was built a short distance west of Richfield, and it was used both as a church and a school house until about 1815. The first school in the township was taught in this house, but the name of the teacher seems to have been forgotten. In 1820 the Watts school house was built on the farm of Samuel Watts, and five years later another was built not far from Evandale. After the introduction of the public school system in 1834 the township was divided into seven school districts. Edward Hayes, Hannah Caveny, and Emanuel Albright were the earliest teachers.

The village of Richfield was laid out by Christian Graybill in 1818, and the first house was erected by Christian Zimmerman. For the first fifteen years the growth of the place was slow, but in 1833 John Wallis opened a store, and a postoffice was established, with Mr. Wallis as postmaster. Prior to that time a store had been kept by a man named Clarkson at Auker's Mills, about a mile farther down the Mahantango. A tavern was opened by Joseph Schnee, opposite Wallis' store. It was destroyed by fire in 1844. According to Rand & McNally's atlas the population of Richfield was 500 in 1910. It is the principal trading point for a rich agricultural district in that section

of the county. It has a bank, some good stores, a public school building, neat churches, and cozy homes.

Evandale, near the western line of the township, grew up about the store, which was opened by Isaac Haldeman in 1855. Before that time there had been a postoffice at Sellers' Mill, but it was removed to Haldeman's store, and Job Haldeman was appointed postmaster. A school house had been built there many years before. It is a typical country village, and in 1910 reported a population of 125.

Spruce Hill, the last township in the county to be erected, was formed by the division of Turbett on September 10, 1858. When the petition came before the court, asking for the establishment of a new township, Joseph Middaugh, Isaac Kurtz, and David Bashore were appointed viewers. Their report recommended the new township, and it was confirmed by the court on the date above named. The territory comprising it was a part of Lack until 1768; then a part of Milford until 1815, and from that time until its erection in 1858 it was included in Turbett township.

In the early settlement of the country some of those who located in what is now Spruce Hill township were: Hugh Quigley, Samuel Christy, John Sherrard, James Kenny, William Graham, William McMullen, Arthur Eccles, and William Stewart. The last named took out a warrant on February 3, 1755, for a tract of land along the Juniata river, but was killed by the Indians before the land was surveyed. His widow married John Williams, a noted hunter who was wounded at the battle of Brandywine, in the Revolution, and the tract taken up by Stewart was warranted to Williams in 1788. Northeast of the present village of Spruce Hill William Anderson became possessed of squatter rights on a tract of land including a spring, near which he built his cabin. He was appointed assessor of Lack township in October, 1762, and took the first assessment the succeeding spring. On July 10, 1763, he and his son Joseph, and a girl who lived with the family, were killed by a marauding band of Indians. The tragedy occurred in the evening, and the old man died with his Bible in his hand. It was supposed that he was about to engage in family worship when the attack was made.

Spruce Hill is bounded on the north by Beale and Milford townships, on the east by Turbett, on the south by Perry county, and on the west

by the township of Tuscarora. The Tuscarora creek flows along the northern border, and south of it runs the Tuscarora Valley railroad, with stations at Grahams, Spruce Hill, Esh, Pleasant View and Warble. In the northwestern part is the village of McCoysville, which is the largest in the township, having a population of 142 in 1910. Near the western boundary is a station on the Tuscarora Valley railroad, called Fort Bigham, which is near the site of the old fort of that name, which was destroyed by the Indians on June 11, 1756. The postoffice at Pleasant View was formerly called Tuscarora Valley. It was established about 1830, with James Milliken as postmaster. The population of Pleasant View was 100 in 1910. Spruce Hill, five miles from Port Royal, is a trading point for a considerable neighborhood, and in 1910 reported a population of 58. The township derives its name from an elevation on the bank of the Tuscarora creek, which was covered with spruce trees at the time the township was formed.

Susquehanna township was taken from Greenwood at the same time as Monroe, in 1858, and a full account of how the division was made may be found in the sketch of Monroe township above. It is the smallest township in the county, is bounded on the north by Monroe township and Snyder county, on the east by the Susquehanna river, on the south by Perry county, and on the west by the township of Greenwood. The Mahantango creek forms a considerable portion of the northern boundary. Its largest tributaries in the township are Jobson's run and Kepner's run.

Probably the first land warrant for any portion of what is now Susquehanna township was the one issued to Thomas McKee, on March 5, 1755, for a tract on the river at the mouth of the Mahantango creek, where he had established a trading post some years before. A trail leading from that point to the interior was long known as "McKee's path." Above McKee's Michael Whitmer took up a tract of 150 acres, and he is believed to have been the founder of the old stone mill, sawmill, and distillery at that place. The first settlement back from the river was commenced in August, 1766, when James Gallagher warranted a tract of 211 acres near the southwest corner of the township. Other early settlers were Samuel Osborne, Martin Doctor, Henry Zellers, Lazarus Wingert, Rudolph Schmelzer, Jacob Segrist, and Joshua Hunt.

Oriental, in the northern part, is the only village of importance. A

store was started there in 1855 by Amos Miller, who continued in business for about ten years, and a postoffice was established there before the Civil War. The population in 1910 was 130. On the Susquehanna river, in the southeast corner, was formerly a postoffice called Mahantango, but it was discontinued when the rural free delivery system was inaugurated.

Turbett township was erected while Juniata was a part of Mifflin county. At the August term of court in 1815 a petition was presented, asking for a division of Milford township. Andrew Keiser, David Reynolds, and William P. Maclay were appointed viewers, and reported in favor of the division, which was confirmed at the November term. At that session Jonathan Walker was the presiding judge, and at his suggestion the record was made as follows: "Court confirm the said division and name the southern division 'Turbett,' after Colonel Thomas Turbett, under whom the President of this Court marched as a common soldier against the Indians during the Revolution. He was brave, vigilant, and humane."

When the first assessment was taken in 1817 there were 145 resident taxpayers and twenty-nine single freemen. Spruce Hill township was cut off from Turbett in 1858, leaving the latter in its present form. It is bounded on the north by Milford township, on the east by Walker and the Juniata river, on the south by Perry county, and on the west by Spruce Hill. East of Turbett and lying between the Perry county line and the Juniata river is a narrow strip of land once known as the "Happy Banks of Goshen," under which name it was patented to John Thompson, who lived near Vandyke station on the Pennsylvania railroad. A road ran along the south side of the river, known as the Goshen road. This strip was formerly in Milford township, but was transferred to Fermanagh in 1791 and now forms that part of Walker and Delaware townships lying south of the Juniata. At Thompson's there was a shad fishery.

On February 3, 1755, Captain William Patterson warranted 336 acres opposite Mexico, where his father, Captain James Patterson, took up a large tract the next day. Here he built a block-house as a defence against the Indians. In January, 1768, with a posse of nineteen men, William Patterson marched to Middle creek, in what is now Snyder county, and arrested Frederick Stump and John Eisenhour for the

killing of the "White Mingo" and nine other Indians. The prisoners were taken to the Carlisle jail, and Patterson was made a justice of the peace for making the arrest, the first man to hold that office west of the Tuscarora mountain. Other early settlers were Alexander Dennison, Stacy Hepburn, Thomas Lowery, Charles Hunter, John McDowell, James and William Kenny, John Kepner, Robert Moore, John Anderson, and David Littell. Captain James Patterson also warranted a tract of land where the Tuscarora station on the Pennsylvania railroad is now located. This tract included the "Roaring Spring," a large stream that issued from the crevices in the rock with such force as to cause a loud roaring sound. The spring was destroyed by the building of the railroad. Colonel Thomas Turbett, for whom the township was named, purchased James Kenny's land and in 1775 started the first tannery in what is now Juniata county. Captain William Martin, who served in Armand's First Partisan Legion in the Revolutionary war, was a pioneer in Turbett township, where he died about 1822.

As early as 1798 James Garner taught a school in a house near Kilmer's grave-yard, said to have been the first school house in the township. Jacob Buehler, David Powell and Benjamin Lane were also among the earliest teachers. There was in early days a school house in connection with the Lutheran church on Church hill. After the introduction of the public school system the township was divided into five districts, and houses erected in each by the public funds.

Near the northeast corner is the borough of Port Royal, the largest town in the township. It is the terminus of the Tuscarora Valley railroad, which runs southwest, the stations in Turbett township being Old Port, Turbett, Freedom, and Grahams. Along the bank of the Juniata runs the main line of the Pennsylvania, with stations at Port Royal, Mexico, and Tuscarora.

Tuscarora township was erected by the Mifflin county court in 1825. Early in the year a petition was received, asking for a division of Lack township, and Hugh Hart, John Graham, and Richard Doyle were appointed viewers. At the April term they reported in favor of the division on the following line: "Beginning at a stone heap at the Perry county line, on the northeast side of the gap of the Tuscarora mountain leading into Horse valley; thence north 25° west through lands of Benjamin Wallace, John Wilson, Robert Magill, across said

township (Lack) nine miles to the line of Wayne township, below the residence of Kerney in Black Log valley, in said county."

Tuscarora is the second largest township in the county, being bounded on the north by Mifflin county, east by the townships of Milford, Beale, and Spruce Hill, south by Perry county, and west by Lack township. The Tuscarora creek and its tributaries drain the township.

Robert McKee, Samuel Bigham, and John Collins were the most prominent of those who warranted lands in 1755. In 1762 Jane Swan, widow of Thomas Swan, who was reported among the missing by Colonel John Armstrong after his expedition to Kittanning, warranted 103 acres in 1762 and an additional sixty-eight acres the following March. The latter tract became known as the "Deep Spring Plantation." Few settlements of a permanent character were made until about 1767, owing to the hostility of the Indians. Among those who came in 1767 were Thomas Kerr, John Gray, John Potts, William Beale, Joseph Scott, Joseph Scott, and John Morrison. Stephen and Robert Porter had come into the township the preceding year, and in 1768-69 the population was increased by the arrival of Alexander Potts, Daniel Campbell, Jonathan Taylor, Jane Campbell, and some others. William Arbuckle, Thomas Martin, Samuel Finley, James McLaughlin, John Hamilton, John and Samuel Martin had all taken up lands prior to the Revolution. After the Revolution the fertile valleys of Tuscarora township received their share of the emigrants who came westward on the tide of emigration.

One of the first schools was taught by James Butler near McCoysville in 1807. John Erskine taught near Reed's gap, and in 1812 a man named Gardner opened a school near Anderson's fulling mill. It is said that he treated his pupils to whisky and sugar. After the public school system came in the township was divided into ten districts.

The Tuscarora Valley railroad runs through the southern part of the township, with stations at Honey Grove, Heckman, and East Waterford. Honey Grove was formerly called Bealetown, because David Beale erected a mill there at an early date and a settlement grew up around the mill. A postoffice was established in 1839, and Jesse Beale was the first postmaster. The name of the postoffice was Beale's Mills, but when Francis Snyder was appointed postmaster he objected to it on account of its similarity to Bell's Mills, and set about having it changed.

About that time a swarm of bees made a hive in a house belonging to William Van Swearingen, and this incident suggested the name of "Honey Grove," which was adopted by the postoffice department. The village had a population of 279 in 1910.

East Waterford was laid out by Dr. Thomas Laughlin about 1796, but the sale of lots was slow for a time, and a lottery was devised for making them move faster. Each subscriber paid a certain amount, and the winners of lots were to pay an additional amount. In the heading to the subscription papers the town is described as being "situated on the leading road from McClelland's ferry, mouth of Tuscarora creek, and Carlisle, which leads to Path Valley, Aughwick, and Burnt Cabins." The Tuscarora creek, on which the town stands, is described as "navigable in time of flood for a considerable burthen down to the Juniata river," etc. In 1884 the village, according to a description written at that time by Professor A. L. Guss, contained "a store, hotel, and twenty-seven dwelling houses. Several of its industries, past and present, are up the Mill run within the limits of Lack township." After the building of the Tuscarora Valley railroad the place began to grow, and in 1910 it had a population of 340.

McCoysville, near the eastern border of the township, grew up about the mill built by Neal McCoy in 1829. A postoffice was established in 1837, with Joseph S. Laird as postmaster. A store and a hotel soon followed, and in a few years McCoysville became a neighborhood center. Like most rural hamlets, it has never grown to any considerable proportions. Its population in 1910 was 142.

In the northwestern part is a little hamlet and postoffice called Reed's Gap. It is at the gap leading into the head of the Black Log valley, on a tract of land warranted by Robert Reed, hence the name. In 1869 a postoffice was established here, and James Irwin was the first postmaster. A few years later there were two stores, a blacksmith shop, several dwellings, etc. In 1910 the population was but 56.

Walker township, situated in the central part of the county, was erected while Juniata was still a part of Mifflin county. In November, 1821, a petition asking that a new township be created from Fermanagh was presented to the court. Daniel Christy, William McAlister, Jr., and David Walker were appointed viewers, and on January 19, 1822, made a report favoring the division of Fermanagh and recommending

certain boundaries for the new township. At the April term following the report was confirmed, and the southern part of Fermanagh was erected into a new township called Walker. Its original area was reduced by the formation of Delaware township in 1836, since which time it has been bounded as follows: On the north by the townships of Fayette and Fermanagh, on the east by Delaware, on the south by Perry county, and on the west by the townships of Milford and Turbett, from which it is separated by the Juniata river. A portion of the township lies south of the Juniata in the narrow strip between the river and Perry county.

In the report of Richard Peters, provincial secretary, in 1850, concerning the trespassers on the Indian lands, is the following statement:

"About the year 1740 or 1741, one Frederick Star, a German, with two or three more of his countrymen, made some settlements at the above place, where we found William White, the Galloways, and Andrew Lycon, on Big Juniata, situate at the distance of twenty-five miles from the mouth thereof, and about ten miles north of the Blue Hills, a place much esteemed by the Indians for some of their best hunting-grounds, which (settlers) were discovered by the Delawares at Shamokin to the deputies of the Six Nations, as they came down to Philadelphia in 1743," etc.

The distance from the mouth of the Juniata, coupled with the statements of Rupp and others that the settlement made by the Germans was on the north side of the Juniata, would bring the trespassers within the limits of the present Walker township. In response to the repeated complaints of the Indians the squatters were expelled and some of their cabins burned, though Peters, in the report above referred to, says: "It may be proper to add that the cabbins or log Houses which were burnt were of no considerable value, being such as Country People erect in a day or two, and cost only the charge of an entertainment."

If the location of the squatters in Walker township is correct they were doubtless the first white men who attempted to establish themselves in that section. On February 3, 1755, the first day the land office was open for business in the matter of granting land warrants for the new purchase, William White and John Lycon each took out warrants—the former for 200 and the latter for 323 acres—on the Juniata, adjoining the tract warranted on the next day by James

Patterson where Mexico now stands. Patterson has generally been credited with being the first settler, but in view of the above facts it is quite probable that the honor belongs to Frederick Star and his associates. Patterson was one of the most prominent of the early settlers. In 1767 he built the first grist-mill and saw-mill east of the Juniata. During the latter years of the French and Indian war his house was used as base of supplies, and at one time, in the fall of 1756, a large quantity of flour was stored there for the use of troops on the frontier.

In the expulsion of the trespassers Andrew Lycon resisted arrest, for which his cabin was burned and he was taken to Carlisle and placed in jail. His name does not appear again in connection with the settlement of the Juniata valley, but on February 3, 1755, John Lycon (also written Lukens) was granted 323 acres of land opposite the present Vandyke station. Other early settlers were Valentine Sterns, Jesse Jacobs, William Cochran, John Mitchell, Robert Tea, David Walker, Michael Funk, David Allen, Rev. Thomas Barton, and John Hamilton.

David Walker was a native of County Antrim, Ireland, and during the Revolution served as a member of the company raised in what is now Juniata county and commanded by Captain Gibson. Some claim that the township was named for him and others contend that it was named for Jonathan Walker, who was for a number of years the president judge of the Mifflin county court. John Hamilton was captain of the cavalry company that was raised in 1776 and joined Washington the next day after the battle of Trenton. In 1787 he removed to Harrisburg, and died there in August, 1793.

In 1812 Tobias Kreider laid out the town of New Mexico at the mouth of Doe run. John S. Blair opened a tavern there in 1820, after the turnpike was completed, and kept the place for many years. The first store in the village was opened by James Thompson in 1814, and, when the postoffice was established in 1821, he was appointed postmaster. Hugh Knox was the first blacksmith, and in 1836 Charles Thompson built a foundry which continued in operation for about thirty years. The "New" was dropped from the name some years ago and the place is known simply as "Mexico," a station on the Pennsylvania on the opposite side of the river bearing the same name. The population of the

village in 1910 was 184. Other villages in the township are Van Wert, known at first as "Slabtown," in the eastern part, and Vandyke, a small station between Mexico and Thompsontown. About a mile below Mifflintown, on the river, James Taylor laid out a town about 1789 which was known as Taylorstown and later as Mifflinburgh. The lots were in time returned to agricultural use and the town is only a vague memory.

There are four boroughs in Juniata county: Mifflintown, Mifflin, Port Royal, and Thompsontown. Mifflintown, the county-seat and largest town in the county, is pleasantly situated on the left bank of the Juniata river, forty-nine miles from Harrisburg. The town site was warranted to Alexander Lafferty on September 8, 1755. After several changes in ownership it passed to John Harris in 1774. When the movement for the erection of Mifflin county commenced in 1788 a number of citizens, through a committee of three disinterested persons, selected Harris' plantation as the site of the county-seat. Before the question was finally settled Harris, in 1790, laid out a town and named it Mifflintown, in honor of Governor Thomas Mifflin. The square now occupied by the court-house and jail was set apart by him for the county buildings, and the fight to have the county-seat located there was kept up for years. Harris died on February 24, 1794, and did not see the realization of his hopes, for Mifflintown did not become a county-seat until after the erection of Juniata county in 1831.

When John Harris bought the land in 1774 there was a log house upon it south of the ravine, "at the intersection of the Cedar Spring road and Water street." Rev. Philip Fithian stopped with Harris the next year and described his house as "elegant, the windows in the parlor each containing twenty-four large lights of glass." This was the first house in Mifflintown, but by whom it was built is not certain. Additions were made to it by Harris and in time it assumed the character described by Fithian. In 1791 the proprietor of the town designated a lot on Main street for a church and cemetery, in which he was the first person to be interred.

A slight impulse was given to the growth of the town by the opening of the canal in 1829, and after the erection of Juniata county the village took on new life. The first court-house was built in 1832. On December 19, 1832, a meeting was held to discuss the advisability of incorporating the town. A petition was prepared and signed by nearly

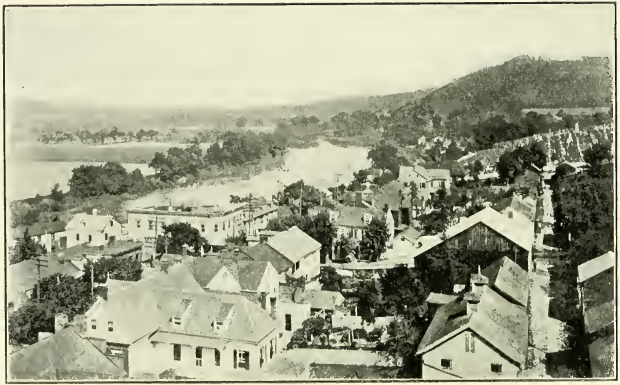
all present, after which it was sent to the legislature. On March 6, 1833, Governor Wolfe approved the act incorporating the town. An election for borough officers was held a few days later and resulted in the choice of the following: James Frow, chief burgess; David Elder, assistant burgess; Joseph Cummings, Robert C. Gallagher, Andrew Parker, Amos Gustine, and James Mathers, councilmen; Samuel Wright, constable. These officers met at the house of Joseph Cummings on March 18, 1833, and were sworn into office.

The first physician in the town was Dr. Ezra Doty, a native of Sharon, Connecticut. Shortly after Mifflintown was founded he made a tour of Pennsylvania and stopped there for the night. One of the citizens was suddenly taken ill and the young doctor was called in. His patient recovered and the neighbors persuaded him to locate there.

In 1792 Captain David Davidson located in Mifflintown. He had served in the Continental army during the Revolution. He built a hotel on Water street and named it the "General Greene House," which he kept for several years. This was the first hotel. Some years later the "Yellow House" was opened and conducted as a hotel until destroyed by fire, the daughter and stepdaughter of the proprietor perishing in the flames. The Mansion House, later the National Hotel, was built in 1833. Other hotels came later, but in the spring of 1913, when the court refused to grant licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors, two of the largest houses closed.

A postoffice was established early in the nineteenth century, and in 1808 Captain Davidson was postmaster. In that year the Juniata Stage Company began running their stages through Mifflintown. The first newspapers, the Juniata *Free Press* and the *Juniata Telegraph*, were started in 1832. The first tannery was started by Jacob Wright, who came to Mifflintown from Chambersburg in 1794. Amos Doty, a brother of the doctor, started the second one about 1809. Among the pioneer merchants were Amos Gustine, James Knox, Robert C. Gallagher, and S. & M. W. Abraham. The first bank was established in 1864.

In August, 1795, in a petition for opening a road, mention is made of a "school house on Main street," which is the first information of such an institution in the town. Rev. Matthew Brown was one of the early teachers, but whether in this house or not is not known. In 1815 a subscription fund was started for the erection of a public school house



JUNIATA RIVER AT MIFFLINTOWN.

and in May, 1816, the trustees—Rev. John Hutcheson, Benjamin Law, and William Bell—bought a lot on Third street and a stone house was built during that year. On November 4, 1834, a meeting was held in the court-house, composed of delegates from the several townships, which decided to raise $3,500 for the purpose of establishing public schools, pursuant to the law passed at the preceding session of the legislature. The Mifflintown Academy was founded and incorporated in 1883.

In 1910 the population of Mifflintown was 954. It has two national banks, a number of well-stocked stores, water-works, electric lighting system, neat residences, several commodious church buildings, and the general atmosphere is one of contentment and prosperity.

Mifflin, directly across the Juniata river from Mifflintown, was until recently called Patterson, under which name it was laid out in 1849. The land where the borough stands was warranted to John McClellan in September, 1755, and the place was known as McClellan's ferry for a long time before the town was laid out. A tract of ground was given by the proprietors to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which built repair shops there in 1851. This gave the new town an impetus, a force of some seventy-five men being employed in the shops, and Patterson was for a time an active little place. In 1869 most of the machinery in the shops was removed to Altoona and two years later the round-house was demolished, which proved a check upon the prosperity. Fallon & Wright built a hotel called the Patterson House and had a contract with the railroad company that two trains daily were to stop there long enough for passengers to take meals. The hotel was kept by the Lusk brothers until 1854 and then by William Bell for about four years, after which it became merely a lunch room.

Patterson was incorporated by an act of the legislature, approved March 17, 1853, and by the act of April 18th of the same year John J. Patterson, James North, and Joseph Middaugh were authorized to carry out the provisions of the incorporation act by holding an election for borough officers on the first Tuesday in May. Subsequently it was discovered that the tax on the act of incorporation had not been paid and the act was therefore inoperative and the election void. By the act of April 13, 1854, the election was legalized and the borough became a thing of fact. The writer has been unable to ascertain the results of

that first election. The first school board was organized on May 23, 1853.

On April 1, 1880, a hook and ladder company was organized and provided itself with truck, ladders, buckets, Babcock fire extinguishers, etc. It was chartered on June 10, 1884, as the "Friendship Hook and Ladder Company," with about fifty members. A house was erected for the use of the company and on it was placed the bell formerly on the old court-house.

James North was the first merchant. He opened his store in May, 1850, with a stock of goods valued at $250. Oles & Frank opened a store in 1853. Twenty-five years later the borough had seven dry-goods stores, a drug store, a hardware store, three hotels, a shoe store, and two coal and lumber yards.

In the census of 1910 the name is still given as Patterson, but about that time the name of the postoffice was changed to Mifflin and the name of the borough was altered to correspond. In that year the population was 885. Mifflin has a bank, several good mercantile houses, hotels, etc., and is the principal railway station between Port Royal and Lewistown.

Port Royal, situated at the mouth of the Tuscarora creek, three miles east of Mifflin, had its beginning more than a century ago. In June, 1792, John Campbell sold to Lawrence King 218 acres of land on Tuscarora creek, a short distance above the mouth. Some time between that and the end of the century King laid out a town which was called "St. Tammany's Town." In April, 1815, Henry Groce laid out a town at the mouth of the creek and named it Perrysville in honor of Commodore Perry, whose fame was at that time being discussed by nearly everybody. In 1833, or about that time, a postoffice was established at St. Tammany's Town and the name of the office was made "Port Royal." When the railroad was completed Perrysville was on the line of the railway and the business of St. Tammany's Town began to drift to the station. In 1847 the postoffice was removed there, but the name was not changed. In the meantime the town at the mouth of the creek had been incorporated on April 4, 1843, under the name of Perrysville. One name for the borough and another for the postoffice caused confusion, but it was not until 1874 that the name of Perrysville was dropped and the borough took the name of Port Royal. Since that time St. Tammany's Town has been known as "Old Port."

The first store in Port Royal (or Perrysville) was kept by Benjamin Kepner in a stone house near the river. In April, 1829, the Perrysville Bridge Company was incorporated and the first bridge across the river was built two years later. It was broken down by the weight of a heavy snow-fall in 1839. A second bridge was built in 1842 and it was washed away by a flood in October, 1847. The third bridge was built in 1851. The first school was taught by John Gish in a house that stood on the river bank. On April 5, 1856, the borough was organized as a separate district and in 1870 a two-story brick school house was built.

In 1910 the population of Port Royal was 535. It has a bank, several good stores, some manufacturing enterprises, churches of various denominations, and a number of neat residences. It is the terminus of the Tuscarora Valley railroad, which runs southwest up the valley through a rich agricultural district and is the means of bringing to the merchants of Port Royal a large country trade.

Thompsontown grew up about the mill erected by John Kepner in 1771. William Thompson bought a part of the tract in 1785 and in 1790 laid out the town. In the same year Michael Holman was licensed to keep a tavern, which was one of the first business enterprises established. ~~Michael~~ Mathias Lichtenthaler came to the village in 1796 and opened a tavern. He also operated two distilleries until his death about 1810. John McGary was the first postmaster, the postoffice being kept in his tavern, and he was also the first justice of the peace. Other early business concerns were the tannery of James McLin, started about 1794, and the store of William Thompson, which was opened in 1801. In 1809 he put up a fulling mill and two distilleries and in 1812 added a carding machine to the fulling mill. He died about a year later.

Miss Nancy McGary was the first school teacher. In 1833 the Thompsontown Academy was built by subscription and was used as a school house and church for several years. In 1838 the township of Delaware accepted the school law and the Thompsontown school was a part of the township system until the spring of 1868, when it was made an independent district. This was largely due to the fact that Thompsontown had been incorporated as a borough on December 4, 1867, with Thomas Patton as the first chief burgess.

Lodges of various fraternal organizations are or have been in existence in Thompsontown. The Odd Fellows' hall was built by a stock

company, in connection with which the Postoffice Building Association was organized in October, 1865. In 1905 a bank was organized with a capital stock of $10,000. The population of the borough in 1910 was 293.

Besides the four boroughs, the postoffices of the county, with the population of each, are as follows: Academia, 186; Blacklog, 173; Bunkertown, 62; Cocolamus, 220; Doyle's Mills, 48; East Waterford, 340; Evandale, 125; Honey Grove, 279; Kilmer, 26; McAlisterville, 578; McCoysville, 142; Mexico, 184; Nook, 25; Oakland Mills, 121; Oriental, 130; Perulack, 27; Pleasant View, 100; Reed's Gap, 56; Richfield, 500; Ross Farm, 22; Spruce Hill, 58; Vandyke, 34; Walnut, 150; Wistie, 30. There are two rural delivery routes from East Waterford, one from Honey Grove, two from McAlisterville, one from Mifflin, three from Mifflintown, one from Perulack, two from Port Royal, two from Richfield, one from Spruce Hill, and two from Thompsontown, making a total of seventeen in the county.

CHAPTER X

PERRY COUNTY, ORGANIZATION, ETC.

Perry a Part of Cumberland County—Organic Act of 1820—Boundaries as Fixed by the Law—Commission to Locate the County Seat—Ten Sites in the Contest—Protests—A New Commission—General Dissatisfaction—Meetings Held—A Third Commission—End of the Contest—Sale of Lots—The First Jail—Court-House and Additions Thereto—A New Jail—The Poor-House—Election Districts—Irregular Outline of the County—Boundaries—Railroads—The Civil List.

PERRY county embraces the southern part of the Indian purchase of July 6, 1854, and began its separate existence as a political organization under the provisions of the act of the Pennsylvania legislature approved March 22, 1820. Prior to the passage of that act all the territory now included within the limits of Perry county formed a part of the county of Cumberland.

Section 1 of the act provided that "From and after the first day of September, 1820, all that part of Cumberland county lying north of the Blue mountain, beginning on the summit of the Blue mountain, where the Franklin county line crosses the same, and running thence along the summit thereof an eastwardly course to the river Susquehanna; thence up the west side of the same to the line of Mifflin county; thence along the Mifflin county line to the Juniata river; thence along the summit of the Tuscarora mountains to the Franklin county line; thence along the Franklin county line to the place of beginning, be and the same is hereby declared to be erected into a separate county to be called Perry."

It should be borne in mind that at the time Perry county was thus created the county of Juniata was part of Mifflin, and the Mifflin county line described in the above section is now the southern boundary of Juniata.

Section 9 authorized the governor to appoint, before the first day of September, when the act was to become effective, "three disinterested persons, not resident in the county of Cumberland or Perry, whose

duty it shall be to select a proper and convenient site for a court-house, prison, and county offices, as near the center as circumstances shall admit, having regard to convenience of roads, territory, population, and accommodation of the people," etc.

Pursuant to the provisions of this section, Governor Findlay appointed William Beale, Jacob Buchner, and David Maclay, as commissioners, and immediately a spirited rivalry started among different localities for the county seat. Ten contestants entered the race, viz: Landisburg, Cedar Run (then in Toboyne but now in Madison township), Douglas' place near Greenpark, Elliottsburg, Captain William Power's place, Casper Lupfer's farm near the present town of New Bloomfield, George Barnett's place, Reider's Ferry (now Newport), a site on the south side of the Juniata river opposite Millerstown, and Clark's Ferry. Meetings were held in the interests of each of the proposed sites, and in some instances funds were raised by subscription for the purpose of defraying the expense of erecting public buildings. The Landisburg subscription list was signed by fifty-eight persons and aggregated $1,610. Helfenstine and Ury, the chief promoters of the Cedar Run site, headed a list signed by thirty-one persons, promising to pay $2,907, and further agreed to raise the amount to $5,000 in the event their site was chosen. Casper Lupfer, in a communication to the commissioners, offered to donate a certain amount of land and to "execute a deed of conveyance to the commissioners of Perry county, or to any person or persons lawfully authorized to receive title for the site for the court-house, prison, and county offices, gratis and without any fee or reward whatever, to be for the only proper use, benefit, and behoof of the county of Perry forever."

After two weeks spent in examining the various proposed sites, the commissioners, on August 17, 1820, announced their selection as the farm of Captain William Power, about two miles west of the present town of New Bloomfield. This action seemed to meet with general disapproval. On August 26th a public meeting at Landisburg adopted a resolution protesting against the site selected, on the ground that it was "a place having no intersection of roads, no direct intercourse with adjacent counties, destitute of good water, good mills, or even good mill seats."

The contest was now reopened and the fight began in earnest. During the fall and early winter a petition to the legislature asking for the

appointment of another commission was circulated throughout the county and received a large number of signatures. In response to this petition the legislature passed an act on April 2, 1821, directing the appointment of a new commission before May 1, 1821, and provided that the final report of such commission should be in the hands of the governor not later than the first of June. The names of the commissioners appointed under this act cannot be ascertained, but it is known that they recommended Reider's Ferry (Newport) as a location for the county seat. As this point is several miles north and east of the center of the county, the choice aroused more dissatisfaction than did that of the first commission. Again the question was brought before the legislature and, on March 11, 1822, Governor Hiester approved an act in which Moses Rankin, of York county; James Hindman, of Chester county; Peter Frailey, of Schuylkill county; David Fullerton, of Franklin county, and James Agnew, of the county of Bedford, were named as commissioners, with instructions to select a site for a county seat and report by June 1, 1822.

These commissioners decided in favor of Landisburg, which is about as far from the center of the county as Reider's Ferry, but in the opposite direction. The selection, therefore, did not suit the people of the eastern part of the county. On June 5, 1822, only a few days after the report of the commission was made public, the citizens of the five eastern townships held a meeting at the house of John Koch, in what is now Juniata township, to make formal protest. Frazer Montgomery, William Waugh, and John Harper were chosen as a committee to prepare an address to the people of the county showing why the action of the commissioners should be repudiated. The address was a rather lengthy one, but its burden was that Landisburg was within three miles of the Cumberland county line, and that the selection of such a place for a county seat was unjust to the county at large. No further agitation of the subject occurred until October 16, 1822, when a meeting of the citizens of Juniata and Buffalo townships was held at the house of Meredith Darlington for a general consideration of the county seat question. At this meeting a resolution favoring the first location—Captain Power's farm in the Limestone valley—was adopted and a petition was drawn up setting forth the facts that three commissions had been appointed under acts of the legislature; that the last commission had recommended the loca-

tion of the county seat at Landisburg, and requested that the site chosen by the first commission be made the seat of justice.

The action of this meeting stirred the other portions of the county to activity. On November 16th a meeting was held at Bark Tavern in Rye township, at which it was proposed that the citizens of the several townships each elect two delegates on December 7th, the delegates so selected to meet at the Bark Tavern on the 10th to decide upon a location for a county seat and then circulate a petition asking the legislature to pass an act fixing the seat of justice upon the site thus selected. No record has been preserved of the meeting of the delegates on December 10th, but when the legislature assembled shortly afterward Mr. Mitchell, a member of the house of representatives, introduced in that body a number of petitions, signed by some eight hundred citizens of the county, asking that the county seat be established upon the site selected by the first commission. After much discussion the proposition was finally defeated in the house on February 24, 1823, and a few days later the senate began the consideration of a bill authorizing the appointment of a fourth commission. This measure passed both branches of the legislature and was approved by the governor on March 31, 1823. Soon after that date Governor Hiester appointed Joseph Huston, of Fayette county; Dr. Phineas Jenks, of Bucks; Abner Leacock, of Beaver; Henry Sheets, of Montgomery, and Cromwell Pearce, of Chester, as commissioners.

Four of these commissioners met at the house of Meredith Darlington on Wednesday, May 28, 1823, Mr. Huston being absent. Owing to inclement weather nothing was done until the following Friday, when the commissioners visited Landisburg, after which they looked at other locations and ultimately decided in favor of George Barnett's farm, in Juniata township, about two miles east of the site selected by the first commission nearly three years before. Their report to this effect was made to the governor and, in January, 1824, was laid before the legislature. Jacob Huggins, then the representative from Perry county, presented several petitions asking for the confirmation of the report; and also petitions from the advocates of Landisburg praying that the county seat might be located at that point. The report of the commission was finally confirmed by the legislature and, on April 12, 1824, George Barnett executed a deed conveying to the commissioners of

Perry county a tract of nearly nine acres of land—the site chosen by the commission in May, 1823. Thus, after a contest of nearly four years, the seat of justice in Perry county was permanently established.

Section 10 of the organic act which authorized the county commissioners to accept the title of the site chosen, also authorized them to "assess, levy, and collect money to build a court-house and prison." Section 16 provided that "all prisoners of Perry county shall be kept in the Cumberland county jail for the term of three years, or until the commissioners of Perry county shall have certified to the court that a jail is erected and approved by the court and grand jury."

To carry out these provisions, so far as they related to the erection of a court-house and jail, the Perry county commissioners—Robert Elliott, Samuel Linn, and John Maxwell—advertised on May 17, 1824, that twenty-five lots on the public ground recently conveyed to the county by George Barnett would be sold at public outcry on Wednesday, June 23d, following. What the results of that auction sale were the writer has been unable to learn, but on July 7, 1824, the commissioners advertised for proposals for the erection of a stone jail, the dimensions of which were to be 32 by 50 feet, with walls two and a half feet in thickness, two stories in height, with four rooms on the lower floor and six on the upper. The contract for the erection of this jail was awarded to John Rice for $2,400, but when it was completed the following year the total cost was slightly in excess of $2,600. Soon after its completion the few Perry county prisoners were brought from the Cumberland county jail and confined within its walls. On October 1, 1827, John Hipple was awarded a contract to build a stone wall inclosing the jail yard for $950. This wall was completed the following year.

At the election in 1824 Robert Mitchell and Abraham Bower succeeded John Maxwell and Robert Elliott on the board of county commissioners and on April 11, 1825, these gentlemen, with their colleague, Samuel Linn, advertised that they would receive proposals until August 30th for the erection of a brick court-house forty-five feet square in the town of New Bloomfield which name had been conferred upon the new county seat. The contract was awarded to John Rice in September, but later it was decided to make the walls higher than originally intended and also add a cupola. The building was completed late in the year 1826 at a cost of $4,240.

Although the county seat was located at New Bloomfield in 1824, the business of the county was transacted at Landisburg for nearly three years after the selection of the location for a permanent seat of justice was made and confirmed. Sessions of the court were held there in a log house on Carlisle street, which was rented to the county by Allen Nesbit for fifty dollars a year. The county officers kept the offices in their respective residences. In March, 1827, the county offices were removed to the new court-house in New Bloomfield and the first session of court ever held there began on April 2, 1827.

The court-house built in 1825-26 continued in use, with some slight repairs, until 1868, when the grand jury and the court authorized the commissioners to make such alterations and additions as might be necessary to accommodate the increasing volume of county business. Luther M. Simons, an architect of Harrisburg, met with the commissioners on May 12, 1868, when he was employed to make plans for the rearrangement of the interior and an addition to the north end of the building. The basement of the Presbyterian church was secured for the offices of the register and prothonotary while the alterations were under way and the sessions of the court were held in the Methodist church. The entire work, including the tower clock, was a little over $25,000. For the purchase of the clock about $300 was subscribed by the citizens. In 1892 further changes and improvements were made in the court-house at a cost of about $20,000. A new addition was added to the north end, in which the offices of prothonotary and register occupy the first floor, the jury rooms and law library being on the second floor.

With repairs at various times, the old jail erected in 1825 continued to serve the county as a prison for more than three-quarters of a century. Early in the spring of 1902 the commissioners advertised that they would receive proposals until noon of April 24, 1902, for the erection of a new jail and sheriff's residence, according to plans and specifications made by Charles M. Robinson, the building to be finished by November 15, 1902. When the bids were opened it was found that the firm of Dean & Havens were the lowest bidders and the contract was made with them for $26,000. Changes in the plans increased the cost to over $30,000 and delayed the work so that the building was not ready for occupancy until about January 1, 1903. Perry county now has a modern jail, sanitary in its arrangements and modern in every particular.

At the time Perry county was created the Cumberland county poor-house happened to fall within the limits of the new county. The organic act made provision for this condition of affairs in Section 19, which set forth that "the poor-house establishment shall be conducted as heretofore for the term of four years from and after the passage of this act, and at the expiration of the four years the commissioners of Cumberland county shall remove their paupers into their own county."

The poor-house had its origin on April 12, 1810, when the directors of the house of employment of Cumberland county purchased of Adam Bernheisel 112 acres of land in Tyrone township for a poor-farm. The following October contracts were entered into with Robert Cree, George Libey, and Thomas Redding for the erection of a building for $3,980. As already stated, this poor-house became the property of Perry county in 1820, but the Cumberland county paupers were kept there until about 1826. The old brick residence erected by Adam Bernheisel in 1806 was used as a dwelling by the steward. In 1839 the poor-house was destroyed by fire and a new one was erected by Samuel Shuman, which continued in use until the present building was erected in 1871. It is a four-story brick building of about seventy rooms, with brick partitions and iron stairways, being made as nearly fire-proof as possible, and cost about $60,000. George Hackett was the first steward after the poor-house became the property of Perry county and J. B. Trostle was the first steward in the present building.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Continental Congress on May 15, 1776, the provincial council the following month divided the several counties of Pennsylvania into election districts. The third district of Cumberland county was made to consist of the townships of Tyrone, Toboyne, Rye, Milford, Greenwood, Fermanagh, Lack, Armagh, and Derry, with the voting place at the house of Robert Campbell, in the Tuscarora valley. This district as thus constituted embraced all the present counties of Mifflin, Juniata, and Perry. Robert Campbell lived on Licking creek, in what is now Juniata county, and some of the inhabitants would have to travel from thirty to forty miles to cast their ballots on election day. By the act of September 13, 1785, Cumberland was divided into four districts and two others were added under the act of September 10, 1787. Other changes were made from time to time and when Perry county was erected in 1820 election districts and voting

places were designated as follows: Toboyne township, at Henry Zimmerman's; Tyrone, at the school house in Landisburg; Saville, the school house at North Ickesburg; Buffalo, at Frederick Deal's house; East Greenwood, at Henry Raymon's; West Greenwood, at W. Wood's house, Millertown; Juniata, also at Wood's; Rye, at the Elmon school house in Petersburg. As new townships were erected each was made to constitute an election district, and, as population increased, some of the townships were divided into two or more election districts. The incorporation of boroughs likewise led to the establishment of new districts.

Like most of the counties in the mountainous regions of central Pennsylvania, Perry county is of irregular outline. Its greatest length from the Susquehanna river, at the northeastern corner, to the Franklin county line, is over forty miles, and its average width is about fifteen miles. The county is bounded on the north and northwest by the county of Juniata; on the east by the Susquehanna, which separates it from Dauphin county; on the southeast by the summit of the Blue mountain, which forms the boundary line between it and Cumberland county; and on the west by the county of Franklin. Agriculture is the leading occupation of the people and some of the finest farms in the Juniata region are to be found in Perry county, notably in Sherman's, Kennedy's, and the Buffalo valleys, where some of the earliest settlements made within the district included in this history were established. The Juniata river enters the county from the west near Millerstown and flows a southeasterly course to Duncannon, where it empties into the Susquehanna. Perry county has about fifty-five miles of railroad. The main line of the Pennsylvania follows the course of the Juniata river; the Susquehanna River & Western runs from Duncannon to Bloomfield Junction, where it connects with the Newport & Sherman's Valley railroad, which runs from Newport to New Germantown.

Some years ago Silas Wright, at one time superintendent of the Perry county public schools, compiled a list of the county officials from the organization of the county to 1884. That list is here reproduced and to it is added the civil list of the county from 1884 to 1912, as taken from the public records. The year given after each official's name is the one in which he was elected or entered upon his duties.

Sheriffs—Daniel Stambaugh, 1820; Jesse Miller, 1823; John Hipple, 1826; Josiah Roddy, 1829; William Lackey, 1832; M. Stambaugh, 1835;

Joseph Shuler, 1838; Alexander Magee, 1841; Henry Cooper, 1844; Hugh Campbell, 1847; Samuel Huggins, 1850; Benjamin F. Miller, 1853; James Woods, 1856; Benjamin F. Miller, 1859; John Sheibly, 1862; John F. Miller, 1865; Jeremiah Rinehart, 1868; D. M. Rhinesmith, 1871; J. W. Williamson, 1874; James A. Gray, 1877; John W. Beers, 1880; Henry C. Shearer, 1883; Jerome B. Lahr, 1886; George M. Ritter, 1889; Joseph A. Rice, 1892; Charles L. Johnson, 1894; William H. Kough, 1898; Charles L. Johnson, 1901; Abram L. Long, 1904; E. T. Charles, 1907 (reëlected in 1910).

Prothonotaries—William B. Mitchell, 1820; Henry Miller, 1821; William B. Mitchell, 1824; George Stroup, 1829; John Boden, 1835; Alexander Topley, 1839; Joseph Miller, 1845; Peter Orwan, 1848 (died in office and John A. Baker appointed for the remainder of the term); James L. Diven, 1851; David Mickey, 1857; James G. Turbett, 1860; John C. Lindsey, 1863; David Mickey, 1864; Charles H. Smiley, 1867; James J. Sponenberger, 1870; David Mickey, 1876; Alexander Grosh, 1882; Jacob E. Bonsell, 1885; Samuel S. Willard, 1891; J. W. Stephens, 1897 (reëlected in 1900, but died before the close of his second term and his son, G. Warren Stephens, was appointed to the vacancy), G. Warren Stephens, 1902 (reëlected in 1905 and died in office, Grafton Junkin being appointed); George B. Shull, 1906 (reëlected in 1909 and the second term prolonged one year by constitutional amendment making all county officers elected for four-year terms).

Registers and Recorders—Benjamin Leas, 1820; A. Fulweiler, ——; Jacob Frith, 1824; John McKeehan, 1830; Jeremiah Madden; 1836; John Souder, 1839; George W. Crane, 1845; Robert Kelley, 1851; John Campbell, 1854; George Spohr, 1857; Samuel Roth, 1860; William Grier, 1863; Thomas J. Sheibly, 1869; Joseph S. Smith, 1872; George S. Briner, 1875; Josiah W. Rice, 1881; Joseph S. Smith, 1884; Nathaniel Adams, 1887; James W. McKee, 1893; Jacob C. Lightner, 1899; Charles L. Darlington, 1905; Charles L. De Pugh, 1911.

Treasurers—William Power, 1820; R. H. McClelland, 1823; George Stroup, 1827; John Wilson, 1830; Robert Kelley, 1832; David Lupfer, 1835; David Deardorff, 1838; William Lackey, 1841; Henry Rice, 1844; David Lupfer, 1847; Jonas Ickes, 1849; George Spohr, 1851; Thomas Clark, 1853; John R. Shuler, 1855; H. D. Woodruff, 1857; David J. Rice, 1859; John H. Sheibly, 1861; James McElheny, 1863; Samuel

Smith, 1865; James McElheny, 1867; William Tressler, 1869; Isaac N. Shatto, 1871; George W. Spohr, 1873; John R. Boden, 1875; William Rice, 1878; John P. Steel, 1881; William A. Lightner, 1884; Thomas J. Clark, 1887; John W. Kell, 1890; L. H. C. Flickinger, 1893; H. C. Gantt, 1896; Wilson D. Messimer, 1899; Lawrence F. Smith, 1902; D. C. Kell, 1905; Lawrence F. Smith, 1908; Robert A. McClure, 1911.

County Commissioners—Upon the organization of the county in 1820 a full board of three commissioners was elected. After that, with few exceptions, as will be seen in the list, one commissioner was elected every year until the adoption of the state constitution of 1874, since which time a full board has been elected every three years. In 1820, Thomas Adams, Jacob Huggins, Robert Mitchell; 1821, Robert Elliott; 1822, Samuel Linn; 1823, John Maxwell; 1826, Abraham Adams, John Owen, Abraham Bower; 1827, George Mitchell; 1828, Solomon Bower; 1829, John Junkin; 1830, Jacob Kumbler; 1831, Alexander Branyan; 1832, Frederick Orwan; 1833, Jacob Kumler; 1834, George Beaver, Andrew Shuman; 1835, Cadwalader Jones; 1836, George Beaver; 1837, C. Wright, J. Zimmerman; 1838, William White; 1839, M. Donnelly; 1840, G. Charles, Sr.; 1841, Robert Adams; 1842, Robert Kelley; 1843, T. P. Cochran, Isaac Kirkpatrick; 1844, William Meminger; 1845, Nicholas Herich; 1846, John Patterson; 1847, George Fitzell; 1848, Thomas Adams; 1849, Jacob Sheibly; 1850, Fenlow McCowen; 1851, Charles C. Brandt; 1852, George Stroup; 1853, John Meyers; 1854, William Power; 1855, Jacob Bixler; 1856, Lawrence Gross; 1857, James B. Cooper; 1858, Thomas Campbell; 1859, Henry P. Grubb; 1860, Henry Foulk; 1861, William Kough; 1862, William Wright; 1863, J. Kochenderfer; 1864, Perry Kreamer; 1865, John Wright; 1866, William Hays; 1867, George S. Briner; 1868, John Stephens; 1869, Zachariah Rice; 1870, J. A. Lineweaver; 1871, W. B. Stambaugh; 1872, George W. Bretz; 1873, William Brooks; 1874, Joseph Ulsh; 1875, J. Wesley Gantt, Solomon Bower, George Campbell; 1878, J. Wesley Gantt; 1881, Samuel Bauer, James B. Black, Daniel Sheaffer; 1884, Ulrich H. Rumbach, Edward Hull, Aaron Shreffer; 1887, Silas W. Snyder, John Martin, George W. Burd; 1890, William B. Gray, William Kumler, Wilson D. Adams; 1893, Josiah Clay, D. P. Lightner, Isaiah Mitchell; 1896, Aaron Shreffer, A. K. Bryner, William B. Gutshall; 1899, Thomas F. Martin, James Rhinesmith, Jacob Fleisher; 1902, William R. Dunn,

J. K. Adair, Abraham Bistline; 1905, J. B. Jackson, W. H. Leonard, John S. Bitner; 1908, Clark M. Bower, McClellan Woods, William H. Smith; 1911, R. R. Beers, Jonathan Snyder, William H. Lyter.

Directors of the Poor—This office was established in Perry county in 1839 and since then it has been filled as follows: John Tressler, 1839; Samuel Hench, 1840; Jacob Bixler, 1841; John Ritter, 1843; Jacob Sheibley, 1844; Charles Wright, 1846; Peter Hench, 1847; Robert Hackett, 1848; Thomas Black, 1849; Moses Uttley, 1850; George Titzell, 1851; Henry Lackey, 1852; Samuel Arnold, 1853; Samuel Milligan, 1854; James McClure, 1855; William Kerr, 1856; Henry Rhinesmith, 1857; Jacob Bernheisel, 1858; John Gensler, 1859; William Kell, 1860; John Stephens, 1861; John Ritter, 1862; John Weldon, 1863; John Arnold, 1864; Peter Shaffer, 1865; John Dunn, 1866; George Hoobaugh, 1867; John Flickinger, 1868; John Newcomer, 1869; John S. Ritter, 1870; John Patterson, 1871; Samuel Dunkelberger, 1872; William J. Graham, 1873; John Swartz, 1874; Abraham Long, 1875; Samuel Sigler, 1876; Benjamin F. Becton, 1877; George C. Snyder, 1879; Isaac T. Hollenbaugh, 1880; Benjamin Bistline, 1881; Amos S. Green, 1882; John Acker, 1883; Joseph Flickinger, 1884; John Garman, 1885; John Wilt, 1886; John Freeland, 1887; Jacob W. Wagner, 1888; John Swartz, 1889; John Freeland, 1890; George I. Rice, 1891; Benjamin H. Inhoff, 1892; George D. Taylor, 1893; John Wilt, 1894; Darius J. Long, 1895; George D. Taylor, 1896; James S. Peck, 1897; Darius J. Long, 1898; I. B. Free, 1899; Z. M. Dock, 1900; D. M. Hench, 1901; I. B. Free, 1902; Z. M. Dock, 1903; D. M. Hench, 1904; James A. Wright, 1905; S. S. Orris, 1906; Samuel M. Rice, 1907; James A. Wright, 1908; W. A. Lightner, 1909; S. S. Orris, 1911.

Surveyors—Prior to 1850 this office was filled by appointment. Those who have been elected since that date are as follows: James Woods, 1850-53; James B. Hackett, 1856; Samuel Arnold, 1859; David Rife, 1862; M. B. Hallman, 1865-68; Samuel H. Galbraith, 1871; James Bell, 1874; David Mitchell, 1877; John Rynard, 1880; W. J. Stewart, Jr., 1883; William A. Meminger, 1886; Silas Wright, 1889; James A. Wright, 1892; Silas Wright, 1895 (reëlected in 1898, 1901, and 1904); J. L. L. Buck, 1907; Gard L. Palm, 1911.

Coroners—Michael Steever, 1841; Jonas Ickes, 1845; Jacob Steel, 1846; John McKenzie, 1847; James R. Gilmore, 1848; William L.

Stephens, 1851; James R. Gilmore, 1853; John Bretz, 1854; James H. Case, 1855; Philip Ebert, 1859; Joseph Eby, 1860; Patrick McMorris, 1861; Jacob M. Miller, 1862; B. P. Hooke, 1863; James Crawford, 1864; Samuel Stiles, 1865; James B. Eby, 1866; Cyrus M. Clemson, 1867; Joseph Swartz, 1870; George N. Reuter, 1871; George W. Eppley, 1872; George W. Zinn, 1873; Samuel Stiles, 1879; Andrew Traver, 1882; George Schrom, 1885; George A. Ickes, 1888; J. H. Bleistein, 1889; C. E. Gregg, 1893; W. S. Groninger, 1896; W. R. Brothers, 1899; H. M. Smiley, 1901; George W. Gault, 1911.

State Senators—Jesse Miller, 1830; William B. Anderson, 1844; Robert C. Stewart, 1846; Joseph Bailey, 1851; Henry Fetter, 1857; C. J. T. McIntire, 1868; Charles H. Smiley. The above were all residents of Perry county, which were the only senators included in Mr. Wright's list. Since 1881 the senators who have represented the district of which Perry county forms a part have been as follows: Charles H. Smiley, 1884; Joseph M. Woods, 1888 (reëlected in 1892); William Hertzler, 1896; James W. McKee, 1900; William H. Manbeck, 1904 (served two terms); Franklin Martin, 1912.

Representatives—John Fry, 1820; F. M. Wadsworth, 1821; Jacob Huggins, 1823; Jesse Miller, 1826; W. M. Power, 1828; James Black, 1830; John Johnston, 1832; F. Rinehart, 1834; William Clark, 1837; William B. Anderson, 1838; George Beaver, 1842; Thomas O'Bryan, 1843; Eleazer Owen, 1846; John Souder, 1847; David Stewart, 1850; David Sheaver, 1852; Thomas Adams, 1854; Kirk Haines, 1855; Charles C. Brandt, 1857; John Power, 1859; William Lowther, 1861; Jesse Kennedy, 1862; John A. Magee, 1863; Charles A. Barnett, 1864; G. A. Shuman, 1865; John Shively, 1868; D. B. Milliken, 1870; Joseph Shuler, 1872; J. H. Sheibly, 1874; G. N. Reuter, 1874; D. H. Sheibly, 1876; M. B. Holman, 1878; William H. Sponsler, 1882; J. R. Flickinger, 1886; William R. Swartz, 1888; Joseph W. Buckwalter, 1892; J. H. Seidel, 1896; John S. Arnold, 1900; Samuel B. Sheller, Jr., 1902; John D. Snyder, 1906; W. N. Kahler, 1908; Lewis E. Donnally, 1910-1912.

Representatives were elected annually until the adoption of the constitution of 1874, after which they have been elected biennially. Where a number of years elapse between the dates following the names, it is evidence of one or more reëlections, as in the cases of W. H. Sponsler, William R. Swartz, and J. H. Seidel, each of whom served two terms.

CHAPTER XI

PERRY COUNTY, TOWNSHIPS, BOROUGHS, ETC.

First Townships in the New Purchase—Present Townships—Buffalo—Carroll—Centre—Greenwood—Howe—Jackson—Juniata—Liverpool—Madison—Miller — Oliver — Penn—Rye—Saville—Spring—Toboyne—Tuscarora—Tyrone—Watts—Wheatfield—The Principal Villages—The Nine Boroughs—New Bloomfield—Blain—Duncannon—Landisburg—Liverpool—Marysville—Millerstown—Newport—New Buffalo—The Town of Shermansdale—Postoffices—Rural Routes.

CONCERNING the formation of townships in the new purchase by the Cumberland county authorities on October 23, 1754, the records of the court contain the following statement: "And we do further erect the settlements called Sherman's valley and Bufolo's creek into a separate township and nominate the same the township of Tyrone, and we appoint John Scott X. Linton to act as Constable therein for the remaining part of the current year."

No definite boundaries were fixed, the township being large enough to include the settlements named. Tyrone township as thus created included all that portion of the present county of Perry lying west of the Juniata river. The same territory now comprehends fifteen townships and there are five east of the river, making a total of twenty townships in the county, viz: Buffalo, Carroll, Centre, Greenwood, Howe, Jackson, Juniata, Liverpool, Madison, Miller, Oliver, Penn, Rye, Saville, Spring, Toboyne, Tuscarora, Tyrone, Watts, and Wheatfield.

Buffalo township, lying between the Juniata and Susquehanna rivers in the eastern part of the county, was formed in October, 1799, when a petition, signed by numerous citizens of Greenwood township living south of Buffalo hill, was presented to the court asking for a new township. At that time Greenwood township embraced all that part of the county lying between the Juniata and Susquehanna rivers and the petition set forth "That the said tract of country was nearly equally divided by the said Buffalo Hill, which begins at the Juniata, about one mile

below Wild Cat Run, and continues to the Susquehanna, below the house of David Derickson, and praying the court that that part of said township of Greenwood contained between the rivers Juniata and Susquehanna and lying south of the Buffalo Hill may be erected into a new township."

At the same session the court granted the petition and ordered the division as requested, that part north of Buffalo Hill to remain as Greenwood and the portion south of the said hill to be known as Buffalo township. Since its erection the township has been much reduced in size by the formation of Howe and Watts townships. It is bounded on the northwest by Greenwood and Liverpool townships; on the northeast and east by the Susquehanna river, which separates it from Dauphin county; on the south by Watts township; and on the west by Howe township and the Juniata river, across which lies the township of Miller.

Bucke's valley lies between Berry mountain on the north and the Half Falls hills on the south. It extends through Howe and Buffalo townships from the Juniata to the Susquehanna and is about two miles in width. Between Berry mountain and the Buffalo hill is a cove or basin known as Hunter's valley. It was in these valleys that the first settlements were made. About 1773 Reuben Earl, Martin Waln, Samuel Rankin, George Albright, and John Law took up lands along the Susquehanna, in the lower end of Bucke's valley. Farther up the valley were Jacob Bucke, Nicholas Liddick, and Henry Alspach, who located about the same time. John Rutherford had taken up 320 acres near George Albright's place some five years before, but it is not certain that he ever lived there. Samuel Rankin subsequently sold his land and, after several changes in ownership, it became the property of William Montgomery, from whom Montgomery's Ferry takes its name. Other pioneers were John Purviance, Zachariah Spangler, George Fetterman, Andrew Berryhill, and John Taylor. The last named took up 208 acres of land in August, 1789, near the Susquehanna, at the end of the Half Falls hills. It is said that the notorious renegade, Simon Girty, once lived for some time in a cave near the river, on the Taylor place, while watching the white people who had taken refuge at Fort Halifax on the opposite side of the river in Dauphin county. The place is still known by some as "Girty's Notch."

When Perry county was organized in 1820, the first assessment

showed eighty-three freeholders, seven saw-mills, two grist-mills, and three distilleries in what is now Buffalo township. Michael Krouse, William Montgomery, Thomas Hulings, and Jacob Baughman were assessed on ferries, and Robert Baskins' heirs on a fulling-mill.

The oldest school of which anything can be learned was kept in a log cabin on Richard Beard's place at the base of the Half Falls hills. It was built early in the nineteenth century and some of the early teachers here were George Baird, James Denniston, Benjamin Elliott, and Mary McMullen. Some years later a school house was built at Bucke's graveyard, where Joseph Foster, David Mitchell, Ann McGinnis, and Samuel Stephens were among the pioneer teachers. In Hunter's valley was another old school house, a rough log structure with a slab roof, and here was kept a subscription school which was patronized by some ten or a dozen families living in the vicinity. After the passage of the act of April, 1834, by which the state inaugurated the public school system, a meeting of citizens of Buffalo township was held on December 6, 1834, when a vote was taken on the question of accepting or rejecting the new system. It may sound strange at this late date to record the fact that out of forty-seven votes cast only one was in favor of the law and the appropriations it carried with it. That vote evidently did not prove final, for in 1840 the public school funds of the township were used in building school houses and no teachers were employed that year. In 1912 there were five teachers employed in the township.

Carroll township, in the southern part of the county, was established in 1834. In April of that year there was presented to the court a petition signed by 168 citizens, showing that they labored "under great inconveniences for want of a new township, to be composed as follows, that is to say: Beginning at Sterrett's Gap; thence through Rye township, along the great road leading to Clark's Ferry, to a certain field of Henry Souder's; thence to a saw-mill belonging to the heirs of Robert Wallace in Wheatfield township; thence along the great road leading to Bloomfield, until it intersects the division line of the townships of Wheatfield and Centre; thence along the said line to a corner of Centre township; thence along said line to a point from whence a south course to the Cumberland line at Long's Gap; thence down the Cumberland line to the place of beginning."

In response to this petition the court appointed John Johnston,

James Black, and Robert Elliott as viewers. On the 5th of November following they made their report, recommending the formation of a new township, with the boundaries as described by the petitioners. The court confirmed the report and the new township was named Carroll. It is bounded on the north by Centre township; on the east by Rye and Wheatfield; on the south by Cumberland county, and on the west by Spring township. Sherman's creek flows through the southwestern part and the Blue mountain separates the township from Cumberland county. Its area is about fifty square miles.

Sterrett's Gap, mentioned in the petition, was originally known as Croghan's Gap, who passed over the old Indian trail leading through it as early as 1747. In the spring of 1795 two brothers named Sterrett took up land in that neighborhood and the place came to be known as Sterrett's Gap. A tavern was kept there at an early date by a man named Buller.

The land office began issuing warrants for lands in the New Purchase on February 3, 1755, and on that day William Smiley took out a warrant for 241 acres lying along the Sherman's creek and including part of the present village of Shermansdale. George Smiley, on the same day, warranted 212 acres, and on April 7, 1755, William West warranted 322 acres, part of which now lies in Spring township. On June 5, 1762, Francis took up a long, narrow tract adjoining that of William West and running along Sherman's creek for nearly a mile. These men were the pioneers of Carroll township. The Smileys were at one time the largest landowners in the township and the family has been closely identified with the history of Perry county from the beginning of settlement.

About 1763 John Rankin located at Canderman's gap in the Kittatinny hills; Israel Jacobs settled on Fishing creek in 1766, and two years later John Jacobs also settled in that locality. Several land warrants were issued in 1767. Among them was one for 150 acres opposite William Smiley's to John Downey; one to William McKee for 300 acres; one to Obediah Garwood for 125 acres, and one to Mary Ramsey for 211 acres. A large part of the last named tract is now in Wheatfield township. Thomas Smiley, Robert Bunting, and Rev. William Thompson were among those who took up lands in 1768, and the next year came Andrew Boyd and James Sharron, after whom Sharron's Gap was named.

Second Lieutenant Samuel Whittaker and Ensign George Smiley both enlisted in Captain Frederick Watts's company that entered the Continental army in 1777. Some of the latter's descendants still reside in Perry county.

After the Revolution the settlement of the township was more rapid. Among those who came between 1776 and 1800 were Andrew Porter, Matthew Henderson, David Lindsay, the Sterretts, William Wallace, Hugh Ferguson, John and Thomas White, Enoch Lewis, Stephen Duncan, John Moore, John Lawshe, Ephraim Blain, George West, and William Rogers. All the lands in the township were not taken up, however, until after the beginning of the nineteenth century, for as late as September 27, 1812, Thomas Mehaffie received a warrant for 120 acres in the western part.

Thomas Sutch came into Carroll before 1775 and took up land about two and a half miles west of Shermansdale. Some time between 1775 and 1780 a log school house was built on his farm, which is believed to have been the first school house in the township. In the early days it was also used as a house of worship. With some repairs this house was used until 1850, when a new school house took its place. Another early temple of education was the "Smiley school house" on the bank of Sherman's creek. It was a log house, with a clapboard roof, and took its name from the owner of the land upon which it was situated. On each side of the building one log was left out and the space covered with oiled paper to admit the light, window glass in those days being a luxury that few could afford. In 1912 there were ten teachers employed in the public schools of the township.

Centre township was first proposed in November, 1830, when a petition came before the Perry county court asking for the erection of a new township from parts of Juniata, Wheatfield, Saville, and Tyrone. James Black, Robert Elliott, and William Wilson were appointed viewers, and, on April 7, 1831, they made a report which was in part as follows: "We are of the opinion that a new township is necessary for the convenience of the inhabitants and that the prayer of the petitioners ought to be granted; that we have designated in the same plot or draft the lines or boundaries of the new township prepared to be erected by natural boundaries and courses and distances, all of which will fully appear by the annexed plot or draft."

On August 4, 1831, the report of the viewers was confirmed by the court and the township was named Centre, because of its central location in the county. Since its formation it has been reduced by the erection of Carroll, Oliver, Miller, and Spring townships. It is bounded on the northwest by the townships of Saville and Juniata; on the east by Oliver and Miller; and on the south and southeast by Carroll and Wheatfield. At the time it was created it contained 361 taxpayers, one grist-mill and four saw-mills. New Bloomfield, the county seat, is near the center of the township. The Susquehanna River & Western railroad runs through the southern part and the Newport & Sherman's Valley line is farther north.

One of the first settlers, if not the first, was William Stewart, a native of Ireland, who came from his native land with his parents in 1752. The following year he settled in what is now Centre township, but he, along with other squatters on the Indian lands, was driven off by the natives in 1756. On October 29, 1765, he received a warrant for 150 acres, where he settled in 1753, which land was a part of the Bark Tavern tract. This tavern was first kept by Jacob Fritz early in the nineteenth century. He was elected register and recorder in 1823 and was succeeded by John Fritz as "mine host" of the Bark Tavern. A new tavern was built in 1830.

On February 4, 1755, James Cowen took out a warrant for 100 acres near the present town of New Bloomfield, and in March James Dixon came into the township. Several years later Cowen took up a tract of 294 acres, on which the western part of New Bloomfield is now located. Settlement was seriously retarded by the French and Indian war and for several years few people had the temerity to venture far out on the frontier in search of homes. In June, 1762, John Darlington warranted 345 acres and some of his family still reside in the county. On April 2, 1763, William Power took up 125 acres and later became the largest landowner in the county. Late in the year 1766 James McConaghy was granted a tract of 300 acres in the northern part of the township and south of his land James McCoughly took up 107 acres. McConaghy's land later came into the possession of William Power and upon it the old Juniata furnace was built in 1808. Robert Hamilton took up 330 acres in 1767 and the same year the names of Joseph and Michael Marshall appear on the assessment rolls of Cumberland county, the former

holding 100 acres and the latter 200, though they did not obtain title to their lands until May, 1769.

In 1767 Thomas Barnett, a native of Germany, was assessed on fifty acres of land at what is known as "The Cove," in the present township of Penn. In 1785 he took out a warrant for 400 acres at the Cove and also one for 480 acres where the present borough of New Bloomfield now stands. He died on April 14, 1814, leaving two sons, Frederick and George. The former took the tract at the Cove and the latter the one at New Bloomfield. When the county was organized in 1820 and the county seat was located on his farm three years later, he donated to the county the land upon which the public buildings are situated.

Immediately following the Revolution there was a tide of emigration westward. Among those who came into Centre township were the Lupfers, Robert Heirst, Adam Stack, Anthony Shatto, John Clouser, Robert McClay, Francis McCown, and Matthew McBride. The last named warranted some land about 1780 and in January, 1786, purchased 150 acres of Rev. Hugh Magill, upon which he established a blacksmith shop and distillery. Later he put in a tilt-hammer and began the manufacture of sickles, which was kept up until about 1830.

The first school house in the township of which any authentic information can be obtained was on the Barnett farm, not far from the old mill race and on the road to Duncannon. It was a log house and was used for school purposes until about 1838, when a new building was erected in New Bloomfield. In 1912 there were eight public schools in the township, exclusive of those in New Bloomfield.

The Juniata furnace, mentioned above, was built by William Power and David Watts in 1808. It was purchased by Charles Postley & Son in May, 1833, together with 3,500 acres of land, and the name was changed to the Juniata Iron Works. It was then operated by different parties until 1855, when a cyclone destroyed the office and foundry and the land has since been divided into farms. In April, 1837, John Everhart, Jacob Loy, and John Kough purchased several hundred acres of land in Centre township, including the tract warranted by Anthony Shatto in 1797, upon which they erected the Perry furnace and under the firm name of Loy, Everhart & Company began the manufacture of stoves and hollow-ware. They failed about ten years later and the furnace was soon afterward abandoned.

Greenwood township, originally a part of Fermanagh, was erected in July, 1767, when the boundaries were defined as follows: "Beginning at McKee's path on the Susquehanna river; thence down the said river to the mouth of the Juniata river; thence up the Juniata river to the mouth of Cockalamus; thence up the same to the crossing of McKee's path; thence by the said path to the place of beginning."

McKee's path began at the mouth of the Mahantango creek and ran southwest. Along the line of this path was subsequently opened a public highway, the western terminus of which was at Thompsontown, in Juniata county. The township was named for Joseph Greenwood, who resided in the territory now comprising the township as early as 1763.

The assessment rolls for 1768, the year following the erection of the township, showed the following landowners: Thomas Allen, Peter Ash, Robert Brightwell, Nathaniel Barber, Henry Bentley, John Bingam, Hawkins Boon, William Collins, Robert Crane, Craft Coast, Philip Donally, Thomas Desar, Francis Ellis, Andrew Every, Richard Irwin, William English, Matthew English, David English, Joshua Elder, John Pfoutz, Joseph Greenwood, John George, Marcus Hewlin, Philip Hover, Abraham Jones, William Loudon, Everhart Leedich, Stophel Munce, William McLeavy, James McCoy, John McBride, John Montgomery, Alexander McKee, Edward Physick, Samuel Purviance, George Ross, Jacob Secrist, John Sturgeon, Andrew Ulsh, and Frederick Wall. These men, who owned over 8,000 acres of land, were the pioneers of Greenwood township. David English was the largest landowner, having 1,100 acres.

As early as July 28, 1739, Thomas Kirton, of Speen, England, received a grant of 500 acres of land located within the limits of the present Perry county, by order of James Tilghmam, secretary of the land office. This was the first grant of land in the county. Fifty acres of this land—a tract called "The Rose in the Garden"—was surveyed in November, 1774, for John Pfoutz, who had become the assignee of Kirton. It is Pfoutz's valley where John Pfoutz took out a warrant for 329 acres on February 3, 1755. On the same day he also took out a warrant for 142 acres in Liverpool township along the river.

Near the mouth of the Cocolamus creek William Patterson built a mill at an early date (exact date not known). The earliest mention of this mill in the records was in 1771, when the road was opened from

John Gallagher's to Baskins' ferry, "past William Patterson's mill." Jones says the mill was destroyed by a flood. It was the first mill in what is now Greenwood township. William Stawl and Frederick Harter built grist-mills early in the nineteenth century, and about the same time George Hoffman built a fulling mill, which changed owners several times but continued in operation until about 1883.

Among the old inhabitants of the township was Benjamin Bonsall, a veteran of the Revolution, who died in 1845, aged eighty-nine years. He was a descendant of one of the oldest Pennsylvania families, the first members of which came over in 1682 and settled in Delaware county.

The first account of the schools in the township that is available is that contained in the report of the county superintendent, A. R. Height, in 1856, when he reports nine schools in operation and a tax levied for school purposes to the amount of $748. It is known that a school house was erected near St. Michael's Lutheran church prior to 1770, but nothing can be learned of its early history. In 1912 there were seven public schools.

Several changes have been made in the boundaries of Greenwood township since it was first erected. Buffalo was cut off in 1799 and Liverpool was taken off the eastern end in 1823. Part of Juniata township was added to Greenwood in 1854 and five years later the township was reduced to its present size by the erection of Tuscarora. It is bounded on the north by Juniata county; on the east by Liverpool township; on the south by the townships of Howe and Buffalo, and on the west by the Juniata river, which separates it from Oliver and Tuscarora townships. Its area is about twenty-five square miles.

Howe township, one of the smallest in the county, was originally a part of Greenwood and later of Oliver. It was erected in response to a petition presented to the court in 1860, when viewers were appointed and at the April term in 1861 the court took action as follows: "Decree of the Court, in the matter of dividing Oliver township, and now, 6th of April, 1861, the court order and decree that the township of Oliver be divided into two parts agreeably to the report of the viewers. That part west of the river to retain the name of Oliver and the part east of the river to be called Howe township."

Its area is not quite ten square miles and, being of comparatively modern origin, it has but little history. It is bounded on the north by Green-

wood township; on the east by Buffalo; on the south and west by the Juniata river, which separates it from the townships of Miller and Oliver. There were three teachers employed in the public schools in 1912.

Robert Brison received a warrant for 200 acres of land in this township dated June 2, 1762, and the next day William McElroy took up 277 acres. These two men were the first landowners in Howe. Other early settlers were John Sturgeon, Thomas Elliott, Samuel Martin, Andrew Lee, Jacob Awl, John Welch, and William Howe, for whom the township was named. When the turnpike was built through the township and the stage line was established three taverns were opened in what is now Howe township, viz: Fahter's Falls Tavern, Fetterman's Ferry Tavern, and the Red Hill Tavern. The last named was a famous stopping place when the old Conestoga wagons were engaged in hauling freight westward. Near Fetterman's Ferry Tavern, Jacob Miller built "a two-story potter shop, with an excellent kiln and kiln-house," which he sold at public auction on June 3, 1857.

Jackson township, situated in the western part of the county, was erected in 1844, the greater part of its territory being taken from Toboyne. At the November term in 1843 the court received a petition asking for the formation of a new township. Viewers were appointed and on August 8, 1844, two of them—Jacob Bernheisel and W. B. Anderson—reported in favor of granting the prayer of the petitioners. They recommended the following boundaries for the new township:

"Beginning at the county line on top of the Tuscarora mountain; thence south 30 degrees east, nine miles one hundred and twenty perches through mountain land of Peter Shively, John Baker, Daniel Kern, Jacob Kreamer, Peter Smith, John Long, and others to the Cumberland county line; thence along the said county line on the top of the Blue mountain to the Madison township line; thence along the said township line to the top of the Tuscarora mountain and Juniata county line; thence along the county line and on top of Tuscarora mountain to the place of beginning."

As thus constituted Jackson township extends entirely across the county, being bounded on the north by Juniata county; on the east by Madison township; on the south by Cumberland county; and on the west by the township of Toboyne. Sherman's creek flows eastward through the central part and some of the best farms in the county are

located in the valley of this stream in Jackson township, where the soil is of the strong, limestone variety and yields large crops. Some of the earliest settlements in Perry county were made in this part of the valley due, no doubt, to the fertility of the soil. A number of land warrants were issued in 1755, several of them on the first day the land office was open for business, indicating that prospective settlers were on the alert to acquire title to the lands. Among those who took up lands in that year were Robert Pollock, Ludwig Laird, and William Croncleton. James and Ross Mitchell also located in the township before the close of the year.

James, Ephraim, William, and Alexander Blain were also early settlers and gave name to the borough of Blain, the only incorporated town in the township. William Blain was captain of the fourth company of Colonel Frederick Watts's battalion in the Revolutionary war and James Blain was second lieutenant in the same company. During the decade following the opening of the land office in 1755, a large number of settlers came into what is now Jackson township. Among them were Alexander Morrow, William Huston, John Montgomery, Anthony Morrison, John Whiting, Adam Boal, John Watt, William Hartman, John Wilt, Andrew Moore, Peter Grove, James Adams, Thomas Hamilton, William Dobson, the Robinsons, and Allen Nesbitt who was an ensign in Captain William Blain's company in the Revolution. Descendants of some of these pioneers still live in the county and some of them have held public positions of responsibility.

Soon after the Revolution David Diehl and Philip Christian took out warrants for lands in Henry's valley "across Bower's mountain" and Alexander Rodgers settled south of Sherman's creek on a tract of 274 acres in 1789. A large steam tannery was erected in Henry's valley in 1850 by I. J. McFarland.

One of the earliest school houses in the township was on what is known as Church hill in the borough of Blain. It was built before the beginning of the last century and William Smiley was one of the early teachers. As early as 1790 there was a log school house on what was later the Michael Dromgold farm and another early school house was on George Wentz's place. Dr. J. R. Flickinger tells the following incident of how James McCulloch, one of the early teachers in the last named house, manipulated his pupils to secure a drink of whiskey for himself.

"A wedding party was expected to pass the school house on a certain day, and when they were reported to be coming by the boy stationed on the outside, the teacher took all his pupils to the roadside and stationed them in a row on both sides of the road, and when the wedding party passed through the ranks the teacher required them to make a profound obeisance to the bride and groom. The result happened as the shrewd teacher had expected, and the happy groom treated him to the contents of his flask."

There were seven public schools in the township in 1912, exclusive of the schools in the borough of Blain. The school houses were located at Red Corner, Mount Pleasant, Red Hill, Adams' Grove, Bull Run, Manassa and Cold Spring.

Juniata township is located near the center of the county and is bounded by Tuscarora on the north; Oliver on the east; Centre on the south, and Saville on the west. It is about seven miles in length from east to west and three miles wide, having an area of about twenty-five square miles. Buffalo creek runs through it from west to east and the Little Buffalo marks the southern border. The records of the January term of the Mifflin county court show that there were presented "Two petitions signed by a great number of the inhabitants of Rye township, setting forth that they labor under many and great disadvantages by reason of the great extent of such township, and praying the court that the said township may be divided by a line along the top of Mahanoy Mountain from the line of Tyrone township to the Juniata river," etc., whereupon the court ordered the division and conferred the name of "Juniata" on the upper part, or the new township thus created.

A heavy growth of timber once covered this part of Perry county and the assessment rolls for 1795 show that there were then twelve sawmills in the township. Other industries were two grist-mills, two tan-yards and two distilleries, both operated by George Hildebrand. After the timber was cut off farms were developed. The most prominent feature is Middle ridge, along the summit of which runs the "Ridge Road" from Newport westward through a fine agricultural district. North and south of the ridge the land is undulating, but most of it is easy of cultivation. The small streams from Middle ridge and Hominy ridge flow into the Buffalo and those south of Middle ridge to the Little Buffalo, so that the township is well watered.

One of the early settlers was Alexander Stephens, a native of England, who came to this country as a soldier under General Braddock and after the disastrous defeat of July, 1755, came to Perry county and in 1766 settled near the mouth of the Juniata river. He married Catherine, daughter of James Baskins, of Baskins' ferry, but her father refused to recognize the marriage and they settled about five miles up the river. During the Revolutionary war Stephens held a captain's commission in the Continental service and after the war was over settled near Duncannon. His son, Andrew B. Stephens, born near Duncannon in 1783, was the father of Alexander H. Stephens, who became vice-president of the Confederate States at the time of the rebellion.

The little hamlet of Milford (formerly Jonestown) stands on a tract of land that was warranted to William Parkinson on June 17, 1755. Robert Brown came from England about 1740 and twenty years later settled near Newport. On April 6, 1763, he took up an adjoining tract of land on Big Buffalo creek and the same year Edward Elliott secured title to a tract of land where Markelsville now stands. These men were among the earliest landowners in the township. On April 3, 1769, John Peden took up a tract of land called "Down Patrick" adjoining Elliott's place, which was known as "Pretty Meadow." In his will dated August 1, 1775, is the provision that, in case his child should die, his wife, Martha Peden, "shall have that plantation lying in Sherman's alley, known as 'Down Patrick,' she to pay twenty pounds to the other executor, to be put to use for the support of a minister in Donegal."

In the early days there were two noted taverns in what is now Juniata township. The White Ball Tavern was on the summit of Middle ridge, on the road from Sunbury to Carlisle. In 1812 it was kept by Philip Clouser, who owned a large body of land in the immediate vicinity. The tavern went out of business about 1835. Farther south, on the Little Buffalo creek, was the Blue Ball Tavern, kept by John Koch. Several shooting-matches were held at this tavern and some of the best marksmen on the frontier met there to try their skill with the rifle. Messengers were kept stationed here in 1812 ready to mount and carry communications to the army at Niagara. A horn at the foot of Middle ridge summoned the messengers to be ready, the dispatches were then forwarded to Reider's ferry, where the ferry-boat was in waiting and the courier was soon on his way northward.

Liverpool township, which occupies the northeastern corner of Perry county, was formed from Greenwood in 1823. At the December term of court in 1822 a number of citizens came forward with a petition setting forth that "the township of Greenwood is so extensive in its boundaries that it is inconvenient for the inhabitants thereof to attend to township business," etc. Meredith Darlington, George Elliott and George Monroe were appointed viewers, but their report, if one was made, has disappeared. No further mention of a new township is found in the records until September 5, 1823, when David Dechert (or Deckard) was appointed constable of Liverpool township. This was the first township erected within the limits of Perry county after that county was organized. The name was taken from the town of Liverpool, which had been founded in the fall of 1808.

On March 3, 1755, John Pfoutz took up 142 acres in a long narrow strip lying along the Susquehanna river at the end of Buffalo mountain, a little below the present borough of Liverpool. A few years later (1762) Alexander McKee warranted 290 acres just south of Pfoutz. John and Jacob Huggins located north of Liverpool and John Staily owned the land on which the borough is now situated. Other early or prominent settlers were the Barners, David Stewart, Anthony Rhoades, Thomas Gallagher and Peter Williamson.

An old school house, long known as the "hen-roost," was built at an early date and was the oldest school house in the township. It stood near Christ's Lutheran church on the road leading from Liverpool to Millerstown, about four miles from the former. Another school house, called Stollenberger's, stood near Barner's church. Among the early teachers in these two houses were John Buchanan, John C. Lindsay, who served a term as prothonotary, George Grubb and Abner Knight. In 1912 there were seven public schools in the township.

About 1827 or 1828, while the canal was under construction, the Catholics purchased a small plot of ground from John Huggins, west of Liverpool, upon which a small chapel was built and a cemetery established for the interment of any Catholics employed on the canal.

Liverpool township is bounded on the north and east by the Susquehanna river, which separates it from Dauphin county, on the south by Buffalo township and on the west by Greenwood.

Madison township was formed in 1836 from territory taken from the

townships of Saville, Toboyne and Tyrone. In response to a petition signed by some thirty citizens, the court, early in 1835, appointed Samuel Darlington, William West and Alexander Magee as viewers. Their report was presented to the court on August 25, 1835, with the word "Marion" marked on the draft of the new township. A remonstrance of certain interested parties caused the court to suspend action and on November 5, 1835, a new set of viewers was appointed. On July 8, 1836, they reported in favor of new township with the following boundaries:

"Beginning at the line between Toboyne and Tyrone townships, near William Miller's mill; thence adopting the line made by the first view and taking in a small part of Tyrone and a part of Saville township, north 30¾° due west seven miles and fourteen perches to a pine on the Juniata county line on the top of Tuscarora Mountain; thence along said line and along the top of said mountain to Bailie's Narrows; thence by Toboyne township 31° east eight miles and 180 perches to a stone-heap on the top of the Blue Mountain on the Cumberland county line (throwing off a space of one mile and eighty-four perches in breadth to the township of Toboyne, more than had been done by the former view); thence along said line to the intersection of the line between the townships of Toboyne and Tyrone; thence along the said division line to the place of beginning, which is hereby designated as a new township."

The clause in parentheses brought the western line of the new township that much farther east than the one recommended by the first view, thus removing the objections of the remonstrators. The name Marion was also suggested by the second set of viewers, but the death of ex-President Madison having occurred the preceding month the court, upon confirming the report on August 1, 1836, changed the name to Madison. It extends from the Juniata county line on the north to Cumberland county on the south; is bounded by the townships of Saville and Tyrone on the east and Jackson on the west. Its area is about sixty square miles.

Within the limits of this township stood the old Robison fort, built by the Robison brothers about 1755. It was on the line of the traders' path from Harris' ferry westward and was a rallying point for the settlers in time of danger. Besides the Robisons, other early settlers were Alexander Roddy, who was a squatter upon the Indian lands before the purchase of 1754, James Thom, the Woolcombers, who were massa-

cred by the Indians in 1756, William Officer, Roger Clarke, John Byers, Hugh Alexander, James Wilson, John Hamilton, Alexander Logan, John and Robert Potts and William Anderson, from whom the village of Andersonburg took its name.

Andersonburg was formerly known as Zimmerman from the old Zimmerman hotel there. The first store in the village was in an old log building called the "Barracks." William B. Anderson was the first merchant and was succeeded by Bryner & Ernest. Andersonburg is a station on the Newport & Sherman's Valley railroad and in 1910 reported a population of 180. Farther northeast on the same line of railway is Cisna Run with a population of 95. It was formerly known as Cedar Spring. John Reed started a store at this point in 1830. Cisna Run once aspired to be the county seat of Perry county.

In Liberty valley, in the northern part of the township, was Thomas Mitchell's sleeping place, mentioned by John Harris in his table of distances from Harrisburg to Logstown in 1754. Mitchell was an Indian trader as early as 1748, and is supposed to have had a cabin at this place for the accommodation of traders and travelers.

School houses were built at Sandy Hill, Centre and Clark's at an early date. The exact location of the Sandy Hill house cannot be ascertained with certainty, nor can the date when it was built, but it was erected before the beginning of the nineteenth century and stood somewhere near the "old camp ground." Jonas Thatcher was one of the early teachers. The school house at Clark's also has a history running so far back that it is veiled in obscurity. In 1912 there were twelve public schools in Madison township.

Postoffices were established at Kistler, at the intersection of the Ickesburg and Blain and Bealtown roads, and at Bixler's mills in 1884, but with the introduction of the rural free delivery both were discontinued. Kistler is a village of eighty inhabitants in 1910 and Bixler reported a population of 180.

Miller is a small township occupying the great bend in the Juniata river, which forms the eastern boundary. On the north it is bounded by Oliver township and on the south by Wheatfield. Centre forms a small portion of the boundary on the west. It was created by an act of the legislature on March 11, 1852, and was named after David Miller by Joseph Bailey.

The earliest settlers in this township were John Gilmore, Andrew Stephens, Robert Sturgeon, John Anderson, William Ramsey, Samuel Martin, Samuel Galbraith, Robert and John Woodburn. The Woodburns located at the north foot of Dick's hill, where they established the old Woodburn tavern, which was a famous stopping place on the road from Clark's ferry westward.

In 1912 there were three public schools in Miller township—Pine Grove, Mahanoy and Bailey's. The last named is at the station of Bailey, on the Pennsylvania railroad, which runs along the eastern border of the township. It was named for Joseph Bailey, a prominent citizen and at one time the owner of the Caroline furnace, which was erected by John D. Creigh in 1836.

Oliver township, lying along the western side of the Juniata river, extends from Tuscarora on the north to Miller on the south and is bounded on the west by the townships of Juniata and Centre. At the January term of court in 1836 a petition was presented asking for a new township to be formed from territory taken from Buffalo, Juniata and Centre, and recommending the following boundaries:

"Beginning at the Juniata river at the line between Centre and Wheatfield townships; thence across the Juniata river at the line to Buffalo township; thence up the said river to the house of James Shield, including the same; thence in a northern course to Thomas Boyd's, including his house; along the line of said Boyd and Swift north, till they intersect the line between Buffalo and Greenwood townships; thence along the said line to the Juniata river; thence up the same to the Rope Ferry; thence across the Juniata river to the house of Abraham Reider, including the same; thence a through course to the house of Samuel Murray, including the same; thence a straight line to the house of Peter Wertz, including the same; thence a straight southerly line to the house of John Bressler and including the same; thence a south course to the top of Limestone Ridge in Centre township; thence an easterly course to a saw-mill known as 'Stengle's old saw-mill'; thence the same course till it intersects the line between Wheatfield and Penn townships; thence along said line to the place of beginning."

The report of the viewers was approved by the court on November 11, 1837, and the township was then named Oliver, after Oliver Hazard Perry, the naval hero in the battle on Lake Erie in the War of 1812.

Among those who entered lands in the township prior to 1800 were William Darlington, John and David English, William West and a few others. One of David English's warrants called for fifty-two acres on the Juniata river "for a fishery." He also took out warrants for the land upon which the borough of Newport now stands. Some years before the Revolution John Mitchell came from Ireland to Lancaster county. His departure from his native land was rather sudden, owing to the fact that, in a moment of passion, he "caned" a member of Parliament for what he considered a violation of a pledge. In 1780 he held the rank of colonel in the Cumberland county militia. He died at an advanced age and his remains were buried in the old Poplar Hill cemetery in Oliver township.

The first school in the township was taught in 1812 by Josiah English in a small house on what was afterward known as the Josiah Fickes place. The first public school house was erected at Mount Fairview in 1839. In 1912 there were six school districts.

The Pennsylvania railroad follows the Juniata river along the eastern border and the Newport & Sherman's Valley railroad runs westward, these two lines affording ample transportation to all sections of the township.

Penn township, near the southeastern corner of the county, is triangular in form and is bounded on the north by Wheatfield township; on the east by the Juniata and Susquehanna rivers; on the south by Rye township, and a little of the western boundary at the apex of the triangle is formed by Carroll. It was taken from Rye by order of the court in 1826. The first settlement made in this part of Perry county was that made by John Harris about 1732 and was located near the present railroad station called Aqueduct. About 1753 several persons came up the Susquehanna and settled along the Juniata river on both sides, and on Duncan's island, which now forms part of Watts township. Among those who located in Penn township were James Baskins, Cornelius Acheson, and Francis Ellis. James Baskins was the founder of the historic Baskins' ferry at the foot of Haldeman island, about which the settlement known as Baskinsville grew up in course of time. Samuel Goudy warranted 215 acres of land in August, 1766, but afterward sold it to John Clark, who established Clark's ferry and also built a tavern there. It was a fording place called by the Indians Queenaskowakee and was

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF DUNCANNON.

on the old stage road. The tavern became a well-known stopping place after the Juniata Stage Company began operations in 1808.

Above James Baskins' place were the Barren Hills, where William Baskins took up 300 acres in 1766. Other early settlers were Isaac Jones, James Dugan, Richard Coulter, Benjamin Abraham, Andrew Berryhill, Robert Nicholson, David Hackett, Joseph Watkins, William Clark, David Stout, and a number of others, all of whom came before the Revolution. After that war came Alexander Rutherford, John Shearman, Joseph Kirkpatrick, Michael Simpson, David and William Ogle, John and Adam Fry, John Gresh, William McQuaid, and Adam Harbison.

An act of the legislature in 1797 designated the Union school house at Petersburg (now Duncannon) as a voting place. This is the earliest authentic mention of a school house in Penn township. It was used for school purposes until about 1840, when it was torn down and a frame building erected in its place. Another early school house was the one near Young's mill, where Joseph McIntire was one of the pioneer teachers. Exclusive of the borough of Duncannon there were ten teachers employed in the public schools in 1912. Four of these were in the Lower Duncannon high school and six were in the district schools.

Before the Revolution James Patton built a dam across Sherman's creek near its mouth to furnish power for his saw-mill. Complaint was made that this dam was an obstruction to navigation, and, on February 6, 1773, the legislature passed an act requiring him "to make a space twenty feet in breadth near the middle of the dam and two feet lower than the rest, and lay a platform of stone and timber at least six feet down the stream, to form the slope for the easy and safe passage of boats, rafts, or canoes." As Sherman's creek is not now considered navigable, this old law is something of a curiosity.

Rye township occupies the extreme southeastern corner of the county and was erected in 1766. A petition came before the Cumberland county court in January, 1766, asking that the lower end of Tyrone township be cut off and a new one erected therein. At the March term following the court issued the following order: "Upon petition of Severall of the Inhabitants of Tyrone Township to this Court, Setting forth that Said Township is too large, it is adjudged and ordered by the said Court, that from the North Mountain to the Tuskarora Mountain by Mr. West's, and from that to Darlington's and to Strack the Tuskarora

about William Noble's be the line, and the name of the Lower be called Rye Township."

The assessment rolls for 1766, the year the township was erected, show sixty landowners, holding about 7,000 acres. Samuel Hunter and William Richardson were assessed on saw-mills. In 1802 there were twelve saw-mills, four grist-mills, and one distillery. The original area has been greatly reduced by the formation of Juniata, Wheatfield, Penn, Carroll, Centre, and Miller townships, leaving the Rye township of the present day a narrow strip lying between Cove mountain and the Cumberland county line and extending from the Susquehanna river westward to Carroll township. Its area is about twenty-four square miles.

On September 8, 1755, Samuel Hunter took a warrant for a large tract of land at the mouth of Fishing creek, where Marysville is now located. This tract extended about two miles along the Susquehanna and about three miles up the Fishing creek valley. At the mouth of the creek he put up a saw-mill and subsequently entered other lands adjoining his first tract. He was the first man to locate land within the present limits of the township. Settlement was slow for several years. After the Revolution came Robert Wallace, Thomas Buchanan, William McFarlane, Robert Whitehill, David Ralston, Henry Robison, William Davis, Robert Allen, John Nicholson, Nicholas Wolfe and his son-in-law John Bowman, and a number of others, most of whom settled along the river or in the Fishing creek valley. Wolfe and Bowman were interested in building mills. As early as 1798 Bowman had a saw-mill, grist-mill, and carding machine on Fishing creek, just above Hunter's lands. Later a distillery was established in connection.

The first school house in the township was on the old Valley road down Fishing creek. It was built before 1800 and, like most of the pioneer school houses, was of logs, rudely furnished and poorly lighted. Another old school house was about fourteen miles above Marysville on the old road. Isaac Gray, Samuel Coble, and Barbara Miller were among the early teachers. Barabara Miller was a widow and was the mother of Stephen Miller, who became governor of Minnesota. In 1912 there were five school districts.

On the Susquehanna river, at the eastern end of the township, is the borough of Marysville, the second largest town in Perry county. About six miles west of Marysville is the little hamlet of Keystone, and

four miles west of Keystone is Grier's Point. Both are small places and the only villages in the township.

Saville township was taken from Tyrone in 1817, three years before Perry county was erected. John Darlington and David Grove were appointed viewers at the April term of court in that year. They made their report in June, recommending the erection of a new township, and that "the limestone ridge, along which the division line runs the whole distance from east to west, is the natural and proper division of said township." The report was confirmed at the November term, when the name of Saville was given to the new township. With the exception of a portion of the west side, which became a part of Madison in 1836, Saville has retained its original territory. It is about seven miles in length from east to west and six miles wide, containing about forty square miles. The principal stream is Buffalo creek.

Among the early settlers were Thomas Elliott, William Waddell, Robert and James Irvine, David McClure, Thomas Patton, David Sample, William McMeen, Colonel Thomas Hartley, Robert Kearney, Alexander Sanderson, Peter Hartman, Zachariah Rice, William Linn, Patrick Duffield, Frederick Shull, Michael Loy, John Black, William Marshall, the Weiblys, Kinkeads, Shumans, and some others, all of whom came before the close of the eighteenth century. Colonel Thomas Hartley was an officer in the Continental army in the Revolution and after the establishment of the United States government was a member of Congress for twelve years. For his military services he received a large grant of land in Union county, but in the spring of 1786 he became a landowner in Saville township.

In 1820, the year Perry county was created, the assessment showed that there were 194 taxpayers in Saville. There were then four stores, five saw-mills, five grist-mills, five distilleries, one fulling mill, seven blacksmith shops, four wagon makers, one tan-yard, and three cooper shops in the township and other trades were also represented.

The first school house was near the old Ickes mill and was in existence as early as 1785. John Bolton, Thomas Meldrum, George Williams, and Thomas Stevenson were some of the early teachers. A hotly contested election was held in 1835 to decide whether the township should adopt the public school system. The system was accepted, but the next year the people voted against it, when the directors appealed to

the state to know whether a tax levied for school purposes could be collected. It was decided by the state department that a meeting of the people had no power, under the school laws, to control the action of a board of directors. In 1912 there were twelve school districts.

The village of Ickesburg, a little north of the center of the township, was laid out in 1818 by Nicholas Ickes, who had a saw-mill and distillery there. A postoffice was established there in 1820, with William Elliott as postmaster. The next year a tannery was built by Taylor & Parshall, and a foundry was established in 1835. Edward Miller was one of the pioneer hotel keepers. The population of the village in 1910 was 430. Eschol, a small village near the southeast corner, grew up around the old Shuman church and mill. A postoffice was established at the upper Shuman mill at an early date, but was removed to the village and named Eschol, with John D. Baker as postmaster. In 1912 the population was 95.

Spring township, in the southern part of the county, was established in 1849. The records concerning its erection are not to be found, but from the best authority at hand it appears that a petition came before the court in January, 1848, and James Black, Richard Adams, and William B. Anderson were appointed viewers. Adams and Black made a report in favor of the division of Tyrone and suggested "Lawrence" as a name for the new township. In August the report was confirmed, notwithstanding some 200 citizens remonstrated, and the township was named Spring. In November Black and Adams were again appointed by the court "to view and alter the line between Spring and Centre townships, so as to include Abraham Kistler and David Stambaugh in Spring township," and in April, 1849, they reported that such change was necessary, which was confirmed by the court. The area is about thirty square miles. It is bounded on the north by Saville; on the east by Centre and Carroll; on the south by Cumberland county, and on the west by the township of Tyrone. Sherman's creek flows through the central part and the Newport & Sherman's Valley railroad crosses the northern portion.

In 1750, when the provincial authorities ordered the expulsion of squatters from the Indian lands, Secretary Peters reported that he found on Sherman's creek, "about six miles over the Blue Mountain, James Parker, Thomas Parker, Owen McKeib, John McClare, Richard

Kirkpatrick, James Murray, John Scott, Henry Gass, John Cowan, Simon Girtee (Girty), and John Kilough, who had settled lands and erected Cabins or log Houses thereon." These men, who were at that time convicted of trespass, were the first white men to locate in what is now Spring township. After the purchase of 1754, the first land warrants were issued to John Sanderson and Samuel Fisher, who took up lands near Elliottsburg. Some of those evicted in 1750 came back and perfected their titles and other early settlers were Thomas Fisher, Edward Irvin, James Aldricks, Abraham Smith, David Robb, John Waggoner, from whom Waggoner's gap takes its name, David Beard, Henry Spark, and the Gibsons. The old Westover mill was built by Anne West Gibson about 1780 and was one of the first in the county. John, Samuel, Jonathan, and Thomas Ross were also among the pioneers, taking up lands on both sides of Sherman's creek.

About 1780 Henry Spark built a school house on his farm and opened a school with himself as the teacher. A log school house was built in the Pisgah valley in 1798. Another early school house was West's, about half a mile west of Gibson's rock. In 1912 there were nine public schools in the township. John Bannister Gibson, at one time chief justice of the Pennsylvania supreme court, was born in this township and first went to school at the West school house.

Elliottsburg, a station on the Newport & Sherman's Valley railroad, received its name from George Elliott in 1828, when a postoffice was established there with Henry C. Hackett as postmaster. A tavern had been opened there two years before. Peter Bernheisel was the first merchant. Elliottsburg was one of the aspirants for county seat honors when the county was erected in 1820, eight years before it assumed its present name. The population in 1910 was 150. It is the only village of consequence in the township.

Toboyne township was taken from Tyrone by the following action of the Cumberland county court at the March term in 1763: "Upon application of some of the Inhabitants of Tyrone Township to this court, setting forth that said township is too Large, it is adjudged by the said Court that Alexander Roddy's Mill Runn be the line, and the name of the Upper, Toboyne, Alexander Logan being in Toboyne Township."

Its area was reduced by the formation of Madison in 1836 and

Jackson in 1844, but it is still one of the largest in the county, having an area of about seventy-five square miles. It occupies the extreme western end of the county; is bounded on the north by Juniata county; on the east by Jackson township; on the south by Cumberland county, and on the west by the county of Franklin.

The earliest settlers in this part of Perry county were John Wilson, Joseph McClintock, John Rhea, John Glass, John Jordan, John Clendennin, who was killed by the Indians, and John Watt. In 1767, the oldest record available, there were forty-two landowners in the township, which at that time included Jackson and Madison. Jacob Grove was assessed on a grist-mill and saw-mill, the only ones in the township. In 1800 Samuel Leaman built a mill on the tract of land warranted by John Watt in 1755.

About 1805 a school house was built on the farm owned by David Hollenbaugh; another was situated near Joshua Rowe's, and a third was not far from Long's mill. A school house had been built some years before at New Germantown. On March 28, 1814, the legislature passed an act containing the provision that "The land officers to make a title clear of purchase money and fees to trustees for schools to be established in the township of Toboyne for a piece of land," etc. In 1912 there were eight public schools.

When Colonel Frederick Watts' battalion was organized in 1777, a majority of the men came from Perry county and a large number were from Toboyne township. William Blain, who lived in that part afterward cut off to form Jackson township, was captain of the Fourth company, and Thomas Clark commanded the Eighth company. In Captain David Moreland's company in the War of 1812 there were about twenty men from Toboyne.

New Germantown, the only important village in the township, is situated on Sherman's creek, near the eastern border. It was laid out by Solomon Sheibley about 1820 and was named after Germantown, near Philadelphia. At that time the business enterprises consisted of a shoemaker's shop, a blacksmith shop, a hatter, a carpenter, and Jacob Kreamer's mill. Prior to 1820 the place was known as Limestone Spring. One of the first taverns was the "Old Stone Castle," kept by David Koutz until 1831, when he left the town. The village was seriously damaged by a fire in March, 1876, and in the fall of 1885 J. E.

Rumple's store was destroyed by fire. In 1844 New Germantown was incorporated as a borough, but the citizens failing to attend to the roads, the charter was taken away in 1847. It is the terminus of the Newport & Sherman's Valley railroad and in 1910 reported a population of 250. It is the principal trading and shipping point for the western part of the county.

Tuscarora township, in the northern tier, is bounded on the north by Juniata county; on the east by the Juniata river, across which lies Greenwood township; on the south by the townships of Oliver and Juniata, and on the west by Saville. Its greatest length is about eleven miles, the average width is three miles, and the area about thirty-one square miles. Tuscarora was erected in a different manner from most of the townships. In response to a petition, the court in October, 1858, ordered an election to be held, at which the people were to vote on the question of forming a new township. The election was held on the last day of November, the return was filed with the court, and on January 3, 1859, the following decree was issued:

"Whereupon, the clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions having laid the within return before the court, it is ordered and decreed that a new township be erected agreeably to the lines marked out by the commissioners, whose report is filed, and that the said township be named 'Tuscarora,' and, farther, the court do order and decree that the place of holding elections shall be at the house of Michael Donnally, at Donnally's Mills, and do appoint Jacob Yohn, Judge, and James H. Deavor and David Leonard, Inspectors, to hold the spring elections for the present year, and also appoint John S. Kerr, constable."

Soon after the lands in the Juniata valley were opened to settlement, a number of persons located in what is now Tuscarora township. Among them were Robert Larimer, Lewis Gronow, Robert Campbell, Thomas Craig, James and John Black, Robert Cochran, Samuel Atlee, Henry and William Bull, James and Matthew Loudon, John Murray, Robert McCrary, William and John Miller, Philip and Peter Jones, William White, William Brown, and a number of others, descendants of some of whom still reside in the county.

What was known as the Bull school house was originally a carpenter shop. The Narrows school house, on the road leading from Raccoon valley to Buckwheat valley, was built some time prior to 1780.

Another old school house, known as the Oakland, was located in the Buckwheat valley. There were seven school districts in the township in 1912. Bull's Hill graveyard had its beginning about 1780, when a man was frozen to death while trying to cross the Tuscarora mountain and was buried at this place.

About 1853 one Andrew J. Smolnicker bought at sheriff's sale some 300 or 400 acres of land near the top of the mountain, on which he put up a frame building twenty by forty feet for a residence and church of the new sect he had founded, which was called the "Peace Union." He wrote a book setting forth his creed, but his death a few years later left the movement without a leader and the church went down.

Millerstown station, on the Pennsylvania railroad, opposite Millerstown, and Donnally's Mills are the only villages of importance. Henry Bull built a grist-mill at the latter place at an early date and a small settlement sprang up about the mill. Later he sold the mill to Michael Donnally and in time the place became known as Donnally's Mills. The population was 104 in 1910. It is the principal trading point for the people living in the Raccoon valley.

Tyrone township once included all that part of Perry county lying west of the Juniata river and has been called "the mother of townships, fourteen new ones having been created from its original territory. It is now bounded on the north by Saville; on the east by Spring; on the south and southwest by Cumberland county, and on the west by the township of Madison. Sherman's creek flows through the central portion and the Newport & Sherman's Valley railroad crosses the northern part.

As Tyrone originally embraced such a large district, many of the early settlers are mentioned in connection with other townships, in which they were located after such townships were erected. A number of squatters settled in Sherman's valley before the land was purchased from the Indians. James Kennedy, John and Joseph Scott, Thomas Wilson, and several others were there in 1753 and took out land warrants as soon as possible after the region was opened to settlement. Andrew Montour received a warrant for 143 acres between the little stream known as Montour's run and Sherman's creek. This place afterward became the property of Abraham Landis, Montour having left

the country soon after settlers began coming in. A mill was erected on the tract by Jeremiah Rice in 1786. Conrad Weiser, the Indian interpreter, stopped at Montour's in 1754, while on his way to Aughwick to hold a treaty.

In 1912 there were ten public schools in Tyrone township. The first school house known to have been within the present limits of the township was built in 1794 near the Lebanon church at Loysville. Probably the next was built at Landisburg, and another stood near the old Patterson mill. There was also a school house in the Kennedy valley at an early date.

Loysville and Greenpark are the flourishing villages. Part of Loysville was laid out by the poor directors in 1840 and named Andesville. A postoffice by that name was established there about two years later, but subsequently both the postoffice and village were named Loysville, in honor of Michael Loy. The other part of the town was laid out about the Lutheran church, on what was known as the McClure farm. Michael Kepner, Andrew Welch, and Robert Dunbar opened a store here in 1830. Loysville is a station on the Newport & Sherman's Valley railroad, about nine miles southwest from New Bloomfield, and in 1910 had a population of 500.

In Greenpark the first house was built by William Reed, about 1834. In 1857 Martin Mootzer and John Bernheisel opened a store and Jacob Bernheisel & Sons started a machine shop. Greenpark is on the line of the Newport & Sherman's Valley railroad, seven miles from New Bloomfield. The population was 178 in 1910.

Watts township, occupying the point of land between the Juniata and Susquehanna rivers and including Duncan's and Haldeman's islands, is one of the smallest in the county. It is bounded on the north by Buffalo; on the east and south by the Susquehanna river; and on the west by the Juniata, across which lies the townships of Miller, Wheatfield, and Penn.

Marcus Hulings settled at the mouth of the Juniata in 1753. Three years later he was driven off by the Indians. After the cessation of hostilities he returned and obtained a warrant for 200 acres at the junction of the two rivers. He also warranted another tract farther up the Susquehanna. He died in 1788 and his son Thomas succeeded to the estate. Other early settlers were John Eshelman, Frederick

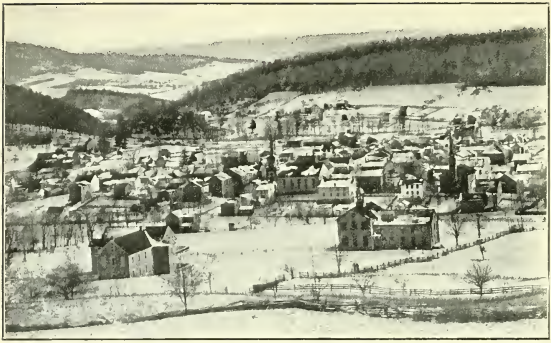
Watts, Robert Ferguson, Benjamin Walker, and Joseph Nagle. The names of Stophel Munce, George Etzmiller, Francis Ellis, Samuel Neaves and John Miller appear in the early records as landowners, and some of them may have lived in the township.

The Pennsylvania canal ran through this township and the Pennsylvania railroad now follows the Juniata river on the opposite side. The township was named for David Watts, who presided over the court at the time the township was erected in 1849.

The first school house was built on what was known as the "Church Lands." It was without a floor and it is said to have settled so much that the teacher could not stand erect in it, when it was rebuilt. In 1912 there were three public schools—McAllister's, Centre, and Livingston's. The schools of New Buffalo, the only borough in the township, are not included in the above.

Wheatfield township was erected on January 5, 1826, in response to a petition filed with the court in May, 1824. Several unsuccessful attempts had been made prior to that time to divide Rye township, from which the territory of Wheatfield was taken. At the time it was created it contained 298 taxpayers, but it has since been reduced in size by the formation of Miller, Centre, Penn, and Carroll. Since these townships have been cut off Wheatfield is bounded on the north by Miller, east by the Juniata river, south by Penn, and west by Carroll. It is ten miles long and three miles wide, having an area of thirty square miles.

Frederick Watts, a native of Wales, was one of the early settlers. He was born in June, 1719, married in his native land Jane, daughter of David Murray, Marquis of Tullibardine, who espoused the cause of Charles, the Pretender, and after the battle of Culloden became an exile. Watts came with his family to America about 1760 and two years later warranted 331 acres fronting on the Juniata in what is now Wheatfield township. Levi Owen, also a Welshman, settled in Wheatfield in the spring of 1767. Arnold Van Fossen, Robert Ramsey, John Smith, who entered in 1788 the tract where the Montabello furnace was afterward built, Benjamin Abram, and William Baskins were among the pioneer landowners. The Montabello furnace was built about 1834 and the Fio forge, on Sherman's creek, was built in 1827. The former was destroyed by fire in 1875 and the latter was abandoned after a flood destroyed the dam in 1846. A large tract lying between Sherman's



VIEW OF NEW BLOOMFIELD, FROM THE NORTH.

COUNTY JAIL, NEW BLOOMFIELD.

creek and Pine hill was bought by Peter Billow in 1812. Here the old Billow tavern, a well known stopping place for many years, was opened by the proprietor, who also started a distillery.

About 1810 a school house was built on Levi Owen's place and was used for school purposes for about ten years. Wheatfield accepted the school law in 1835 and in 1912 there were seven districts.

In Perry county there are nine incorporated boroughs—Blain, Duncannon, Landisburg, Liverpool, Marysville, Millerstown, New Bloomfield, New Buffalo, and Newport.

New Bloomfield, the county seat, is pleasantly located near the center of the county and had its beginning in 1823, when the site was selected as the seat of justice. There is a story that when the site was selected on June 1, 1823, the clover was in full bloom and this gave name to the town. Another account says that Mrs. George Barnett, whose husband donated the ground to the county, was given the privilege of naming the town. She suggested "Bloomfield," but, when the objection was made that there were so many towns of that name, she proposed "New Bloomfield," which name was adopted. Robert Kelly was employed by the commissioners to lay out the town and a square was set apart at the intersection of Main and Carlisle streets for the court-house. Opposite the court-house was the market-house lot, but no market-house has ever been built. David Lupfer bought a lot just north of the court-house and erected thereon a two-story brick building for a hotel, the first in the town. A postoffice was established in May, 1825, with Jonas Ickes as the postmaster. According to the Perry Forester, in August, 1826, Bloomfield contained "eighteen snug and comfortable buildings, some of which are large and commodious, besides from 12 to 15 stables."

At the time the site was selected as the county seat there was not a single building upon it. In 1829 there were "29 dwellings, 21 shops and offices, court-house and jail, 4 stores, 5 taverns, 1 printing office, 2 shoemaker shops, 2 tailor shops, 2 tanneries, a saddler, a tinner, a hatter, 2 blacksmith shops, 2 or 3 carpenters, more than half a dozen lawyers and half as many doctors."

On November 25, 1830, the citizens of the town met to consider the question of incorporation. A petition was presented to the legislature and an act was passed by which New Bloomfield became an in-

corporated borough on March 14, 1831. The first election was held four days later, when Alexander Magee was elected burgess.

The first newspaper was the Perry Forester, which began its career at Landisburg in 1820 under the ownership and management of Alexander Magee and H. W. Peterson. The latter retired and, in April, 1829, Mr. Magee removed the office to the county seat. The first school house was a small brick building, erected about 1829 on a lot donated by George Barnett on the north side of High street and the second was on McClure street. The Bloomfield Seminary was opened by Robert Finley in the fall of 1837 and the Bloomfield Academy was incorporated in April, 1838. In 1912 there were four teachers employed in the public schools of the borough. The Methodist church was organized in 1829 and the first building was erected in 1831. The first Presbyterian church was built in 1835, the Reformed church in 1857, and the Lutheran church the same year.

In the fall of 1893 a company was formed, with a capital of $15,000 and A. R. Johnson as president, for the purpose of supplying the borough with water. The source of supply is at Garland Springs, one and a fourth miles west of the town and New Bloomfield has a plentiful supply of pure water for all purposes. In 1898 the Joshua S. Leiby Company, of Newport, secured a franchise for putting in an electric lighting plant, and the spring of the following year saw New Bloomfield lighted by electricity. The plant is controlled by the Prairie Electric Light, Heat and Power Company.

The borough has a national bank, several manufacturing enterprises, among which are a knitting mill and a shirt factory, several good stores, two hotels, etc. It is connected with Duncannon by the Susquehanna River & Western railroad, and in 1910 had a population of 762.

Blain is the outgrowth of a settlement that grew up about the mill erected by James Blain in 1778. The mill was purchased by William Douglass early in the nineteenth century and a postoffice was established there under the name of Douglass' Mill. In 1846 the town was regularly laid out and the name of the postoffice was changed to Blain. The first store was opened by Anthony Black. Blain was incorporated on November 3, 1877, and the first election was held in February, 1878. It is located on the Newport & Sherman's Valley railroad, twenty miles west of New Bloomfield, and is said to occupy the prettiest site in the

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' MONUMENT, NEW BLOOMFIELD.

county. Before the building of the railroad it was connected with Newport by a stage line. Blain has a bank, a number of good stores, some cozy residences, a graded school employing two teachers, churches of different denominations, a hotel, etc. The population in 1910 was 326.

Duncannon, formerly called Petersburg, is located in the eastern part of the county on the Susquehanna river and the main line of the Pennsylvania railroad, and is the eastern terminus of the Susquehanna River & Western railway. It was laid out by Christian Miller in 1792 and three years later there were eighteen lot-owners. Robert Stewart was one of the pioneer merchants and the first hotel was erected about 1794. John Chisholm built a grist-mill about 1810. The Duncannon Iron Works were established in 1827 by Stephen A. Duncan and John D. Mahon. In 1873 a rolling mill and nail factory were started, the latter with a capacity of 800 kegs a week. In 1865 the name was changed from Petersburg to Duncannon, under which name it was incorporated. It has two national banks, a number of manufacturing enterprises, well stocked mercantile houses, good hotels, modern public school building in which eight teachers were employed in 1912, lodges of the leading fraternal organizations, etc. The population in 1910 was 1,474.

Landisburg, ten miles southwest of New Bloomfield, was laid out by Abraham Landis in 1793. An attempt was made to dispose of the lots by lottery, but it appears to have been unsuccessful and they were then sold in the usual way. The oldest deed on record is dated December 1, 1795, when George Wolf bought a lot and set up in business as a wheelwright. When Perry county was erected in 1820, the county business was transacted and courts were held at Landisburg until the court-house at New Bloomfield was completed. The first hotel was the Bigler House, kept by Jacob Bigler. William Power was one of the early merchants. Landisburg was incorporated on December 23, 1831, but the early records have not been preserved. It has a bank, a good public school building in which two teachers were employed in 1912, several stores, churches of different faiths, and in 1910 reported a population of 252.

Liverpool, situated in the eastern end of the county on the Susquehanna river, was laid out by John Huggins in October, 1808, and was incorporated as a borough in 1832. Samuel Haas had laid out a town

adjoining Liverpool in 1818, but at the time of the incorporation it was taken into the borough. Haas' town bore the high-sounding name of "Northern Liberties." In 1835 an engine house was built on the market square, but it was destroyed by fire in 1873. Thomas Gallagher was the first merchant and John Huggins kept the first hotel. Among the early industries were the distillery of George Thorp, the tannery of John Speece and Rohrbach's foundry. The first school house was a log structure about twenty-five feet square, afterward weather-boarded and painted. Four teachers were employed in the borough schools in 1912. A newspaper called the Mercury was started by John Huggins in July, 1821, and ran for about five years, when it was merged into the Perry County Democrat. Liverpool has a national bank, some well-stocked stores, a money order postoffice, several neat houses of worship, etc. The population in 1910 was 596.

Marysville, the second largest town in the county, is in the extreme southeast corner on the Susquehanna river and the main line of the Pennsylvania railroad. It was laid out by Theophilus Fenn in 1861 and was incorporated on April 12, 1866. Five houses had been built on the site in 1860. Samuel Hunter had a saw-mill here many years before. Near the west end of the railroad bridge once stood an old house which was the headquarters of a band of horse thieves. Marysville has a national bank, several churches, well-improved streets, nine teachers in the public schools, a number of manufacturing establishments, good hotels, electric light system and water works, and in 1910 reported a population of 1,693, an increase of 230 during the preceding decade. The borough is the terminus of a branch of the Philadelphia & Reading railway system.

Millerstown was laid out in 1780 by David Miller. The old Ferry Hotel had been built two years before and was probably the first house on the site of the town. The Union Hotel was built in 1800 by John Wood. The same year Joshua North started a tannery. A school house was built in 1808 and continued in use until 1856, when a new one was erected. The borough now employs three teachers in the new graded school building. Millerstown has a bank, the usual quota of stores, shops, and churches, lodges of various orders, and in 1910 had a population of 549. Across the Juniata river is Millerstown Station, on the Pennsylvania railroad. A bridge was first built here in 1839.

Newport (formerly Reiderville) was laid out by Paul, John, and Daniel Reider, whose father had purchased the site from David English in 1789 and left it to his sons by a will dated August 6, 1804. When Perry county was erected in 1820 the name was changed to Newport and an effort was made to have the county seat located there. It was incorporated in 1840 and in 1910 it was the largest town in the county, having a population of 2,009, an increase of 266 over the census of 1900. Newport has a national bank, good hotels, first-class mercantile establishments, several manufacturing concerns, neat churches, fine public school buildings, in which ten teachers were employed in 1912; improved streets, waterworks, electric lights, sewers, etc. It is the eastern terminus of the Newport & Sherman's Valley railroad and is on the main line of the Pennsylvania railroad twenty-seven miles west of Harrisburg.

New Buffalo, on the Susquehanna river, about seven miles above Duncannon, was laid out by Jacob Baughman some years before Perry county was created and was at first called Baughman's Town. It was incorporated on April 8, 1848, and John Shaffer was the first burgess. A school house was built in 1834 and was used for forty years, when a two-story brick building was erected. Jacob Baughman was the first hotel keeper and he also operated a grist-mill and distillery. A man named Kepner was the first merchant. Before he started in business the inhabitants went across the Susquehanna in canoes to Halifax, Dauphin county, for their supplies. The population of New Buffalo in 1910 was 135. It is the smallest borough in the county.

Shermansdale, although not an incorporated borough, is one of the flourishing towns. It is located on Sherman's creek, about eight miles south of New Bloomfield, which is the most convenient railroad station. A tavern was built near the village at an early date and was kept by Thomas Norton. The name Shermansdale was given to the postoffice when it was established in 1850. Daniel Gallatin was the first merchant. The population in 1910 was 572.

In addition to the boroughs and villages already mentioned in this chapter, the postoffices of Perry county are: Alinda, Centre, Logania, Mannsville, Markelsville, Montgomery's Ferry, Nekoda, Pfoutz Valley, Saville, Walsingham, and Wila. There are twenty-six rural free delivery routes in the county, to wit: One from Andersonburg, one from

Blain, four from Duncannon, one from Elliottsburg, two from Landisburg, two from Liverpool, two from Loysville, one from Marysville, four from Millerstown, three from New Bloomfield, three from Newport, and two from Shermansdale.

CHAPTER XII

MILITARY HISTORY

Pennsylvania Always Patriotic—Conditions in the Early Part of the Eighteenth Century—The Ohio Company—French Opposition—They Build Forts in Pennsylvania—Washington's Expedition—General Braddock's Defeat—Indian Troubles in the Juniata Valley—Forts Patterson, Granville and Shirley—Indian Raids in the Valley—Destruction of Fort Granville—Armstrong's Expedition—The Pontiac War—The Revolution—Committee of Correspondence and Safety—Meeting of Deputies—United Action—First Continental Congress—Provincial Convention of 1775—Committee of Safety—Call for Troops—Thompson's Battalion—Roster of Juniata Companies—Washington's Opinion of the "Riflemen"—Organization of the Militia—Whigs and Tories—Weston's Tory Expedition—Jacob Hare—Frontier Forts—War of 1812—Volunteers from the Juniata—Perry's Victory—Heroism of Metlin and Tool—Pennsylvania's Record.

UNHAPPILY, the story of human progress is one of war, cruelty and bloodshed. Through the application of the theory that "the fittest survive," the weaker or inferior races have been vanquished by the stronger ones and their lands taken from them. Long and bloody contests have been waged by civilized nations for the territory thus wrested from savage peoples. Sometimes, as in the Revolutionary war, the people have rebelled against the oppression of a royal ruler, and, in a few instances, wars have been fought to uplift humanity. It has been said that war brings an element of patriotism that cannot be developed in times of peace. Whether or not this be true, the people of Pennsylvania have never been charged with a lack of patriotism or loyalty to their race, their government or its institutions. Since the first settlement of the province they have taken part in every conflict fought upon American soil. As pioneers they pushed their way into the wilderness, the trusty rifle being always within reach to defend their families and homes against the tomahawk and scalping-knife of the red man. They were among the first of the American colonists to protest against the tyranny of the mother country, and her sons served with honor and distinction in the War for Independence. In the War

of 1812 they fought against British oppression. They upheld the government of the United States in the War with Mexico, and in the great Civil war of 1861-65; and in the Spanish-American war they demonstrated that they were willing to make sacrifices for the cause of liberty and a better civilization for the downtrodden.

Prior to the middle of the eighteenth century the population of central and western Pennsylvania was so sparse that the few people inhabiting those remote districts—at that time the western frontier—were not called upon to play any considerable part in the wars with the Indians. A few white traders or adventurers were killed by the savages, but no organized military force was found necessary until the time of the French and Indian war. That conflict had its origin in the very beginning of colonization in North America. The English settlements were made along the Atlantic coast, only a few penetrating beyond the Alleghany mountains. On the other hand, French settlements were founded along the St. Lawrence river, in Canada, and at Mobile and New Orleans near the Gulf of Mexico. To connect the French settlements of the north with those of the south a chain of some sixty forts was established through the broad valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, which region was claimed by La Salle in 1682 for France under the name of Louisiana. As the English pushed their settlements farther and farther to the westward they encountered this line of French forts and a contest was inevitable. The French foresaw this and during the thirty years of peace which followed the treaty of Utrecht in 1713 prepared for the struggle, which was precipitated by the organization of the Ohio Company in 1748. This was a land company projected by English and Virginia speculators and had for its object the settlement and colonization of the country west of the Alleghanies—lands which really belonged to Pennsylvania, but which Virginia claimed under her charter.

Immediately upon learning of the organization of this company and that surveyors had been sent into the region west of the mountains, the French authorities ordered a number of forts to be built closer to the western line of the English settlements. One of these forts was located at Presque Isle (now Erie), another at Venango, near the present city of Franklin, Pennsylvania, and the French assumed the aggressive by destroying an English post on the Miami river. Early in 1754

the Ohio Company began the erection of a fort at the junction of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers, where the city of Pittsburgh now stands, and the Virginia legislature voted men and money to guard the English posts in the disputed territory. The little detachment at the junction of the Allegheny and Monongahela was driven off by a French force, which then built a fort there and named it Fort Du Quesne, after the governor of Canada. George Washington, who was in command of the Virginians, and who, it is said, fired the first shot in the skirmish at Fort Du Quesne, fell back some distance and built Fort Necessity, which he was compelled to surrender to a superior force on July 4, 1754, but not until he received the promise that he and his men should be allowed to return home.

As yet there had been no formal declaration of war between the two nations, but both England and France hurried additional troops and munitions of war to America. Among the colonists the English outnumbered the French about ten to one. To offset this inequality, the latter, as far as possible, formed alliances with the Indian tribes. This was not a difficult thing to do, as the French were traders rather than actual settlers and interfered but little with the Indian hunting grounds, while the English felled the forests and built permanent habitations, thus driving away the game. It is because of this alliance that the conflict is known in history as the French and Indian war.

In 1755 General Edward Braddock was sent over from England as commander-in-chief. Four campaigns were planned for that year—one against Louisburg, which guarded the approach to the St. Lawrence river; one against Crown Point, on Lake Champlain; one against the French post at Niagara; and the fourth against Fort Du Quesne. The last named was led by Braddock in person. Although warned against Indian methods of fighting, he conducted his campaign according to the custom of civilized nations, and, on July 9, 1755, he fell into an ambuscade on the Monongahela river, not far from the fort. The English regulars were completely routed, Braddock was mortally wounded, most of his supplies fell into the hands of the enemy, and, had it not been for the skillful retreat conducted by Washington, the army would have been utterly annihilated.

After the defeat of General Braddock the Indians grew bolder in their depredations upon the settlements of the western frontier. Some

of them, particularly the western Delawares, whose lands had been taken from them by the treaty of July 6, 1754, and who had received no part of the purchase price paid to the Six Nations, had only been awaiting a favorable opportunity to drive off the settlers who had penetrated into the country west of the Susquehanna river. In May, 1755, a small party invaded the Kishacoquillas valley, robbed some of the settlers there and drove others away, but immediately after the defeat the western Delawares and Shawanese boldly allied themselves with the French, crossed the mountains and began the commission of atrocities along the southern border of Pennsylvania. On October 16, 1755, a considerable body of them ravaged the settlements on Penn's creek, in what is now Snyder county.

These outrages called attention to the defenseless condition of the frontier and spurred the provincial authorities to action. It was decided to erect a line of forts across the province from a point near the Delaware Water Gap to the Maryland line just north of the town of Cumberland. In pursuance of this plan, on December 17, 1755, the following order was issued to Captain George Croghan:

"Sir:—You are desired to proceed to Cumberland County and fix on proper places for erecting three stockades, viz.: One back of Patterson's, one upon Kishecoquillas, and one near Sideling Hill; each of them fifty feet square, with Block House on two of the corners, and a Barracks within, capable of lodging fifty men. You are also desired to agree with some proper Person or Persons to oversee the workmen at each Place, who shall be allowed such Wages as you shall agree to give, not exceeding one Dollar per day; and the workmen shall be allowed at the rate of six Dollars per month and their Provisions, till the work is finished."

This order was signed by Benjamin Franklin, Joseph Fox, Joseph Hughs, and Evan Morgan.

For the fort "back of Patterson's," which was to be called Pomfret Castle, a site was selected on the Mahantango creek, near the present town of Richfield, but Professor Guss says "it is doubtful whether any work was ever done on it." In 1751 James Patterson, with five or six others, settled near the present town of Mexico, Juniata county, where he built a log house which was "used as a place of shelter and defense, and which became known as Fort Patterson." Some time later his son,

William Patterson, built and fitted up a house for defense on the opposite side of the river and this was also called Fort Patterson, which has been the cause of some confusion among historians.

Instead of erecting the second fort at the mouth of the Kishacoquillas, Captain Croghan went about a mile up the river, where he selected a site near a fine spring. The spring was destroyed about 1829 by the construction of the Pennsylvania canal. Its destruction and the lapse of time makes it a somewhat difficult matter to ascertain the exact location. Some years ago a committee of Lewistown citizens undertook an investigation to determine the site of the old fort. The report of that committee, written by George R. Frysinger, of the Lewistown Gazette, states that, after a careful examination of all the evidence, documentary or otherwise, it was decided that the fort stood on the river bank near the mouth of a ravine on the farm owned by Sylvester Brought. In 1906 James M. Yeager was elected to represent Mifflin county in the lower house of legislature and at the ensuing session, when a bill providing for monuments or markers on sites of old forts was presented, succeeded in having Fort Granville added to the list of these historic old works.

Fort Shirley, the next in the chain of fortifications, was on Aughwick creek, within the corporate limits of the present borough of Shirleysburg. Lytle's History of Huntingdon County says: "It was a log fort of considerable strength and size, standing on the edge of the plateau south of Fort Run and west of the road entering Shirleysburg from Mount Union." The report of the state commission (1896) to locate the frontier forts of Pennsylvania fixes the site of Fort Shirley "on an elevated plot of ground where now stands the Shirleysburg Female Seminary." Governor Morris spent the greater part of December, 1755, and January, 1756, on the frontier. On January 29, 1756, he wrote to the governors of Maryland and Virginia, Colonel George Washington and General William Shirley, expressing satisfaction with the forts and stating that they would be finished in about ten days. In his letter to General Shirley he said: "About twenty miles northward of Fort Lytellton, at a place called Aughwick, another fort is Erected, somewhat larger than Fort Lytellton, which I have taken the Liberty to Honour with the name of Fort Shirley. This stands near the great Path used by the Indians and Indian Traders to and from the Ohio, and

consequently the easiest way of access for the Indians into the settlements of this Province."

All the forts were finished and garrisoned early in 1756. There were also at that time several private forts in the Juniata valley, the most important of which were probably Fort Bigham and Fort Robison. Fort Bigham (sometimes called Bingham) was erected by Samuel Bigham in 1749. It was located on his farm in the Tuscarora valley, about eleven miles from Port Royal, a short distance east of the road leading to East Waterford and about twenty rods from the Tuscarora Valley railroad. Historians describe it as a "strong blockhouse and stockade." Fort Robison (also called Robinson or Robeson), a "blockhouse surrounded by a stockade," was built in 1755 by the Robison brothers on the farm of George Robison, near the mouth of Buffalo creek in what is now Perry county. It was on the line of the traders' path from Harris' ferry westward and "was easy of access from every direction."

Early in 1756 a small party of Delaware Indians from Shamokin came into the Juniata valley, killed Mrs. Hugh Micheltree, Edward Nicholas and his son, and carried seven persons into captivity. Part of the same band went into Sherman's valley, where they massacred the families of William Sheridan and a man named French, thirteen in number. In March Captain James Patterson led a scouting party toward Shamokin and on the 20th fell in with a party of Indians on Middle creek (Snyder county), "killed and scalped one and put the rest to flight." With the return of spring the Indians became more active in their hostilities. On June 11, 1756, Fort Bigham was attacked and burned, all its inmates being killed or captured. The following month a marauding party entered Sherman's valley, where they killed a Mrs. Robison and carried away her son Hugh as a prisoner. On July 22nd about sixty savages made a demonstration in front of Fort Granville. One man, who was outside of the stockade, was slightly wounded, but succeeded in gaining the shelter of the fort. The Indians then divided into small parties and began committing depredations against the settlers.

On July 30th Captain Edward Ward, commandant at Fort Granville, took part of the garrison and went to the Tuscarora valley to guard the settlers while they harvested their grain, leaving Lieutenant Edward Armstrong in command at the fort. By that time the enemy's force in the

valley was estimated at about 150 men, one-third French and the remainder Delaware and Shawnee warriors under the command of Chiefs Shingas and Captain Jacob, the whole detachment being under the command of a French officer. Shortly after the departure of Captain Ward (the exact date is uncertain) this force attacked Fort Granville, but were met by a heroic resistance. After several unsuccessful assaults, the Indians, under cover of the ravine, managed to approach near enough to set fire to the stockade. The flames soon ate a large hole in the defenses, through which the savages fired upon the defenders. While trying to extinguish the fire Lieutenant Armstrong was killed, one soldier was also killed and three others wounded. A demand was then made for the surrender of the fort, the assailants promising to spare the lives of all within. John Turner, one of the garrison, thereupon opened the gates and the savages fairly swarmed into the fort. Twenty-two men, three women, and several children were taken prisoners and forced to carry the plunder to the Indian headquarters at Kittanning, where all were subject to the most cruel treatment and Turner, the man who had admitted the savage besiegers to the fort, was burned at the stake.

The Indian atrocities, which culminated in the capture of Fort Granville, impelled the provincial government to adopt more vigorous measures for the protection of the frontier. Accordingly a large force was fitted out for an invasion of the Indian country and placed under the command of Colonel John Armstrong. The companies of Captains Ward, Mercer, Hamilton, and Patterson, from the forts west of the Susquehanna, with such volunteers as could be enlisted, rendezvoused at Fort Shirley and marched from there on August 30, 1756, against the Indian stronghold at Kittanning. At daybreak on September 8th the attack was made with such vigor that within a short time the thirty huts or lodges of the Indians were burned and a large number of the savages killed, while the rest fled in dismay in all directions. Colonel Armstrong reached Fort Littleton six days later, from which point is dated his official report giving his losses as 17 killed, 13 wounded and 19 missing. Nearly all those wounded recovered and all but one or two of the missing finally returned to their homes.

Colonel Armstrong's severe chastisement had the effect of causing some of the Delawares to withdraw from the alliance with the French,

but Captain Jacob's band and some others continued their forays into the white settlements until the treaty of peace in 1758. On October 15, 1756, the governor notified the council at Philadelphia that he ordered the evacuation of Fort Shirley "not because the dangers against which it was intended to guard had passed away, but because they had increased to such an extent that it could no longer be relied upon as a protection." Some of the settlers in the Juniata valley had left their homes before that time, and after the evacuation of the only fort left for their defense others fled to the more thickly settled districts along the Susquehanna, where they remained until after peace was restored.

Five years later, in 1763, the Ottawa chief, Pontiac, organized his famous conspiracy of all the tribes he could persuade to join in a movement to invade the white settlements, just when the settlers were busy with their harvest, and with fire and sword exterminate the pale-faces. While the conspiracy did not attain to the proportions that Pontiac hoped and desired, there was an uprising in many localities in July, 1763. On the 10th of that month a band of hostile Indians appeared in the Tuscarora valley, killed William White and all his family except one boy, who escaped when he heard the first shots fired, committed murders at Robert Campbell's and William Anderson's, burned John Graham's house and destroyed considerable property. Again the settlers fled in terror from their frontier homes and sought shelter at Carlisle, Bedford, Shippensburg, and other places. A letter from Carlisle dated August 14, 1763, to a minister in Philadelphia stated that over seven hundred families in Cumberland county, most of them from the Juniata valley, had abandoned their homes on account of the Indian foray.

THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

From the time of the Pontiac war the inhabitants of the Juniata valley were permitted to dwell in peace until the oppressive acts of the English Parliament, sanctioned by King George III., drove the American colonists to revolt. Pennsylvania was prompt in entering her protest against the unjust laws and edicts of the mother country. More than two years before the adoption of the Declaration of Independence a "Committee of Correspondence and Safety" was organized in the city of Philadelphia. In June, 1774, this committee sent out communica-

tions to citizens in each of the several counties advising them that "on account of the Indian disturbances, the Governor has found it necessary to call the Assembly to meet in their legislative capacity on Monday, July 18," recommending the appointment of committees in the various counties, and requesting that "the whole or a part of the committee appointed or to be appointed from your county, will meet the committees from the other counties at Philadelphia on Friday, the 15th day of July, in order to assist in framing instructions and preparing such matters as may be proper to recommend to our representatives at their meeting on the Monday following."

Huntingdon county was at that time a part of Bedford and the counties of Mifflin, Juniata, and Perry constituted a portion of the county of Cumberland. At a meeting of "freeholders and freemen" held at Carlisle on July 12, 1774, James Wilson, Robert Magaw, and William Irvine were chosen to represent Cumberland county in the meeting of deputies at Philadelphia, and George Woods represented Bedford county. When the deputies met at Carpenter's hall, in Philadelphia, on the 15th, Thomas Willing was chosen chairman and Charles Thompson secretary. A series of resolutions were unanimously adopted, the principal features of which were as follows: Acknowledging true and faithful allegiance to King George III.; declaring deepest distress and anxiety over the unhappy differences between Great Britain and the colonies; that "the idea of an unconstitutional independence of the parent state is utterly abhorrent to our principles"; that the power to bind the people of the colonies by statutes in all cases whatsoever and the act of Parliament in closing the port of Boston were unconstitutional, and "that there is an absolute necessity that a Congress of deputies from the several colonies be immediately assembled to consult together and form a general plan of conduct to be observed by all the colonies, for the purpose of procuring relief for our suffering brethren, obtaining redress of our grievances, preventing future dissensions, firmly establishing our rights, and restoring harmony between Great Britain and her Colonies on a constitutional foundation."

The resolutions were referred to the assembly, with the request "to appoint a proper number of persons to attend a Congress of Deputies from the several Colonies, at such time and place as may be agreed upon, to effect one general plan of conduct for attaining the important

ends mentioned in the ninth resolve." In response to the request of the deputies the assembly appointed Joseph Galloway (speaker), Daniel Rhoads, Thomas Mifflin, John Morton, Charles Humphreys, George Ross, Edward Biddle, and John Dickinson "as delegates from Pennsylvania to the Congress to be held in Philadelphia in September." Thus it was that Pennsylvania took the initiative in a movement that two years later culminated in the colonies declaring themselves free and independent.

On January 23, 1775, a provincial convention assembled in Philadelphia and continued in session for six days. Cumberland county was represented by James Wilson and Robert Magaw, but Bedford county sent no delegate. Again the people of Pennsylvania, through their delegates, spoke in no uncertain terms regarding the relations with the mother country, the convention adopting resolutions in favor of restricting trade with England and the manufacture of various articles at home.

At the session in May, 1775, the Continental Congress resolved to recruit an army, of which Pennsylvania's quota was 4,300 men. The assembly promptly recommended to the commissioners of the several counties of the province, "as they regarded the freedom, welfare, and safety of their country, to provide arms and accoutrements for this force," and directed the officers of the military associations "to select a number of minute men, equal to the number of arms which can be procured, who shall hold themselves in readiness to march at the shortest notice to any quarter, in case of emergency," etc. To assist in carrying out these measures, a Committee of Safety, consisting of twenty-five persons, was appointed on June 30, 1775. On this committee Cumberland county was represented by John Montgomery and Bedford by Bernard Dougherty. The committee organized on the 3d of July by the election of Benjamin Franklin as president and William Garrett, secretary. About two weeks before the appointment of the committee (June 14, 1775) Congress directed that eight companies of expert riflemen should be organized and equipped for the purpose of joining the army near Boston. Two of these companies were assigned to Virginia, two to Maryland, and the remaining six to Pennsylvania. On the 22nd Pennsylvania was directed to "raise two more companies, making eight in all, which were to be formed into a battalion." Linn

says: "Within ten days after the news of the battle of Bunker Hill had reached the Province of Pennsylvania, her first rifle regiment was officered and completed, many of the eight companies numbering one hundred men. It was commanded by Colonel William Thompson, of Cumberland county. The companies were severally under the command of Captains James Chambers, Robert Cluggage, Michael Doudle, William Hendricks, John Lowdon, James Ross, Matthew Smith, and George Nagel."

Lancaster county subsequently added another company, which increased the battalion to nine companies. Captain Cluggage's company was enlisted chiefly in Bedford county, a number of the men coming from that part which now comprises the county of Huntingdon. The roster of this company was as follows:

Captain, Robert Cluggage; First Lieutenant, John Holliday; Second Lieutenant, Robert McKenzie; Third Lieutenant, Benjamin Burd; Sergeants, James Holliday, Daniel Stoy, Qierinus Meriner, David Wright; Corporals, Angus McDonald, Joseph McKenzie, William Lee, Aquila White; Drummer, Timothy Sullivan; Privates, Adam Anderson, Philip Beckey, John Bowman, Thaddeus Broughdon, Thomas Brown, George Bruner, John Campbell, Thomas Casek, Stephen Cessna, Patrick Clark, Philip Conner, James Carrowan, Joshua Craig, John Crips, Alexander Crugen, Thomas Cunningham, James Curran, John Davis, Cornelius Dilling, William Donelin, Matthew Dougherty, Lawrence Dowling, Daniel Franks, George Freeman, Amariah Garrett, Daniel Gemberland, Reuben Gillespy, Richard Hardister, Conrad Hanning, Francis Jamison, Andrew Johnston, Matthias Judry, John Kelly, Peter King, James Knight, William Laird, Charles Lenning, Robert Leonard, John Lesley, Henry McCartney, Daniel McClain, John McCune, John McDonald, Patrick McDonald, Thomas McFarlane, Thomas Magee, Daniel Mangum, Michael Miller, Robert Piatt, John Pitts, Samuel Plumb, Martin Reynolds, Daniel Rhoads, Philip Ritchie, Thomas Shehan, Francis Shives, Alexander Simonton, Emanuel Smith, Henry Smith, Daniel Stoy, John Stuart, Jonathan Taylor, John Thompson, James Turmoil, Andrew Tweed, James Vanzant, Daniel Vanderslice, Thomas Vaughn, Alexander Wilson, George Whitman, Samuel Woodward, Samuel Wallace, Solomon Walker, James Warford, and Thomas Ward.

Robert McKenzie died on February 12, 1776, and Benjamin Burd was promoted to second lieutenant. On September 25, 1776, Congress appointed Captain James Ross to the position of major and Captain Chggage, learning that a junior captain had been promoted over him, resigned on the 6th of October. Following is the roster of Captain Hendrick's company:

Captain, William Hendricks; First Lieutenant, John McClellan; Second Lieutenant, Francis Nichols; Third Lieutenant, George Francis; Sergeants, Thomas Gibson, Henry Crone, Joseph Greer, and William McCoy; Privates, Edward Agnew, George Albright, Thomas Anderson, John Blair, Philip Boker, Alexander Burns, Peter Burns, William Burns, John Campbell, Daniel Carlisle, Roger Casey, Joseph Caskey, John Chambers, Thomas Cooke, John Corswill, John Cove, John Craig, Matthew Cummings, Arthur Eckles, Peter Frainer, Francis Furlow, John Gardner, William Gommel, Daniel Graham, James Greer, Thomas Greer, John Hardy, John Henderson, Elijah Herdy, James Hogge, James Inload, Dennis Kelley, William Kirkpatrick, David Lamb, Thomas Lesley, John Lorain, Richard Lynch, Daniel McClellan, Richard McClure, Henry McCormick, Henry McEwen, Archibald McFarlane, Barnabas McGuire, John McLin, John McCurdy, Jacob Mason, Philip Maxwell, George Morrison, George Morrow, Edward Morton, Thomas Murdoch, Daniel North, Daniel O'Hara, William O'Hara, John Ray, James Reed, George Rinehart, Edward Rodden, William Shannon, William Smith, William Snell, Robert Steel, Abraham Swaggerty, Hugh Sweeney, Edward Sweeny, Matthew Taylor, Henry Turpentine, Thomas Witherof, Joseph Wright, and Michael Young.

The members of this company were all from Cumberland county, most of them from that section now comprising the counties of Mifflin, Juniata, and Perry. It left Carlisle on July 15, 1775, went into camp at Cambridge on August 8th, where it was assigned to Colonel Thompson's command, but on the 5th of September was ordered to join General Benedict Arnold on the expedition against Quebec. Lieutenant John McClellan died on November 3, 1775, while on the march through the wilderness; Captain Hendricks was killed in the assault on the palace gate at Quebec, January 1, 1776, when most of the men belonging to the company were captured. Some of them were exchanged the following autumn, but others were held prisoners until the spring of 1777. The

greater portion of them reëntered the service and remained in the army until the close of the war.

Colonel Thompson's battalion reached Boston about the last of August, 1775, and was stationed first on Prospect Hill, later on Cobble Hill. It was designated the Second regiment (after January 1, 1776, the First regiment) "of the army of the United Colonies, commanded by His Excellency George Washington, Esquire, general and commander-in-chief." Thacher's Military Journal of the Revolution thus describes the men of the battalion: "They are remarkably stout and hardy men, many of them exceeding six feet in height. They are dressed in rifle shirts and round hats. These men are remarkable for the accuracy of their aim, striking a mark with great certainty at two hundred yards' distance. At a review, a company of them, while on a quick advance, fired their balls into objects of seven inch diameter, at a distance of two hundred and fifty yards. They are now stationed on our lines and their shot have frequently proved fatal to British officers and soldiers who exposed themselves to view, even at more than double the distance of common musket shot."

Such was the character of the soldiers furnished by the Juniata valley to the Continental army in the War of Independence. The estimation in which these frontiersmen were held by General Washington is shown by his letter from New York to the president of the Continental Congress, under date of April 22, 1776, in which he said: "The time for which the riflemen enlisted will expire on the 1st of July next, and, as the loss of such a valuable and brave body of men will be of great injury to the service, I would submit it to the consideration of Congress whether it would not be best to adopt some method to induce them to continue. They are, indeed, a very useful corps, but I need not mention this as their importance is already known to the Congress."

On July 1, 1776, the first term of enlistment having expired, the riflemen reënlisted for two years, which was later changed to "during the war," and the organization was then designated as the First regiment of the Pennsylvania line in the Continental service.

Colonel William Irvine was commissioned in January, 1776, as commander of the Sixth Pennsylvania battalion. In Captain Robert Adams' company of that battalion William Bratton, a resident of what is now Mifflin county, was first lieutenant. Later he became captain of a com-

pany, most of the members of which came from the territory now included in the counties of Mifflin, Juniata, and Perry. Following is the roster of the company:

Captain, William Bratton; Lieutenant, Thomas McCoy; Ensign, William Armstrong; Sergeants, Amos Chapman, Thomas Giles, and Timothy O'Neal; Drummer, Edward Steen; Fifer, John Waun; Privates, John Beatty, William Carman, Patrick Carter, John Daily, Daniel Dunnivan, Edward Edgarton, James Elliott, Henry German, Thomas Giles, Michael Gilmore, David Hall, Francis Henry, James Higgins, Fergus Lee, Peter Lloyd, Richard Lowden, Gilbert McCay, Neal McCay, Patrick McDonald, John McGeghan, John McKean, Peter Martin, Fergus Moore, John Prent, William Redstone, Peter Rooney, John Ryan, Patrick Shockey, James Simonton, Thomas Simonton, and John Taylor.

The battalion was reorganized at Carlisle on March 15, 1777, when the men reënlisted for three years and the organization became the Seventh Pennsylvania regiment of the Continental line. The men composing it were paid off and discharged at Carlisle in April, 1781. Captain Bratton was wounded at the battle of Germantown and a township of Mifflin county is named in his honor.

A resolution was adopted by the Continental Congress on July 18, 1775, recommending that "all able-bodied, effective men between the sixteen and fifty years of age should immediately form themselves into companies of militia, to consist of one captain, two lieutenants, one ensign, four sergeants, four corporals, one clerk, one drummer, one fifer, and about sixty-eight privates; the companies to be formed into regiments or battalions, officered with a colonel, lieutenant-colonel, two majors, and an adjutant or quartermaster; all officers above the rank of captain to be appointed by the provincial authorities."

Pursuant to this recommendation, that portion of Cumberland county which now forms the county of Perry furnished the greater portion of the Seventh battalion, Cumberland county militia, commanded by Colonel Frederick Watts. Colonel Watts was born in Wales in 1719, came to America about 1760 and two years later located in what is now Wheatfield township, Perry county, his farm bordering on the Juniata river. He died there on October 3, 1795. His battalion consisted of eight companies, commanded by Captains James Fisher, James Power, William

Sanderson, William Blain, Frederick Taylor, Edward Graham, John Buchanan, and Thomas Clark. Samuel Ross was lieutenant-colonel of the battalion, and David Mitchell was major. No complete roster of the organization can be found, but it is known that the command consisted of forty-five officers and 465 enlisted men. The battalion, or a part of it, "went on a tour of duty early in 1776," the records showing that an order was issued "for money to be sent to Colonel Frederick Watts, to be used for defraying the expense of forwarding his men to camp," etc. He was present and was captured at the surrender of Fort Washington, November 16, 1776, but was soon afterward exchanged and returned home.

In addition to the Juniata valley men in the above mentioned organizations, there were a number from the valley in various other commands. In fact, the territory included in the four counties treated in this work were represented in almost every regiment of the Pennsylvania line. As late as 1820 there were thirty-two pensioners of the Revolution residing within the limits of Huntingdon county; a number of veterans settled in Mifflin county after the war; nineteen were residents of Perry county some years after the independence of the United States became an established fact, and there were fourteen pensioners living in Juniata county in 1840, one of them, Emanuel Ebbs, of Fayette township, being at that time one hundred and six years of age. John Graham, who was one of the seventeen men who came out with General Anthony Wayne from the attack on Stony Point, settled on a farm in Wayne township, Mifflin county, and there passed the remainder of his life. Thomas Brown, a veteran of Perry county, provided in his will "for the reading of the Declaration of Independence over his open grave, after which a minister was to pray for him and his beloved country."

During the Revolution no regular English troops invaded the Juniata valley but the fact that so many of the settlers had left their homes to battle for the cause of liberty awakened fears that the British would incite the Indians to attack the weakened frontier. Then there were the Tories. The terms *Whig* and *Tory* were introduced at the time the port of Boston was closed by an act of the British Parliament, the former being applied to those who sympathized with the Boston people and opposed the act of Parliament and the latter to describe those who upheld Great Britain in her efforts to subjugate the colonies. Lytle says: "That

part of Bedford which now constitutes Huntingdon county was the center of tory strength and activity. The disaffected element was scattered over all parts of it but existed principally at Huntingdon, on Stone creek, Shaver's creek, the Raystown Branch and the Aughwick, and in Canoe, Woodcock and Hare's valleys."

No serious trouble occurred on the frontier until the spring of 1778. The Tories in the vicinity mentioned by Lytle conceived the idea of gathering a large force of Tories and Indians at Kittanning, from which point they would march eastward through the Cumberland and Juniata valleys, killing and plundering the inhabitants along the line of march, sparing only those families that displayed the Tory flag. Secret meetings were held at the house of the Tory leader, John Weston, in Canoe valley west of Water Street. Jacob Hare, whose home was near Mapleton, and a man named McKee, from Amberson valley, were active in promoting the expedition. Late in April some thirty-five men assembled at Weston's house and started for Kittanning. The fate of the enterprise is well told in a letter from Colonel John Piper, of Bedford, to the supreme executive council, under date of May 4, 1778. "They came up," says Colonel Piper, "with a body of Indians near or at the Kittannings, and in conferring with them, they, the Indians, suspecting some design in the white people, on w'ch one of their Chiefs shot one Weston, who was the Ring-leader of the Tories, and scalped him before the Rest, and immediately (as if Divine Providence, ever attentive to Baffle and defeat the Schemes and Measures of wicked Men) the rest fled and dispersed."

A company of loyal citizens followed the Weston party and succeeded in capturing five of the Tories, who were lodged in jail at Bedford. Those who escaped never returned to the Juniata valley. Some went to Fort Pitt (Pittsburgh), whence they went south and were later joined by their families. In his flight Jacob Hare stopped for the night with a Tory friend near the village of Concord. Learning of his identity, the neighbors surrounded the house and took him into custody. After discussing various methods of punishment it was finally decided to cut off his ears and turn him loose. Professor Guss says that "William Darlington, taking a case-knife with a hacked blade, executed the sentence by sawing off both his ears close to his head." The failure of the Weston expedition ended the fears of a Tory invasion, but from the Indians

there was always imminent danger. As a means of protection a number of forts were established along the border.

An old French map of 1758 shows "Fort Standen Stone." where the city of Huntingdon is now located, but the existence of a military post there at that time is extremely problematical. The commission appointed by the state to locate the frontier forts says that Fort Standing Stone was built in 1762, at the mouth of the creek of the same name, near the junction of Penn and Second streets in the borough of Huntingdon. Before it was finished the Pontiac war so frightened the settlers that they fled to Carlisle. At the beginning of the Revolution the fort was rebuilt on a more elaborate scale and it was "the only reliable place of refuge for the people residing as far west as the Allegheny mountains."

Fort Anderson, built in 1778, was situated on Shaver's creek near the mouth, "directly across the creek from Petersburg along the road leading to Alexandria." It was named for Samuel Anderson, who was regarded as the most active and energetic man in the Shaver's creek settlement during the Revolution.

Fort Hartsog (or Hartsock's fort) was built about 1778 for the defense of the settlers in the Woodcock valley. It stood not far from Marklesburg, "on the brow of a hill about 150 feet east of the road from Marklesburg to Huntingdon.

McAlvey's fort, also built about 1778, was a blockhouse which stood on a bluff overlooking the Standing Stone creek in the northeastern corner of Huntingdon county and not far from the present village of that name. It was named for Captain William McAlevy, one of the first settlers in that region and one of the most active patriots at the time of the Revolutionary war.

Another frontier fort was Alexander McCormick's house near Neff's Mills. When rumors of an Indian uprising grew rife in the spring of 1778, the people of Stone valley determined to build a fort and Mr. McCormick agreed to permit his house to be used for that purpose. It was accordingly put in a state of defense, the walls pierced by loopholes, etc., and formed the principal rallying point for the settlement.

Crum's fort, supposed to have been built about the same time as McCormick's, was located a short distance northeast of Manor Hill and formed another place of refuge for the people of Stone valley. But little can be learned of this fort.

Fort Lytle, whose history is also somewhat obscure, was situated in what is now Porter township, Huntingdon county, and formed the principal defense for the inhabitants of the Hartslog valley.

Fort Lowry, three miles southwest of Water Street, and Fort Roberdeau in Sinking valley, although in Blair county, were important posts in protecting the Juniata valley from Indian forays. Both were built in 1778. General Daniel Roberdeau, then a member of Congress, obtained a leave of absence to visit the valley for the purpose of mining lead ore for the Continental army. To protect his workmen a stockade was built, which was called Fort Roberdeau. Lead ore could not be found in sufficient quantities to justify the mining operations, but the stockade remained and was used by the settlers as a place of refuge.

Few of these frontier forts were built by provincial authority or furnished with regular garrisons. They were merely places of shelter erected by the settlers themselves, but they served the purpose of holding the Indians in abeyance and lessening the danger of invasion.

The surrender of General Cornwallis' army of more than 7,000 men at Yorktown, October 19, 1781, practically ended the Revolutionary war. Preliminary articles of peace between Great Britain and the American colonies were agreed to on November 30, 1782, and by the treaty of Paris, which was concluded on September 3, 1783, Great Britain acknowledged the independence of the United States of America. Then, with the exception of a little excitement over the "Whiskey Insurrection" in 1794, the people of the Juniata valley were not disturbed by "war's rude alarums" until

THE WAR OF 1812

The immediate cause of the War of 1812—the second war with Great Britain—grew out of England's policy of searching American ships and impressing seamen under the plea that they were British subjects. For years the United States protested against the so-called "right of search," but the protests were ignored. Although war was not formally declared by Congress until June 18, 1812, President Madison had before that time taken steps to place the country upon a war footing. In 1811 Congress was convened a month earlier than usual and promptly responded to the measures adopted by the President by authorizing a call for 100,000 volunteers, Pennsylvania's quota being fixed for 14,000

men. On May 12, 1812, Governor Simon Snyder issued a call for 14,000 militia. In his proclamation he expressed the hope that the state would volunteer her quota, and Egle says: "Such was the enthusiasm of the hour that in response to the governor's call three times as many troops tendered their services as were required. The disappointment of some was so great that money was freely offered to secure a place among those accepted by the authorities."

At that time the counties of Huntingdon, Mifflin and Centre constituted the Eleventh militia district, the quota of which under the call was 686 men. Juniata county was then a part of Mifflin, and Perry was a part of Cumberland. On May 4, 1812, eight days before Governor Snyder issued his call, and more than a month before the formal declaration of war, Captain Robert Allison's company, the "Huntingdon Volunteers," voted unanimously "to tender their services to the president in the then impending war with Great Britain."

Notwithstanding troops were called for in May, no companies left the Juniata valley until the following September. According to an old diary of Captain Allison, his company consisted of forty-one privates, with the following officers: Captain, Robert Allison; First Lieutenant, Jacob Miller; Second Lieutenant, Henry Swoope; Ensign, Samuel Swoope; First Sergeant, Henry Miller. Captain Allison received his commission on August 22, 1812, and on September 7th the company left Huntingdon for Buffalo, where it arrived on October 2d, "after a march of 331 miles without tents." At Buffalo it was attached to a New York regiment commanded by a Colonel McClure, whom Captain Allison refers to as "an Irish Democrat from New York and a very clever man."

On June 9, 1812, Moses Canan, captain of a company called the "Juniata Volunteers," a light infantry organization at Alexandria and attached to the One Hundred and Nineteenth regiment, tendered his company to the governor. Shortly afterward Captain Isaac Vandevander, commander of a company of riflemen at McConnellstown, Huntingdon county, and Jacob Vanderbelt, captain of a rifle company in the same county, offered the services of their respective companies. In general orders dated August 25th and September 5th, Governor Snyder accepted these companies, and on September 11th they left Alexandria for Meadville, where they joined other commands bound for Niagara.

Captain John McGarry's company of fifty-nine men, from that part

of Mifflin county which is now Juniata, left Mifflintown on September 8, 1812, for Meadville. This company belonged to the First brigade of the Eleventh militia division. The next day the "Thompsontown Blues" started for the front. In the Long Narrows they were met by a number of Lewistown citizens and Captain Milliken's Troop of Horse and escorted to the county seat, where their reception amounted to an ovation. On the morning of the 10th they continued their march toward Meadville and at Pottersville were met by a company from Aaronsburg, Centre county. No roster or muster roll of these companies can be found in the Pennsylvania Archives.

The following call was published in the Juniata Gazette (now the Lewistown Gazette) of September 11, 1812: "The members of Captain Milliken's Troop of Horse are requested to meet at the house of Alexander Reed on Saturday, the 19th inst. All those persons desirous of serving their country are earnestly invited to come forward and join the troop."

No roster of Captain Milliken's company has been preserved, but it is known that it went to Meadville and from there to Buffalo with a number of other commands from the Juniata valley. The term of service of these first companies must have been rather short, as the Juniata Gazette of December 25, 1812, announces the return unhurt (!) of all those who had marched from Mifflin county to the border.

In the military operations about Niagara during the summer and fall of 1812 the American troops were at first under the command of General Van Rensselaer. The conduct of the New York militia at Queenstown and other places so discouraged him that he resigned his command and was succeeded by General Alexander Smyth. It was not long before Smyth was charged with incompetency, disloyalty and cowardice and a mutiny broke out among the soldiers, in which the Pennsylvania militia was especially active. Within three months Smyth was removed, but when the Juniata boys returned home in December they had rather unpleasant stories to tell of their military service. Linn's "Annals of the Buffalo Valley" says: "They give different accounts of the proceedings at Black Rock, but all say that they came off without being discharged, and all agree that General Smythe has acted the part of a traitor."

The unfortunate experience of the first volunteers, together with the

removal of the seat of war farther from the interior, had a tendency to abate the military enthusiasm, so that when a call was made for more troops in 1813 the response was not as prompt as in the preceding year. A number of companies were raised by draft, two of them from Huntingdon county. The officers of the first of these two companies were: William Morris, captain; Daniel Weaver, first lieutenant; William Isgrigg, second lieutenant; Cornelius Crum, third lieutenant; William Love, ensign; Alexander Cresswell, Henry Newingham, John Stratton, Joseph Metzbaugh, William Wilson, John Brotherland, and Joseph Eskley, sergeants. Lieutenant Crum resigned on June 5th, when Ensign Love was promoted to the vacancy, and on the same date Alexander Cresswell was made orderly sergeant. The muster roll of this company shows eighty-one privates. The other drafted company from Huntingdon county was officered as follows: Captain, Edmund Tipton; First Lieutenant, John McCabe; Second Lieutenant, Isaac Vantrees; Third Lieutenant, John Cox; Fourth Lieutenant, Christian Deulinger; Ensign, Patrick Madden; Sergeants, John Calderwood, Benjamin McCune, Jesse Moore, Peter Hewit, Jacob Shafer. Seventy-seven privates were enrolled in this company.

Captain Matthew Rodgers' company, of Mifflin county, was mustered into the United States service on May 5, 1813, and served to September 17, 1813, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Reese Hill. This company consisted of eighty-seven privates and the following officers: Captain, Matthew Rodgers; First Lieutenant, James Crisswell; Second Lieutenant, John McCoy; Third Lieutenant, Michael Holman; Ensign, Robert U. Elliott; Sergeants, William Butler, Samuel McKillips, James Dunn, Samuel Edmiston, William Robb, and Samuel Crawford. There were also a drummer, a fifer, and four corporals.

When Commodore Perry, late in July, called for volunteers to serve on board his fleet on Lake Erie, sixteen men from Captain Rodgers' company answered the call. They were Ensign Elliott, Corporal Richard Fear, Fielding Alford, John Adams, William Allen, William Henry, Henry Hoyt, Neal Leyman, Alexander Metlin, James Mitchell, John Rice (said to have been the last survivor of Perry's force), James Sims, Daniel Swisher, Samuel Sweezy, William Shuler and Jacob Tool.

The story of Perry's victory has been told and retold in history, but it is not generally known that two Mifflin county boys rowed the boat

that carried Commodore Perry from one ship to another while the battle was raging. Alexander Metlin and Jacob Tool were from the ferry at Mifflintown, where they had developed considerable skill in rowing. When the Lawrence was disabled the two young men were called upon to row their intrepid commander to the Niagara and succeeded in performing the hazardous feat under a heavy fire from the British guns. One shot struck the little boat, tearing a great hole in its side, but Perry whipped off his coat and stopped the leak, thus enabling them to reach the Niagara in safety. Had it not been for the expert manner in which Metlin and Tool handled their oars the famous despatch—"We have met the enemy and they are ours"—might never have been written. Nor is it generally known that James Sims, another Juniata county volunteer, was the first man to board the British vessel, Queen Charlotte, after her surrender, receiving therefor the reward of five hundred dollars.

In the winter of 1813-14 a company was organized in Mifflin county by Captain Andrew Bratton, but no record of its service can be found. A letter from James Trimble, dated at the office of the secretary of the commonwealth, January 2, 1814, to Captain Bratton, refers to the organization as a "company of volunteer riflemen," and states that at that time the state's quota was full. The letter further states that "Before commissions can be obtained it should appear that the company has been organized and the officers elected in conformity with the fourth section of the Militia law," etc.

Several companies were recruited along the Juniata river in 1814. Early in that year Governor Snyder called for a force of 1,000 militia to aid in protecting the northern border against invasion from Canada. Most of this force came from the counties of Cumberland, Franklin, York, and Adams, the greater part of one company being made up in that part of Cumberland which now forms the county of Perry. Of this company David Moreland was captain; Robert Thompson, first lieutenant; John Neiper, second lieutenant; Amos Cadwallader, ensign; John Steigleman, Richard Rodger, and George Stroch, sergeants; David Beems and John Myers, musicians. Thirteen men from Perry county were enrolled in Captain James Piper's company. The entire force of militia rendezvoused at Carlisle whence it marched via Pittsburgh to Black Rock Fort (Buffalo), and later took part in the battle of Chippewa.

When the news reached Perry county that the city of Washington had been burned by the British Dr. John Creigh enrolled a company in two days. This company, known as the "Landisburg Infantry," completed its organization on September 6, 1814, with John Creigh as captain; Henry Lightner, first lieutenant; Isaiah Carl, second lieutenant; and fifty-one privates. It was accepted by the governor and was "given the second post of honor in the Pennsylvania Line."

Besides the companies above mentioned there were a number of Juniata valley men in other organizations. Dr. Alexander Dean, of Huntingdon county, was surgeon in the Second Pennsylvania regiment. Dr. Joseph Henderson, of Mifflin county, was a member of the Twenty-second regiment and was engaged in the recruiting service in Philadelphia in the fall of 1812, with the rank of lieutenant. In the spring of 1813 he took his troops to Sackett's Harbor, and in the fall of that year was promoted to the rank of captain.

Throughout the war the record of Pennsylvania was one of which her people may well be proud. Although the British never set foot upon her soil, she had at one time more men in the field than any other state, and she furnished more money than any other state to carry on the war. When the New York militia under General Van Rensselaer refused to cross the line into Canada, on the pretext that they were not obliged to leave their own state, General Tannehill came up with a brigade of 2,000 Pennsylvanians, who did not hesitate, but promptly marched across the border into the enemy's country. In this gallant record the troops from the Juniata valley bore an honorable and conspicuous part.

CHAPTER XIII

MILITARY HISTORY, CONTINUED.

The War with Mexico—Call for Troops—Juniata Valley Companies Accepted—Juniata Guards—Captain Irwin—Lieutenant McCoy—Wayne Guards—Perry County Troops—Battles in Which They Participated—The Civil War—Attack on Fort Sumter—Excitement—Call for Volunteers—Logan Guards First to Reach Washington—Sketches of the Regiments—Companies and Their Commissioned Officers—Emergency Troops—Shade Gap and Mount Union Campaign—Spanish-American War—The Maine—President McKinley's Proclamation—Fifth Pennsylvania Regiment.

WAR with Mexico was declared by Congress on May 13, 1846. Previous to that date General Taylor had marched to the frontier with the "Army of Occupation" and the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma had been fought. In declaring war Congress authorized the president "to employ the militia, naval and military forces of the United States, and to call for and accept the services of 50,000 volunteers." In pursuance of this authority the president made a requisition upon the governor of Pennsylvania for six regiments of volunteer infantry "to be held in readiness to serve for twelve months, unless sooner discharged." Within a month more than ninety companies—enough for nine regiments—had tendered their services to the governor. Two of these companies were from Huntingdon county, viz: The Warrior's Mark Fencibles—Captain, James Bell; First Lieutenant, James Thompson; Second Lieutenant, James A. Gano; and eighty-two non-commissioned officers and privates. The Williamsburg Blues—Captain, Thomas K. Fluke; First Lieutenant, James M. Kinkead; Second Lieutenant, Alexander McKamey; seventy-six non-commissioned officers and privates.

Not until November did an order come from the war department for the mustering in of any troops. Then an order was received for one regiment, and on December 15, 1846, the First infantry was organized at Pittsburgh, though none of the companies from the Juniata valley

were accepted. As the regiment, commanded by Colonel Wynkoop, passed through Mifflin county by canal boat on its way to the seat of war, several citizens joined the organization. Among them were J. H. Ross, George W. Hesser, William Stackpole, Jacob Hoseywantle, and a man named Bymaster, and Dr. John C. Reynolds, of McVeytown. Dr. Reynolds was appointed surgeon of the regiment.

At the request of the president the Second Pennsylvania regiment was organized and mustered in at Pittsburgh on January 5, 1847. This regiment was commanded by Colonel Roberts and was composed of companies from Philadelphia, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Harrisburg, Danville, Pittsburgh, and the counties of Cambria, Westmoreland, and Fayette. Later John W. Geary succeeded Colonel Roberts in command.

As very few of the old volunteer companies that were so prompt to offer their services had been accepted a number of young men in Mifflin county conceived the idea of organizing a new company for the express purpose of serving in Mexico. This idea resulted in the formation of the "Juniata Guards," most of the members of which company were from Lewistown and McVeytown. William H. Irwin was chosen captain and Thomas F. McCoy, first lieutenant. Scarcely had the company been organized when information was received that the government would not accept any more volunteer troops, but under a recent act of Congress would add ten regiments to the regular army. Captain Irwin and Lieutenant McCoy at once set out for Washington, where they met President Polk, and were appointed officers in the Eleventh United States infantry, Irwin as captain and McCoy as first lieutenant. Upon their return to Mifflin county a number of the Juniata Guards refused to enter the service as regulars, and about thirty days were spent in securing new men to take their places. The quota was finally filled, however, and on March 25, 1847, the company embarked on canal boats for Pittsburgh. Most of the men were from the vicinity of McVeytown, and when the company reached that place a halt was made to say farewell to friends and relatives. Captain Irwin was presented with a sword, Lieutenant McCoy with a regulation sword, and Major Criswell with a dress sword and sash.

On the last day of March the company reached Pittsburgh, where it embarked on April 3d on the steamboat "Germantown," with two other companies of the same regiment, and arrived at New Orleans on the

12th. There they took passage on the transport "America" for Brazos, near the mouth of the Rio Grande, where they arrived on the 22d. Soon after the Juniata Guards were ordered to Vera Cruz, embarked on the ship "Meteor," and anchored near the castle of San Juan de Ulloa in the harbor of Vera Cruz, on June 2, 1847. Six days later the company marched with General Cadwallader's command for the interior, and it received its baptism of fire at the National bridge on June 11th, where it received honorable mention for brave conduct and lost one man killed and one wounded. General Cadwallader reached Jalapa on the 15th, where he joined the force under Colonel Shields, composed partly of the Second Pennsylvania, and then marched for Puebla to join General Scott's army, having frequent skirmishes on the way.

At Puebla the company—now Company D, Eleventh United States infantry—was attached to Cadwallader's brigade, Pillow's division, with which it marched for the City of Mexico. It formed part of the force under Captain Robert E. Lee, then a member of General Scott's staff and later a distinguished general in the Confederate army, in the reconnoissance of the enemy's position at Contreras, where it distinguished itself for gallant conduct in action. From that time until the close of the war the company was in every action in which its regiment participated. On June 4, 1848, it left the City of Mexico, arrived on the 29th at Vera Cruz, where it embarked for New Orleans. From there, with the regiment, it sailed for New York and was mustered out at Fort Hamilton, near that city, on August 16, 1848. Ten days later the survivors of the old Juniata Guards were given a public reception and sumptuous dinner in the court-house at Lewistown. During its eighteen months of service the company lost twenty-five of its members by death, some killed in battle, but more dying of disease in a strange climate.

Captain Irwin was a native of Mifflin county, a lawyer by profession, practicing his profession in Lewistown both before and after the Mexican war. Not long after that war he was appointed adjutant-general of the State of Pennsylvania and later took an active part in politics as a Whig. When the Civil war broke out in 1861, he was commissioned colonel of the Seventh Pennsylvania regiment by Governor Curtin and, after the three months' service of that regiment was ended, he became colonel of the Forty-ninth, a three-years' regiment. He was with General McClellan in the campaign up the Virginia peninsula in

1862; was severely wounded near Fredericksburg in April, 1863, and the following October resigned his commission and retired from the army. Subsequently he was brevetted brigadier-general "for gallant and meritorious services during the war." Some years after the war he removed to the State of Indiana, where he engaged in mining operations and railroad enterprises. He then took up his residence in Louisville, Kentucky, and died in that city on January 17, 1886.

Thomas F. McCoy, who went out as first lieutenant of the Juniata Guards, was also a native of Mifflin county and up to manhood lived at McVeytown, where as a young man he was editor and publisher of the Village Herald, an independent newspaper. After the Mexican war he returned to his old home and, in 1850, was elected prothonotary of Mifflin county. He then studied law and in 1857 was admitted to the bar. At the beginning of the Civil war he tendered his services to Governor Curtin, who appointed him deputy quartermaster-general. In August, 1862, preferring more active service, he resigned this position and was commissioned colonel of the One Hundred and Seventh regiment, Pennsylvania veteran volunteers. He assumed command of the regiment at Cedar mountain and served with the Army of the Potomac until the end of the war, taking part in more than twenty battles and the nine months' siege of Petersburg. He was captured at the Weldon railroad, but succeeded in making his escape and rejoined his regiment. At the close of the war he received the brevet rank of brigadier-general, his commission bearing date of the battle of Five Forks, where he handled his regiment in such a way as to draw forth the commendations of his superior officers. When mustered out on July 13, 1865, he returned to Lewistown, where he died at an advanced age.

On May 19, 1847, the Wayne Guards, ninety-four strong, was mustered in at Pittsburgh, with the following officers: James Caldwell, captain; Dr. A. McAmey, first lieutenant; Dr. C. Bowers, second lieutenant; John A. Doyle, third lieutenant; George Filey, J. L. Madison, William Westhoven, and W. A. McMonigle, sergeants; A. W. Clarkson, C. B. Wilson, Jacob Shade, and J. L. Kidd, corporals. This company was recruited in the upper end of Mifflin and the southeastern part of Huntingdon counties. With Captain Taylor's company, from Bedford, the Wayne Guards left Pittsburgh by steamboat for New Orleans, from which point they proceeded to Vera Cruz, where they joined General

Franklin Pierce, afterward president, for the march to Puebla. At Puebla the two companies were assigned to the Second Pennsylvania, the Wayne Guards becoming Company M. The regiment formed a part of General Quitman's division and took part in the battles of Contreras, Cherubusco, Molino del Rey, San Pasqual, and the storming of the Belen Gate at the City of Mexico. It was also at Chapultepec, where Captain Caldwell was mortally wounded, dying five days after the fight. It was the first regiment to enter the City of Mexico after the surrender. In May, 1848, it returned to Vera Cruz, thence to New Orleans, and thence up the Mississippi and Ohio rivers to Pittsburgh, where it was mustered out on July 29, 1848.

Perry county furnished a lieutenant, Michael Stever, and sixty-six privates for service in the War with Mexico. These men had nearly all belonged to the Bloomfield Light Infantry and the Landisburg Guards before enlisting for service in Mexico, but for some reason they were not accredited to the county as a separate organization. They took part in the engagements at Buena Vista, Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Cherubusco, Molino del Rey, and Chapultepec.

THE CIVIL WAR

For half a century or more prior to 1860 the slavery question had been one of commanding interest in all parts of the United States. The Missouri Compromise of 1820 and the Compromise Act of 1850, known as the "Omnibus Bill," sought to settle the question, but like Banquo's ghost it would not down. The election of Abraham Lincoln to the presidency in 1860 was regarded by the slaveholders of the South as inimical to their interests and eleven slaveholding states carried out their oft-repeated threat to withdraw from the Union. In the interim between the election of Lincoln in November, 1860, and his inauguration on March 4, 1861, preparations for war were carried on in the seceding states with great vigor. The North, while awake to the situation in a measure, clung to the theory that the difficulty could be overcome without an appeal to arms. As early as January 17, 1861, a meeting was held at Huntingdon, at which resolutions denouncing secession and pledging support to the constitution of the United States were adopted. On the 28th of the same month the Mifflin County Dragoons, a military

company of the Kishacoquillas valley, tendered their services to the governor in case of war. It is believed that this was the first company in the United States to take such action.

At half past four o'clock on the morning of April 12, 1861, the first shot of the great Civil war went crashing against the solid walls of Fort Sumter, in Charleston harbor. It was fired by Edmund Ruffin, a gray-haired Virginian and a personal and political friend of John C. Calhoun. The telegraph flashed the news over the country and, on the 15th, President Lincoln issued his call for 75,000 troops to suppress the rebellion. One of the first companies in the State of Pennsylvania to respond was the Logan Guards, of Lewistown, the services of which had been tendered to the governor in advance of the call by its captain, John B. Selheimer. A telegram from Governor Andrew Curtin on the morning of April 17th, accepting the company, was received by Captain Selheimer, with orders to report at Harrisburg as soon as possible. At that time the company could muster but twenty-six members, but a recruiting office was opened and in one hour the strength was increased to 106 men ready to march to the front. Early on the morning of the 17th the company arrived in Harrisburg, where it was joined by four other companies—530 men in all—and the next day the entire detachment set out for Washington. At daybreak on the morning of the 19th the first sergeant of the Logan Guards handed the morning report of the company to Adjutant-General Thomas, who remarked that it was the first official volunteer report received. The greater part of the three months' term of service was spent at Fort Washington, fourteen miles below the city, on the Maryland side of the Potomac. When the Twenty-fifth regiment was organized the Logan Guards became Company E, the color company, Captain Selheimer being made lieutenant-colonel of the regiment. After his promotion the officers of the company were as follows: Thomas M. Hulings, captain; F. R. Sterrett, first lieutenant; R. W. Patton, second lieutenant.

Among the privates of this famous company at the beginning of the war were Brigadier-General William H. Irwin, who commanded a brigade in General Franklin's corps at the battle of Antietam; Brevet Brigadier-General William G. Mitchell, chief of staff under General Hancock; Brevet Brigadier-General J. A. Matthews, who commanded the Second brigade, Hartranft's division, Ninth corps; and Thomas M.

Hulings, who was afterward made colonel of the Forty-ninth Pennsylvania and was killed at Spottsylvania.

In the Second regiment, Company D was recruited in Perry county, with H. D. Woodruff as captain; J. H. Crist, first lieutenant; C. K. Brenneman, second lieutenant. There were also fourteen Perry county boys in another company. The Second was a three months' regiment, mustered in on April 21, 1861, under command of Colonel Frederick G. Stumbaugh. Its service was in Maryland and Virginia, but it was not called into action, and was mustered out at Harrisburg on July 26, 1861.

Company D, Fifth regiment, was recruited in Huntingdon county and was officered as follows: Benjamin F. Miller, captain; George F. McCabe, first lieutenant; James D. Campbell, second lieutenant. The regiment was mustered in at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, April 21, 1861, for a term of three months, with R. P. McDowell as colonel. Two companies were engaged in guarding steamboats through the Chesapeake and Delaware canal, after which the entire regiment was ordered to Annapolis Junction to repel an attack. The attack was not made and it was ordered to Washington on April 27th. On June 3, 1861, it was assigned to the brigade commanded by Brigadier-General Irwin McDowell and remained with that command until ordered back to Harrisburg, where it was mustered out on the 25th of July.

On April 22, 1861, the Seventh regiment was mustered in at Camp Curtin, under command of Colonel William H. Irwin, who was then serving as a private with the Logan Guards. Company I was recruited at Lewistown, Mifflin county, with Henry A. Zollinger as captain; William H. McClelland as first lieutenant; and James Couch as second lieutenant. The regiment left Camp Curtin on the 23d for Chambersburg, where it was met by Colonel Irwin. Late in May it was assigned to the Third brigade, First division, and served with the command in Maryland and Virginia until July 22d, when it was ordered to Harrisburg for muster out, its three months' term having expired.

The Tenth regiment was mustered in at Camp Curtin on April 26, 1861, for three months, under command of Colonel Sullivan A. Meredith. Company I was recruited in Huntingdon county and was officered by Henry L. McConnell, captain; William Linton, first lieutenant; Martin V. B. Harding, second lieutenant. It was immediately ordered to

Virginia and was assigned to the Third brigade, First division, and was engaged in skirmishes with the enemy on June 24th and July 3d. It was mustered out at Harrisburg on the last day of July.

A few Mifflin county men were in the Tenth regiment and in Company B, Eleventh regiment, which was mustered in on the same day as the Tenth, there were a number of Mifflin county men. The Eleventh was commanded by Colonel Pharon Jarrett and was ordered to Virginia soon after the muster in. It served in the brigades of Generals Negley and Abercrombie, Sixth division, and was actively engaged at Falling Waters, Maryland, on the 2nd of July. It was then on duty at Martinsburg, Charlestown, and Harper's Ferry, Virginia, and Sandy Hook, Maryland, until it was ordered home. It was mustered out on the last day of July, but was soon afterward reorganized as a three years' regiment.

The Fourteenth regiment (three months') was mustered in at Camp Curtin in the latter part of April, 1861, under command of Colonel John W. Johnston. A large part of Company I came from Huntingdon county. The officers of this company were: Alexander Bobb, captain; J. C. Saunders, first lieutenant; John H. Sypher, second lieutenant. There were also quite a number of Juniata county men in the regiment. It was on duty in Maryland and Virginia during its term of service, but was at no time actively engaged. It was mustered out at Carlisle on August 7, 1861.

In the Fifteenth regiment (three months') there was one company partly made up in Mifflin and Juniata counties and Company H was composed chiefly of Huntingdon county men, though it was credited to Cambria county. Of this company Joseph Johnson was captain; Michael McNally, first lieutenant; William H. Simpson, second lieutenant. The history of this organization is practically the same as that of the Fourteenth regiment.

During the summer of 1861 the Twenty-eighth regiment was raised and it was mustered in for three years about the middle of August. Its first colonel was John W. Geary, who was promoted to brigadier-general and after the war served two terms as governor of Pennsylvania. It was through his efforts and largely at his personal expense that the regiment was organized. The Twenty-eighth was of unusual size, having fifteen companies, one of which—Company O—was raised in Hunt-

ingdon county. This company was mustered in on August 17, 1861, with George F. McCabe as captain; J. Addison Moore, first lieutenant; A. H. W. Creigh, second lieutenant. On October 28, 1862, the members of the company, with few exceptions, were transferred to the One Hundred and Forty-seventh regiment, the organization remaining intact as Company B.

In the Thirty-fourth regiment (the Fifth Reserve) Huntingdon county furnished two companies—the Huntingdon Infantry, which was made Company G, and the Scott Infantry, which became Company I. Of the former Andrew S. Harrison was captain; John E. Wolfe, first lieutenant; J. A. Willoughby, second lieutenant. Of the latter Frank Zentmyer was the captain; Robert B. Frazer, first lieutenant; J. A. McPherran, second lieutenant. The regiment was mustered in at Camp Curtin on June 20, 1861, for three years, under command of Colonel John I. Gregg, who resigned the next day to accept a captaincy in the Sixth United States cavalry, and was succeeded by Colonel Seneca G. Simmons. After several months in camp and routine duty, with short marches to different points around Washington, the regiment joined General McClellan for the Peninsular campaign. It was engaged at Mechanicsville, distinguished itself at the battle of Gaines' Mill, and was in nearly all the actions during the Seven Days' battles. Later it was at the Second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, and the campaign in the spring of 1864 beginning with the battle of the Wilderness. On June 1, 1864, it left the service and proceeded to Harrisburg, where it was mustered out.

Company B, Thirty-sixth regiment (Seventh Reserves) was recruited in Perry county and was mustered in with the regiment at Washington, D. C., July 27, 1861, with John Jameson as captain; George K. Schall, first lieutenant; W. H. Dieffenbach, second lieutenant. The service of this regiment was almost identical with that of the Thirty-fourth. It was mustered out at Philadelphia, June 16, 1864. A large number of its members were captured at the battle of the Wilderness.

In the Forty-first regiment of the line (the Twelfth Reserves), Company I came from Huntingdon county. The regiment was mustered in on August 10, 1861, at Camp Curtin, with John H. Taggart as colonel. The officers of Company I were: James C. Baker, captain; Perry

Etchison, first lieutenant; Samuel J. Cloyd, second lieutenant. On August 20th the regiment was assigned to the Third brigade of the Reserves and was with General McClellan in the Peninsular campaign, participating in the battle at Ellerson's Mill, the Seven Days' battles, and numerous minor engagements. Later it was at Antietam, Gettysburg, and the principal actions in which the Army of the Potomac was engaged. It was mustered out at Harrisburg on June 11, 1864.

The Forty-second, also known as the "Bucktails," and the "Kane Rifle Regiment," was recruited in the spring of 1861 and was mustered in about the middle of June, under command of Colonel Charles J. Biddle. It was the original intention to include only skilled marksmen in the membership and the regiment was recruited chiefly in the lumbering districts of the state. Company B came from Perry county, with Langhorn Wistar as captain; John A. Culp, first lieutenant; Joel R. Sparr, second lieutenant. There were also a number of men from Mifflin and Juniata counties in the Bucktails. The regiment took part in the battles of Dranesville, Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, the Seven Days', South Mountain, Antietam, Gettysburg, the various engagements of the Mine Run campaign, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna river, Bethesda Church, where it fought its last battle on May 30, 1864, orders being received on June 1st to move to Harrisburg for muster out. The men were mustered out and discharged ten days later.

Mifflin county furnished Company C and Juniata county Company A for the Forty-fourth regiment, otherwise known as the First cavalry. At the time the regiment was mustered in on September 1, 1861, Company A was officered as follows: John K. Robinson, captain; James R. Kelley, first lieutenant; David H. Wilson, second lieutenant. John P. Taylor, afterward promoted to lieutenant-colonel, was captain of Company C; William Mann, first lieutenant; John W. Nelson, second lieutenant. Under command of Colonel George D. Bayard the Forty-fourth joined McCall's division at Tenallytown, Maryland, soon after it was mustered in. Its first engagement was at Dranesville and on the opening of the campaign in the spring of 1862 it joined General McClellan for the march up the Virginia peninsula. Upon reaching the Pamunkey river it was recalled and sent to the Shenandoah Valley against Stonewall Jackson. There the men were almost constantly in the saddle, taking part in the engagements at Front Royal, Cross Keys, Port Re-

public, and performing scout and picket duty. It was then with General Pope at Cedar Mountain, where it rendered valuable service. As the Army of the Potomac retreated toward Washington, the First Pennsylvania cavalry formed part of the rear guard and was frequently engaged with the enemy. It fought at the Second Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Sheperdstown, in the Mine Run campaign, at New Hope Church, and in a number of lesser actions during the year 1863, and in the spring of 1864 it took an active part in the campaign from the Rapidan to the James until ordered to Philadelphia, where it was mustered out on September 9, 1864.

In the Forty-fifth regiment, commanded by Colonel Thomas Welch, Company C was recruited in Mifflin county. The officers of this company were: William G. Bigelow, captain; Jesse W. Horton, first lieutenant; Isaac Steely, second lieutenant. The regiment was mustered in on October 21, 1861, and two days later started for Washington, where it was assigned to Howard's brigade, Casey's division. From December, 1861, to July, 1862, it was on duty around Charleston, South Carolina. It was then in the vicinity of Fortress Monroe for about a month, when it was attached to the First brigade, First division, Ninth Corps, with which it took part in the actions at South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, and some others, and in May, 1863, was ordered to Mississippi. There it assisted in the capture of Vicksburg, after which it was sent to Tennessee and was in the fight with General Longstreet's forces at Knoxville in November. Early in 1864 it was ordered to Virginia and served with the Army of the Potomac until mustered out on July 17, 1865. Before joining this regiment the company from Mifflin county was known as the Belleville Fencibles.

On September 1, 1861, the Forty-sixth regiment was mustered in at Camp Curtin, under command of Colonel Joseph F. Knipe. In this regiment Company A was made up in Mifflin county and a part of Company D in Perry. The officers of Company A at the time of muster in were: Joseph A. Matthews, captain; Henry A. Eisenbise, first lieutenant; William B. Weber, second lieutenant. A large number of the members of this company had previously been with the Logan Guards in the three months' service. Soon after being mustered in the regiment joined the army under General Banks on the upper Potomac and was assigned to Crawford's brigade, Williams' division. The following

spring it was transferred to General Pope's army, with which it was engaged at Cedar Mountain and other places. It was under General Hooker at the battle of Antietam, took part in the battle of Fredericksburg in December, 1862, and after that battle it was made part of the Second brigade, First division, Twelfth corps, commanded by General Slocum. In 1863 it was at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg and later in the year was sent to Tennessee. In 1864 it was with General Sherman in the Atlanta campaign and afterward in the famous march to the sea. It was mustered out at Alexandria, Virginia, July 16, 1865.

The Forty-seventh regiment was organized in August and September, 1861, the companies being mustered in at different dates, and about September 20th left the state for Washington, under command of Colonel Tilghman H. Good. Companies D and H were recruited in Perry county and a considerable portion of Company C came from Juniata county. The officers of Company D were: Henry D. Woodruff, captain; Samuel S. Auchmutz, first lieutenant; George Stroop, second lieutenant. Company H was officered by James Kacey, captain; William W. Geety, first lieutenant; C. K. Brenneman, second lieutenant. William Reese, of Juniata county, was second lieutenant of Company C at the time of muster in and later was promoted to first lieutenant. This regiment remained near Washington until January 23, 1862, when it was ordered to the south and took part in General Brannan's expedition to Key West. It was then in South Carolina and Florida until February, 1864, when it was ordered to join General Banks in Louisiana. After the Red River campaign it returned to Virginia and served under Sheridan in the Shenandoah valley. It remained in Virginia until after Lee's surrender, took part in the grand review at Washington in May, 1865, and then went to Charleston, South Carolina, where it remained until January 3, 1866, when it embarked for New York. It was mustered out at Philadelphia six days later.

The Forty-ninth might be called a Juniata valley regiment. Part of Company A was recruited in Perry county; Companies C and D, in Huntingdon; Companies E and H and part of K, in Mifflin; and Company I, in Juniata. Company A was officered by men outside of Perry county. Company C, John B. Miles, captain; F. M. Wombacher, first lieutenant; A. G. Dickey, second lieutenant. Company D, James D. Campbell, captain; John H. Westbrook, first lieutenant; Benjamin H.

Downing, second lieutenant. Company E, H. A. Zollinger, captain; L. H. Pinkerton, first lieutenant; Edwin E. Zigler, second lieutenant. Company H, Ralph L. Maclay, captain; William G. Mitchell, first lieutenant; Abraham T. Hillands, second lieutenant. Company I, Calvin De Witt, captain; R. M. McClelland, first lieutenant; David B. Spanogle, second lieutenant. Company K, Mathias Niece, captain; John R. Keim, first lieutenant; Thomas F. Niece, second lieutenant. The regimental organization was completed early in September, 1861, and on the 22nd left Camp Curtin for Washington under command of Colonel William H. Irwin. It took part in the Peninsular campaign of 1862, under General George B. McClellan and later was with General Pope in Virginia. In 1863, as part of the Third brigade, First division, Sixth corps, it was with General Hooker on the Chancellorsville campaign, took part in the battle of Gettysburg and the pursuit of Lee's army and was in the Mine Run campaign. Among the battles in which it was engaged in 1864 were Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, and Winchester, and its last fight was at Sailor's Creek, April 3, 1865.

In the Fifty-first regiment there were a few men from Mifflin and Juniata counties and in the Fifty-second a large part of Company C was recruited in Mifflin county. Both these regiments served with the Army of the Potomac and their history does not differ materially from that of the Forty-ninth. In the Fifty-third, Company C was raised in Huntingdon county and Company I in Juniata. Of Company C, John H. Wintrode was captain; Robert McNamara, first lieutenant; John McLaughlin, second lieutenant. Company I was officered by Henry S. Dimm as captain; Isaac T. Cross, first lieutenant; Henry Speice, second lieutenant. Under command of Colonel John R. Brooke the regiment left Camp Curtin on November 7, 1861, for Washington and soon after its arrival there crossed over to Alexandria, Virginia, where it was assigned to General French's brigade. It was with McClellan on the Peninsular campaign; was with the same commander at Antietam, where it made a brilliant charge and gained an important position. In 1863 it was at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg and the various other movements of the Army of the Potomac, and participated in the final campaign that ended in Lee's surrender at Appomattox on April 9, 1865. Then, after participating in the grand review at Washington, it was mustered out on June 30, 1865.

Several regiments were then organized in other parts of the state and the Juniata valley was not represented in another until the Seventy-seventh, in which Huntingdon county furnished Company C, there were a few men from Juniata county, and Perry county furnished the regimental band. Company C was officered by Michael McNally, captain; Joseph J. Lawson, first lieutenant; Samuel I. Davis, second lieutenant. The regiment was rendezvoused at Camp Wilkins, Pittsburgh, where it was mustered in about the middle of October, 1861, with Frederick S. Stumbaugh as colonel. On the 18th it left Pittsburgh on steamers and went down the Ohio river to Louisville, Kentucky, as part of Negley's brigade. At Nashville, Tennessee, it was attached to Wood's brigade, McCook's division, Army of the Ohio. It took part in the second day's fighting at Shiloh and the subsequent march to Corinth, after which it moved back to Kentucky with General Buell. It was then in Tennessee, taking part in the battles of Stone's river, the Tullahoma, and Chickamauga. In 1864 it was with Sherman on the Atlanta campaign, taking part in many of the engagements, and after the fall of Atlanta returned to Nashville with General George H. Thomas. It was in the decisive battle of Nashville, December 15, 1864, and joined in the pursuit of Hood's shattered army into Alabama. In June, 1865, it was ordered south and served in Louisiana and Texas until the close of the year, when it was ordered home. It was mustered out at Philadelphia, January 16, 1866.

The Seventy-eighth regiment was organized at Camp Orr, near Kittanning, in the fall of 1861, under command of Colonel William Sirwell. Company C was recruited in Mifflin county, with A. B. Selheimer as captain; John S. McEwen, first lieutenant; Samuel Eisenbise, second lieutenant. In Company D were a few men from Perry county. The Mifflin county company did not go out with the regiment in 1861, but was recruited in January and February, 1865.

In the Seventy-ninth regiment there were a few men from Mifflin and Perry counties and one musician in the regimental band was a Perry county man.

Company K, Eighty-third regiment, contained a number of men from Perry county; John Deitrick being first lieutenant, and four of the sergeants were Perry county boys.

The Ninety-second, also designated the Ninth cavalry, was organ-

ized at Camp Cameron, Harrisburg, in the fall of 1861, with Edward C. Williams as colonel. Company A was recruited in Perry county, with Griffith Jones, captain; Charles Webster, first lieutenant; Thomas D. Griffiths, second lieutenant. A few Perry county men were in Company M, but the greater part of that company came from Huntingdon county. George W. Patterson was captain; O. B. McNight, first lieutenant; Isaac C. Temple, second lieutenant. There were also Perry county men in Companies B, G, H, and L. On November 20, 1861, the regiment left for Louisville, Kentucky, and during the winter and spring was frequently engaged with the guerrillas under General Morgan. It was in the battles of Richmond and Perryville, Kentucky, after which it was engaged in scout duty in eastern Tennessee along the line of the Virginia & Tennessee railroad, burning the railroad bridges, etc. It was next under General Rosecrans in Tennessee, took part in the pursuit of Morgan in his famous raid in 1863, and during the following winter was constantly on duty in East Tennessee. The greater part of the summer of 1864 was spent in Tennessee fighting Wheeler's cavalry at various points, and, after the fall of Atlanta, it was ordered to join General Sherman's army for the march to the sea. It was frequently engaged in the campaign through the Carolinas early in 1865 and was mustered out on the 18th of July in that year.

The One Hundred and First regiment was raised in the western part of the state in the fall of 1861 and was commanded at first by Colonel Joseph H. Wilson. It was with McClellan in 1862 and was then ordered to North Carolina. Sickness and loss in battle reduced its membership until it was necessary to add eight new companies for the organization. Two of these—Company A and Company E—were recruited in Juniata county. The former was officered by Levi Musser, captain; Henry P. Owens, first lieutenant; John T. Metlin, second lieutenant. Company E was officered by Cornelius McClellan, captain; Benjamin Geipe, first lieutenant; Joseph Van Ormer, second lieutenant. As the new companies were not mustered in until March, 1865, they saw but little actual service. They were mustered out with the regiment at Newbern, North Carolina, June 25, 1865.

Company F and part of Company B, One Hundred and Fourth regiment, were recruited in Perry county. Joel F. Fredericks was captain of Company F; David C. Orris, first lieutenant; William Flickinger,

second lieutenant. Early in November, 1861, the regiment reported for duty with 1,135 officers and men, and was ordered to Washington. It was with McClellan in 1862; sailed for Beaufort, South Carolina, in December of that year; in April, 1863, started for Charleston to assist in the attack on that Confederate stronghold, but the attack was over before it arrived. It was then engaged in duty in South Carolina and Florida until the following August, when it was ordered to Virginia and attached to the Army of the Potomac. Its history from that time is about the same as that of other regiments engaged about Petersburg and Richmond, and on August 25, 1865, it was mustered out of service.

There were a few men from each of the four counties included in this work in the One Hundred and Sixth regiment, and part of Company B of the One Hundred and Seventh was recruited in Perry county. Company F of the One Hundred and Seventh was raised in Mifflin county and was mustered in with E. W. H. Eisenbise as captain; John F. Williams, first lieutenant; William H. Scott, second lieutenant. There were also a number of Juniata county men in this regiment, which was organized in March, 1862, with Thomas A. Zeigle, a veteran of the Mexican war, as colonel. He died on July 15, 1862, and was succeeded in command by Colonel Thomas F. McCoy, also a veteran of the Mexican war. The regiment was first under fire at the battle of Cedar Mountain, after which it fought in the Second Bull Run, at South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and numerous slight engagements, remaining with the Army of the Potomac until Lee's surrender. It was mustered out on July 13, 1865.

Company B, One Hundred and Tenth regiment, Colonel William D. Lewis commanding, was raised in Huntingdon county. Seth Benner was captain of the company at the time of muster in; Daniel Henkle, first lieutenant; Benjamin F. Bare, second lieutenant. The regiment was mustered into the United States service in December, 1861, and on January 2, 1862, reached Hagerstown, Maryland, where it was assigned to Tyler's brigade. It was in a skirmish at Port Republic and at the battle of Cedar Mountain, but during the Antietam campaign was at Washington. At Gettysburg it was commanded by Colonel Jones, and from that time to the close of the war its history is identical with the other regiments of the Army of the Potomac. It was mustered out on

June 28, 1865. In Company D, Captain Samuel L. Huyett, there were several men from Huntingdon county.

In the One Hundred and Thirteenth regiment Company F was raised in Juniata county and Company I in Mifflin and Juniata, with a few men from Union. The officers of Company F were: William Bell, captain; David B. Jenkins, first lieutenant; David A. Irwin, second lieutenant. Edson Gerry was captain of Company I; Abraham Lang, first lieutenant; Albert G. Bonsall, second lieutenant. This regiment was organized in the late fall of 1861, with William Frishmuth as colonel. It was in the campaigns in Virginia and Maryland in 1862; was at Gettysburg the following July, and performed valiant duty in the final campaign that ended with Lee's surrender. It was mustered out on July 20, 1865.

Huntingdon county was well represented in the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth regiment, which was raised in July and August, 1862, and mustered in for nine months. It was mustered in at Camp Curtin on August 16, 1862, with Jacob Higgins as colonel. Of the four Huntingdon county companies, Company C was officered by William W. Wallace as captain; William B. Ziegler, first lieutenant; William F. McPherran, second lieutenant. Company F, John J. Lawrence, captain; William C. Wagoner, first lieutenant; J. F. N. Householder, second lieutenant. Captain Lawrence was afterward promoted to major. Company H, Henry H. Gregg, captain; John Flenner, first lieutenant; Samuel F. Stewart, second lieutenant. Company I, William F. Thomas, captain; George Thomas, first lieutenant; John D. Fee, second lieutenant. After the battle of Antietam, where it received its baptism of fire, the regiment was stationed about Harper's Ferry until November, 1862, when it moved with the Twelfth corps to Fredericksburg, but did not arrive in time to take part in the battle. It took part in the famous "Mud March," being engaged in several skirmishes with the enemy, and on May 18, 1863, was mustered out at Harrisburg.

The One Hundred and Twenty-sixth, also a nine months' regiment, was raised about the same time as the preceding regiment, being mustered in at Camp Curtin on August 10, 1862. Companies F and I were recruited in Juniata county. John P. Wharton was captain of Company F; R. P. McWilliams, first lieutenant; James C. Bonsall, second lieutenant. Company I was officered by Amos H. Martin, captain; William

W. Davis, first lieutenant; Lewis Degen, second lieutenant. Five days after it was mustered in the regiment moved to the front and was assigned to Tyler's brigade, Humphrey's division, Fifth corps, commanded by General Fitz John Porter. It arrived too late to take part in the battle of Antietam, but distinguished itself in the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, by a furious charge upon the enemy behind the historic stone wall, where seventy-seven of its members were killed and wounded, Captain Wharton being one of the latter. The following spring it was with Hooker at Chancellorsville and the minor engagements of that movement, and was mustered out at Harrisburg on May 20, 1863.

In a third nine months' regiment—the One Hundred and Thirty-first—Mifflin county furnished Companies D, H, and K. Of Company D, David A. McManigal was captain; David B. Wilson, first lieutenant; D. D. Muthersbaugh, second lieutenant. Company H, Benjamin F. Keefer, captain; Robert S. Maxwell, first lieutenant; W. H. Shoemaker, second lieutenant. Company K, Joseph S. Waream, captain; Grant T. Waters, first lieutenant; David B. Weber, second lieutenant. Under command of Colonel Peter Allabach, the regiment left the state on August 15, 1862, and for some time was engaged in picket duty about Fairfax Court House. As part of Humphrey's division, it moved to Antietam, but did not arrive on the field in time to take part in the battle. Its service from that time was the same as that of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth. It was mustered out at Harrisburg, May 23, 1863.

The One Hundred and Thirty-third regiment (nine months') contained three companies from Perry county, viz.: G, H, and I. The officers of these companies were as follows: Company G, F. B. Speakman, captain (promoted to colonel on August 21, 1862); William H. Sheibley, first lieutenant; Joel F. Fredericks, second lieutenant. Company H, David L. Tressler, captain; Henry Keck, first lieutenant; Hiram A. Sleighter, second lieutenant. Company I, Albert B. Demaree, captain; Hiram Fertig, first lieutenant; Samuel R. Deach, second lieutenant. Except in a few minor movements, the service of this regiment was the same as the other nine months' organizations. It was mustered out at Harrisburg by companies, May 21 to 26, 1863.

In the One Hundred and Forty-ninth regiment, Company I came

from Huntingdon county and in the regiment were a few Perry county men. Company I was officered at the time of the muster in as follows: Captain, George W. Speer; first lieutenant, Henry C. Weaver; second lieutenant, D. C. M. Appleby. This was the first regiment organized for a "Bucktail Brigade"—which was to be organized on the name and fame of the original Bucktail regiment—but before the brigade organization could be completed the regiment was ordered to the front, under command of Colonel Roy Stone. After the engagements at South Mountain and Antietam it was at Washington until February, 1863, when it joined General Burnside's army on the Rappahannock. It fought at Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and in many of the severe fights of the campaign of 1864 against Richmond. In December, 1864, it was sent to Elmira, New York, to guard Confederate prisoners and remained there until mustered out on June 24, 1865.

There were a few men from Perry and Juniata counties in the One Hundred and Fiftieth, and Company D of the One Hundred and Fifty-first was recruited in Juniata county. Of this company George F. McFarland was captain; George S. Mills, first lieutenant; Benjamin F. Oliver, second lieutenant. The regiment was mustered in for nine months and left Harrisburg on November 26, 1862, for Washington. During the winter it was on picket duty and engaged in watching guerrilla movements in Virginia until February, when it was attached to the First brigade, Doubleday's division, Reynold's corps, with which it took part in the battle of Chancellorsville. Captain McFarland had been promoted to lieutenant-colonel in November, 1862, and commanded the regiment at Gettysburg, where General Doubleday says "they won an imperishable fame." Its losses in that battle were 68 killed, 199 wounded and 100 missing—three-fourths of the number who went into the fight. It was mustered out at Harrisburg on July 27, 1863.

The One Hundred and Fifty-second (Third heavy artillery) contained a number of men from Mifflin and Juniata counties, but they were credited elsewhere. Perry county furnished some members of the One Hundred and Fifty-eighth under the same conditions.

Company F, One Hundred and Sixty-first (Sixteenth cavalry), was raised in Juniata county and Company M in Mifflin. Of the former John K. Robison was captain; Henry H. Wilson, first lieutenant; William H. Billmeyer, second lieutenant. Company M was officered by

John Stroup, captain; Ira R. Alexander, first lieutenant; Charles W. Jones, second lieutenant. Commanded by Colonel John I. Gregg, the regiment left the state on the last day of November, 1862, for Washington and soon afterward went into camp at Bladensburg, Maryland. In January, 1863, it was assigned to Averill's brigade and the remainder of the winter was passed in picket duty. It was active in the spring campaign that culminated in the battle of Chancellorsville and after that disaster was attached to General Pleasonton's cavalry division. It harassed Lee's army in its northward march in 1863 and took a small part in the battle of Gettysburg. The remainder of the year 1863 was spent in Virginia, where the Sixteenth cavalry was frequently engaged, and in the spring of 1864 joined the Army of the Potomac for the advance on Richmond. It is difficult to follow all the movements of a cavalry regiment, but the Sixteenth Pennsylvania was generally where it was needed at the right time during the entire siege of Petersburg. It fought at Trevillian Station, Hawes' Shop, Deep Run, Poplar Spring Church, Hatcher's Run, Dinwiddie Court House, Five Forks, and Sailor's Creek. After Lee's surrender it was sent to North Carolina to assist General Sherman and later was ordered to Lynchburg to guard stores there. It was mustered out on August 7, 1865.

Perry county furnished Company I, One Hundred and Sixty-second regiment (Seventeenth cavalry), which was organized in the fall of 1862. John B. McAllister was captain of Company I; Andrew D. Vanling, first lieutenant; Lewis W. Orman, second lieutenant. Captain McAllister was made lieutenant-colonel soon after the regiment was organized. It was ordered to Virginia on November 25, 1862, and during the winter was broken up into detachments for scout and picket duty. In the Chancellorsville campaign the Perry county company was on escort duty with General Meade. The Sixteenth, as part of General Buford's command, was one of the first regiments to become engaged at the battle of Gettysburg, and all through the late summer and fall of that year it was active in watching Lee's movements and skirmishing with the enemy. In the summer of 1864 it was with Sheridan in the Shenandoah and followed that intrepid cavalry commander until the surrender at Appomattox.

Perry county furnished a few men for the One Hundred and Sixty-sixth regiment and Juniata county contributed Company F to the One

Hundred and Seventy-first, which was drafted from the militia for nine months' service. The officers of this company were: William H. McClellan, captain; Frederick S. Schwalm, first lieutenant; David Geib, second lieutenant. Late in November, 1862, the regiment was ordered to Suffolk, Virginia, where it was for a time attached to General Ferry's division, but about a month later it was sent to Newbern, North Carolina, where it passed the winter. In June, 1863, it was ordered back to Virginia and after the battle of Gettysburg was for a few days at Harper's Ferry, moving thence, via Boonesboro, Maryland, to Frederick City. On August 3d it was ordered to Harrisburg and there mustered out a few days later.

Perry county furnished some men for the One Hundred and Seventy-second and practically all of Company E, One Hundred and Seventy-third regiment (nine months' drafted militia). The officers of this company were: Henry Charles, captain; Isaac D. Dunkel, first lieutenant; Samuel Reen, second lieutenant. On November 30, 1862, this regiment, commanded by Colonel Daniel Nagle, left Harrisburg for Norfolk, Virginia, where it was employed on guard duty until the following May, after which it did provost duty until July. It was then ordered to Washington and from there into Maryland to assist in the pursuit of Lee's army, then retreating from Gettysburg. Then, after guarding the Orange & Alexandria railroad until August 13th, it was ordered to Harrisburg, where it was mustered out on the 18th.

Company M, One Hundred and Eightieth regiment, was raised in Huntingdon county with the following officers: Captain, Samuel L. Huyett; first lieutenant, Roland C. Allen; second lieutenant, Edward Brady. This regiment, also known as the Nineteenth cavalry, was recruited under orders from the war department, dated June 2, 1863, by Colonel Alexander Cummings, who became its commander. Soon after it was mustered in it was ordered to Tennessee and attached to the cavalry division of General B. H. Grierson. It took part in the celebrated raid along the Mississippi Central railroad and was in numerous engagements with the Confederate cavalry under Forrest. At the battle of Nashville in December, 1864, it formed part of General Wilson's cavalry command and was active in the pursuit of Hood's army into Alabama. In February, 1865, it was reduced to a battalion and ordered to New Orleans, where it was mustered out on May 14, 1866.

The One Hundred and Eighty-first (Twentieth cavalry) was recruited in the summer of 1863 and mustered in for a term of six months. Company E was recruited chiefly in Mifflin county, and Perry county also contributed a number of her sons to the organization. Joseph T. Rothrock was captain of Company E; Samuel Montgomery, first lieutenant; Andrew W. Decker, second lieutenant. It was ordered to Maryland immediately upon being mustered in, under command of Colonel John E. Wyncoop, and assisted in moving trains. The several companies were then on detached duty for a time, when seven of them were united and late in November defeated a portion of General Imboden's forces, taking a number of prisoners. It was mustered out on January 7, 1864, and was quickly reorganized for the three years' service.

In the One Hundred and Eighty-fourth regiment, organized in the spring of 1864, there were a number of men from Mifflin county, especially in Companies D and H, and the lieutenant-colonel, Charles Kleckner, was from Perry county.

Companies A and K, One Hundred and Eighty-fifth regiment (the Twenty-second cavalry), were recruited in Huntingdon county. Mortimer Morrow was captain of Company A; John H. Boring, first lieutenant; Eugene Dougherty, second lieutenant. The regiment was organized in camp near Chambersburg by uniting the Ringgold cavalry battalion with five companies that had been raised for the six months' service in July, 1863, and was under command of Colonel Jacob Higgins. The Ringgold battalion entered the service in 1862, but the Huntingdon county companies were not added until the organization of the regiment in February, 1864. Mifflin county furnished a detachment and Juniata and Perry counties were also represented. It was ordered to Virginia, where it was attached to General Averill's command. Among the engagements in which it participated were Darkesville, Bunker Hill, Buckleytown, Martinsburg, Opequan, Fisher's Hill, Mount Vernon Forge, and Cedar Creek. About one-half the regiment was mustered out in April, 1865, and in June the remnant was consolidated with the Eighteenth cavalry, forming the Third Provisional cavalry, which was mustered out on October 31, 1865.

In Companies D and K, One Hundred and Eighty-seventh regiment, there were twenty-six Perry county men, and Huntingdon county furnished Company B to the One Hundred and Ninety-second, which was

called out on July 12, 1864, for one hundred days, under command of Colonel William B. Thomas. The officers of Company B were: William F. Johnston, captain; Alfred Tyhurst, first lieutenant; Henry Hoffman, second lieutenant. Company H also contained a large number of Huntingdon county men; the officers of this company were: Thomas M. Leester, captain; John F. Snyder, first lieutenant; Mart Cunningham, second lieutenant. This regiment was originally the Twentieth militia, which had been called out for a short time in 1862, and again in 1863, just before the battle of Gettysburg, to aid in repelling the invaders.

The One Hundred and Ninety-fourth, also a one hundred days' regiment, was organized at Camp Curtin in July, 1864, under command of Colonel James Nagle. Company H was recruited in Mifflin county with George W. Staats as captain; John W. Kartner, first lieutenant; Francis S. Haeseler, second lieutenant. During its term of service the regiment served by detachments, performing provost duty in the camps about Baltimore. It was mustered out at Harrisburg on November 6, 1864.

A detachment of Mifflin county men served in the One Hundred and Ninety-fifth regiment, which was organized as a one hundred days' regiment in July, 1864, but at the expiration of that term was reorganized and continued in service until January 31, 1866.

The Two Hundred and First regiment (one year's service) was organized at Camp Curtin on August 29, 1864, under command of Colonel F. A. Awl. In this regiment there were a number of Perry county men, recruited at Duncannon. It was occupied in guard and provost duty until May 21, 1865, when it was mustered out.

Company B, Two Hundred and Second regiment, was recruited in Juniata county and was mustered in with the regiment at Camp Curtin on September 3, 1864, for one year. Lewis Degan was the captain; William N. Sterrett, first lieutenant; Abner S. Bear, second lieutenant. In the same regiment Huntingdon county furnished Company K, with A. Wilson Decker as captain; John S. Morrison, first lieutenant; Peter Shaver, second lieutenant. The regiment, commanded by Colonel Charles Albright, was in Virginia nearly the entire period of its enlistment, but saw no fighting except occasional skirmishes with guerrillas. It was mustered out at Harrisburg, August 3, 1865.

In the Two Hundred and Fifth Regiment, Company D was recruited

in Huntingdon county and Companies F and K in Mifflin county. The officers of Company D were: Thomas B. Reed, captain; Jonas B. Shoultz, first lieutenant; Davis H. Geissinger, second lieutenant. Of Company F, Jacob F. Hamaker, captain; John Swan, first lieutenant; Henry Printz, second lieutenant. Company K was officered by F. B. McClenahan, captain; Samuel Haffly, first lieutenant; Jacob Kohler, second lieutenant. The regiment was mustered in at Camp Curtin on September 2, 1864, for one year, with Joseph A. Matthews as colonel. Three days later it moved for the front and, after a short time in the Washington defenses, was sent to City Point, Virginia, as an escort to some 1,300 drafted men. About a month later it was attached to General Hartranft's provisional brigade of the Ninth corps and was under fire for the first time at the recapture of Fort Stedman, March 25, 1865. It was again heavily engaged on April 2nd, when the first assault was made on the inner line of works at Petersburg. It remained on duty in Virginia until ordered home about the first of June, and was mustered out on June 2, 1865.

Four Perry county companies—E, F, G, and I—were recruited for the Two Hundred and Eighth regiment, which was organized on September 12, 1864, and mustered in for one year, under command of Colonel Alfred B. McCalmont. The officers of these companies were as follows: Company E, F. M. McKeehan, captain; John T. Mehaffie, first lieutenant; Solomon T. Buck, second lieutenant. Company F, Gard C. Palm, captain; Henry Schreffler, first lieutenant; Francis A. Campbell, second lieutenant. Company G, Benjamin F. Miller, captain; William A. Zinn, first lieutenant; William Fosselman, second lieutenant. Company I, James H. Marshall, captain; Isaac D. Dunkel, first lieutenant; John D. Neilson, second lieutenant. The regiment left Harrisburg the day after it was organized for the James river, where it was attached to Potter's brigade, but a little later it was made a part of the First brigade, Third division, Ninth corps, commanded by General Hartranft. It was engaged at Fort Stedman, capturing 300 prisoners, and was in the final assault on the Petersburg works. On June 1, 1865, the recruits were transferred to the Fifty-first regiment and the other members were mustered out.

Mifflin county contributed Companies H and I to the Two Hundred and Tenth regiment, which was recruited in the late summer and fall

of 1864 for one year's service. John R. Miller was captain of Company H; William P. Miller, first lieutenant; J. W. Muthersbough, second lieutenant. Of Company I, Perry J. Tate was captain; James H. Foster, first lieutenant; Charles J. Sefton, second lieutenant. Under command of Colonel William Sergeant, the regiment left Harrisburg for the front at Petersburg, immediately after it was mustered in. It was in action at Hatcher's Run, the Weldon Railroad, Dabney's Mills, Gravelly Run, and was present at Lee's surrender at Appomattox. It was mustered out on May 30, 1865.

Martin L. Littlefield, first lieutenant, and thirteen men from Juniata county were in Company G, Two Hundred and Thirteenth regiment, organized in March, 1865, under command of Colonel John A. Gorgas. It served only about forty days, although mustered in for one year, until the war was declared at an end, but it remained in the Washington defenses until November 18, 1865, when it was mustered out of service.

What were known as the "Emergency Troops" were called out in 1862 and 1863 by Governor Curtin to repel the Confederate invasions of Maryland and Pennsylvania. In the Third emergency regiment Company E was from Juniata county, Companies F and G from Huntingdon, and men from the valley counties were in some of the other companies. Mifflin county furnished two companies—A and C—to the Fourth emergency regiment, and in the Sixth, Perry county furnished Companies D and I.

When it was rumored in the summer of 1863 that the Confederates contemplated the destruction of the Pennsylvania railroad in the vicinity of Mount Union, the Eighteenth militia was called out to protect the road. Companies I and K, commanded respectively by Captain William C. Laird and Captain John Deitrick, were from Juniata county; Companies D and E, commanded by Captain A. C. Simpson and Simon P. Wolverton, were from Mifflin and Snyder counties. Independent companies were also organized in Mifflin county under command of Captains A. B. Selheimer, James E. Johnston, William Mann, J. T. Rothrock, and David B. Weber. Captain Johnston's company garrisoned the block-house at Mount Union and defended the roads to the southward, and Captain Mann's company served as mounted scouts in Fulton county. This is known as the "Shade Gap and Mount Union campaign."

Throughout the entire war the state of Pennsylvania was prompt to respond to every call for volunteers, and in no section of the state was the response more prompt than in the Juniata valley. Nor were there any soldiers in the field that made a more enviable record for valor. These brave men have been remembered by the people of the counties from which they volunteered by the erection of soldiers' monuments and the decoration of their graves on the 30th of every May. They gave some of their best years during the vigor of their manhood in preserving the Union the forefathers established and gave to their posterity a united country. When the war ended the survivors returned to their homes, shops, and fields and again took up the labors that were interrupted by the "call to arms." The country has nothing of which it should be more proud than its citizen soldiery. While the "Boys in Blue" were battling for their country, the people at home were not idle. Sanitary commissions and relief organizations were formed and these sent needed supplies to the hospitals or contributed aid to the soldiers' families.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

During the year 1897 and the early part of 1898 the condition of affairs on the island of Cuba was a subject of intense interest in the United States. Legislatures passed resolutions asking the Federal government to intervene in behalf of the suffering Cubans. In his message to Congress in 1897 President McKinley stated that the question had received his "most anxious and earnest consideration." On February 15, 1898, the United States battleship "Maine" was blown up as she lay at anchor in the harbor of Havana, and this incident increased the excitement to fever heat. On April 20, 1898, Congress adopted a resolution authorizing the president "to use the army and navy of the United States to compel Spain to abandon her sovereignty over Cuba." Three days later the president issued a proclamation referring to the authority thus conferred upon him and said that, "by virtue of the power vested in me by the Constitution and the laws, and deeming sufficient reason to exist, I have thought fit to call forth, and hereby do call forth, volunteers to the aggregate number of 125,000, in order to carry into effect the purpose of the said resolution; the same to be apportioned, as far as practicable, among the several states and territories and the District of Co-

lumbia, according to population, and to serve for two years, unless sooner discharged."

Congress formally declared war on April 25, 1898, and the same day the secretary of war notified Governor Hastings, of Pennsylvania, that the quota of his state was ten regiments of infantry and four batteries of artillery. Immediately the mobilization of the National Guard at Mount Gretna was commenced and, on the 28th, the entire division was ready for duty. True to her history and traditions, the old Keystone State was quick to answer her country's call.

The Fifth regiment contained two companies from the Juniata valley, viz.: Company A, of Huntingdon county, and Company G, of Mifflin. The officers of Company A were: John S. Bare, captain; John C. Dunkle, first lieutenant; Emanuel E. Eck, second lieutenant. Louis N. Slagle was captain of the Mifflin county company; James S. Stackpole was first lieutenant, and William P. Schell, second lieutenant. A few Juniata county men were in Company G and some of Mifflin county's sons were in Company E, as well as in the Sixth regiment. The Fifth regiment was mustered into the United States service on May 11, 1898, with Theodore Burchfield, of Altoona, as colonel, and Rufus C. Elder, of Lewistown, as lieutenant-colonel. On the 17th it started for Chickamauga, Georgia, where it remained in camp until August. In July it was recruited to a full regiment of twelve companies, 106 men to each company, and was assigned to the First brigade, Third division, First army corps. On August 22nd the regiment was ordered to Lexington, Kentucky, and went into Camp Hamilton. On September 17th the men were granted a thirty days' furlough and never returned to camp, as the war was of short duration and there was no further need of their services. The regiment was mustered out on November 7, 1898.

During their brief term of service the Juniata valley boys had no opportunity of demonstrating what they would have done in the presence of the enemy. But many of them were "worthy sons of honored sires," whose fathers upheld the Union in the "dark days of '61," and whose more remote ancestors followed Washington through the struggle for independence, hence there is little doubt that had the opportunity been given them they would have rendered a good account of themselves.

CHAPTER XIV

ROADS AND TRANSPORTATION

Indian Trails—General Braddock's Road—Tuscarora Path—First Public Highways—Turnpikes—Early Stage Routes—Post Riders—Larger Streams Declared Highways—"Arks"—Internal Improvements under State Supervision—Canal Companies Chartered—Pennsylvania Canal—First Railroad—Projected Lines—Pennsylvania Railroad—Huntingdon & Broad Top—East Broad Top—Lewisburg & Tyrone—Mifflin & Centre—Sunbury & Lewistown—Failures—Susquehanna River & Western—Newport & Sherman's Valley—Tuscarora Valley—Kishacoquillas Valley—Good Roads Movement—State Roads—A Century and a Half of Progress.

WHEN the untutored savage—Nature's eldest child—desired to move from one place to another, he followed the lines of least resistance and, moving over the easiest ground, made a sinuous pathway through the wilds of the unbroken forest. Others followed the route until that sinuous pathway, with all its devious windings, became a recognized thoroughfare. Long before the coming of the white man, central and western Pennsylvania were ramified by Indian trails, many of which have become the highways, or even the railway routes, of civilization.

In early days the Juniata valley was one of the leading pathways between the Atlantic seaboard and the Ohio valley. An Indian trail followed the windings of the river, and over this trail the Delaware Indians passed in 1742 on their way to attend a council at Philadelphia. Early traders and military scouting expeditions used it, and, when the first settlers sought homes along the Juniata, they followed the trail that had been used by the natives probably for centuries. Governor Morris described this path as "only a horse-way through woods and over mountains, not passable with any carriage." In 1755 the trail was improved by Colonel James Burd for the passage of General Braddock's army on the way to Fort Duquesne, where the city of Pittsburgh now stands. At the October term of the Cumberland county court in 1769 a petition was received from the settlers along the trail, asking that it

be made a bridle path from Aughwick (now Shirleysburg, Huntingdon county) to the mouth of the Kishacoquillas creek. Whether or not that petition was granted is not known, but in subsequent years the trail was improved from time to time by order of the court until it developed into the historic stage and mail route between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. The line of the old trail is now closely followed for many miles by the Pennsylvania railroad, one of the great trunk lines connecting the East and West.

Another noted Indian pathway was that used by the Tuscarora Indians after their removal to New York. A small settlement of the tribe remained in the Tuscarora valley, in what is now Juniata county, and this settlement was used as a stopping place by the northern and southern portions of the tribe on their visits to each other. The trail ran from the county of the Five Nations in New York down the Susquehanna river to a point near the present city of Sunbury, where it turned to the southwest, passing near Richfield and crossing the Juniata near where Port Royal now stands. After crossing the river it led up the Tuscarora valley, entered the Path valley not far from the present village of Concord, Franklin county, and crossed the Potomac near Harper's Ferry, Virginia. This trail, which was known as the "Tuscarora Path," gave name to what is still known as Path valley. From Port Royal a branch led up the Licking creek valley to Lewistown, and after the Braddock expedition in 1755 was known as the Fort Granville road.

A much used Indian trail entered Huntingdon county not far from the present village of Blair's Mills, passed up the Trough Spring branch of the Tuscarora creek through Shade gap, then followed the Black Log valley northward to the creek of that name at the gap east of Orbisonia. From there it ran through Shirleysburg and crossed the Juniata a little above the present borough of Mount Union. It then followed the north side of the Juniata to the lower end of Cypress island (in the borough of Huntingdon), where it crossed to the south side of the river and continued on that side over Warrior's ridge to where Alexandria now stands. Here it again crossed to the north side of the river, then ran, via Water Street and Canoe valley, to Frankstown and Hollidaysburg and crossed the Allegheny mountains near Kittanning Point. A branch left the main trail at Black Log, passed the three springs near the borough of that name, crossed the Huntingdon county line at Side-

ling Hill gap, and then, running past Bedford, crossed the Allegheny mountains some distance southwest of the main trail.

In 1761 the Cumberland county court ordered a road to be laid out from Carlisle to Sherman's valley. This is the earliest official mention of a highway in the Indian purchase of 1754. Viewers were appointed and, in January, 1762, recommended that a road be opened through the lands of Francis West and others "from Carlisle across the mountain and through Sherman's valley to Alexander Logan's, and from thence to the Gap in the Tuscarora Mountain, leading to Aughwick and Juneata as the nearest and best way from the head of Sherman's valley to Carlisle."

The greater portion of this route is in Perry and Huntingdon counties. The report of the viewers was confirmed by the court and the road ordered opened, but about all that was done was to remove the timber from a strip wide enough to permit the passage of vehicles. In the spring of 1767 a number of petitions for the opening of roads were presented to the court. Among these were, one for a road from Baskins' ferry, on the Susquehanna, to Andrew Stephens' ferry on the Juniata, and one from Sherman's valley to the Kishacoquillas valley. The latter was submitted to viewers, who reported in May, 1768, in favor of "a carriage road from the Sherman's valley road, beginning two and three-quarter miles from Croghan's (now Sterrett's) gap, running through Rye township and across the Juniata at the mouth of Sugar run, into Fermanagh township, and thence through the same and Derry township, up the north side of the Juniata into the Kishacoquillas valley." This was the first road in Juniata and Mifflin counties.

During the next three years several petitions were presented asking for the opening of roads in various parts of the "New Purchase." Among these were, one for a road from John Furgus' place, in Sherman's valley, to the Juniata river, below William Patterson's; one from James Gallaher's, on the Juniata river to Baskins' ferry; and one from Logan's gap, in Armagh township, to Penn's valley. The road from Gallaher's to Baskins' ferry was confirmed as a bridle path at the April term in 1771, but no further record can be found to show the fate of the other petitions.

At the January sessions in 1772, the Bedford county court appointed viewers for a road "leading from the Standing Stone or Hart's Log,

by Boquet's spring and up Woodcock valley to the crossing of Yellow creek, and from thence to join the great road near Bloody Run." No report was made by the viewers and new ones were appointed, who likewise failed to report. A third set of viewers also failed to report and, in April, 1774, John Piper, Richard Long, John Mitchell, Samuel Anderson, and James Little were appointed. They laid out a road and made report the following July. One branch of this road ran from a point near the mouth of the Standing Stone creek to Boquet's spring (McConnellstown) and the other from Water Street narrows, on the Frankstown branch of the Juniata, to intersect the first at Boquet's spring. This was one of the first roads in Huntingdon county.

Another early road in that county was one built in 1774 from Silver's ford, on the Juniata river, to intersect the road at Burnt Cabins. It was thirty-three feet wide and started from the Juniata about a mile above the mouth of Aughwick creek, ran past Robert Cluggage's mill and crossed Aughwick creek north of old Fort Shirley.

During the Revolution little attention was paid to road building, but upon the return of peace a number of highways were projected and some of them opened into roads which are still in use. Among these were roads from the Raystown branch to Fort Littleton and Garard's mill, below McConnellstown; one known as the "Graffius road," which left the Hart's Log road near Pulpit Rocks and led to the settlements on the river above Petersburg; and "Thompson's road" in the Plank valley. A public road from Huntingdon to Three Springs, via Cassville, was laid out in 1790, and one from Huntingdon to McCormick's mill the same year.

Farther down the Juniata valley roads were built "from Hamilton's mill, on Lost creek, to Miller's tavern, near the ferry that leads to Carlisle from Juniata"; from Enoch Anderson's mill on the Juniata to Robert Nelson's and thence to George Pyle's, on the line of Northumberland county; from David Miller's ferry on the Juniata to John Grabill's mill on Mahantango creek, and one from Lewistown to intersect the one running from Beaver Dam township to the Northumberland county line. A road was laid out in September, 1890, from Lewistown to Drake's ferry, via Brightfield's run and Holliday's mill. The same year a road was laid out from "Run Gap in the Tuscarora mountain, thence by Thomas Turbutt's tan-yard, the nearest and best way to

Joseph McClelland's ferry." McClelland's ferry was where Mifflintown now stands. Many more roads were petitioned for, but the records do not show that they were built until years afterward, and some of them never.

Early in the nineteenth century agitation was started in favor of turnpikes. In March, 1807, the legislature passed an act incorporating a company to build a turnpike from Harrisburg to Lewistown. The act was passed in response to a petition asking for a charter to construct a turnpike from Harrisburg to Pittsburgh along the Juniata river. Among the incorporators of the Harrisburg and Lewistown section were John Norris, David Davidson, John Bratton, William Thompson, Ezra Doty, James Knox, George McClelland, and John Brown, of Mifflin county. Under the same act the Lewistown & Huntingdon Turnpike Company was organized and the road between those two points was completed in 1818. The east end was not completed until 1825.

In 1808 a company was organized to run a line of stages from Harrisburg to Alexandria. A circular was issued on April 14, 1808, announcing that the first stage would start on May 3d from Berryhill's tavern, in Harrisburg, and run via Clark's ferry, Millerstown, Thompsontown, Mifflintown, Lewistown, Waynesburg, and Huntingdon, to Alexandria. Stages on this line ran once a week, leaving Harrisburg on Tuesdays and Alexandria on Saturdays. The fare was six cents a mile, fourteen pounds of baggage free, 150 pounds of baggage to be equal to a passenger. The first stage-coach, called the "Experiment," arrived at Huntingdon on the evening of May 5, 1808, and at Alexandria the day following. In 1828 the line was extended to Pittsburgh and the mails were carried by the company three times a week. The next year the proprietors made arrangements with the government to carry mails daily. Upon the completion of the canal the stages were discontinued.

On January 3, 1813, in response to a petition of Judge William Brown and other citizens of Mifflin county, an act was passed incorporating a company to build a turnpike from the court-house in Lewistown to Alexander Reed's house in the Kishacoquillas valley. Books were opened in October of that year, the stock was subscribed, the road built and is still in use.

Before the introduction of the turnpike and stage-coach the mails were carried by post-riders to all the pioneer postoffices in the interior.

In fair weather post-riders made the trip from Harrisburg to Huntingdon in four days. In 1853 Zachariah Rice established a daily stage from Landisburg to Newport, via Loysville, Greenpark, and Bloomfield, and a tri-weekly stage to Germantown. His sons, Samuel, Jesse, James, Henry, William, Joseph and Zachariah, all became stage drivers on these lines and, after the death of the founder in 1880, succeeded to the business. A line had been started from Clark's ferry to Landisburg by Robert Clark, about 1829, but after a short time it was abandoned.

Before the construction of roads in the Juniata valley at public expense, the larger streams were utilized as highways. By the act of March 9, 1771, the Juniata was declared a public highway as far as Bedford and Frankstown and a number of other streams were declared to be open for the purposes of navigation, etc. James Wright, George Ross, Thomas Minshall, John Louden, Alexander Lowrey, William McClay, Samuel Hunter, Jr., William Patterson, Robert Callender, Charles Steward, Reuben Haines, Thomas Holt and William Richardson were appointed commissioners for clearing the streams and making them navigable. No appropriations were made to defray expenses, but the commissioners were authorized to receive any sums "given, granted or subscribed," etc. Besides the Juniata, the Susquehanna, Bald Eagle, and Penn's creeks, and a few other streams were included in the provisions of the act. While the people would have no doubt been pleased to have seen the streams improved at the public expense, they were unwilling to donate any considerable amount for the purpose, hence the benefits derived from the law were comparatively slight.

Nevertheless, the Juniata came to be a thoroughfare for navigation in 1796, when the first "ark" went down that stream to the Susquehanna. It was built by a German named Kryder, at his mill above Huntingdon, and loaded with 300 barrels of flour. The ark has been described as "a large, strongly-built and high-sided flatboat in almost universal use on the rivers of Pennsylvania—particularly the Susquehanna and its tributaries—for the transportation of all kinds of produce down the streams to market." The arks were never brought back up the river, but were sold for whatever they would bring at the point where the cargo was discharged. The descent of the Juniata was always made at a time when there was a good stage of water in the river. Each ark was managed

by a crew of from three to five men and some of them were large enough to carry twenty or twenty-five tons of freight. Some days they would float down the river at the rate of six or eight miles an hour and they continued in use until superseded by the canal boat.

During the administration of Governor Hiester, from 1820 to 1823, the great question before the people of central and western Pennsylvania was the construction of some channel of communication to the West. The legislature of 1821 chartered numerous canal and turnpike companies and authorized the state to subscribe for stock in the same, but little real good was accomplished by such companies. On March 27, 1824, the legislature passed an act providing for the appointment of commissioners to promote the internal improvement of the state. Three commissioners were instructed to explore a route for a canal from Harrisburg to Pittsburgh, via the Juniata and Conemaugh rivers. A survey was made and, after several laws had been enacted and repealed, the act of February 25, 1826, authorized the board of commissioners "to locate and contract for making a canal and locks, and other works necessary thereto, from the river Swatara, at or near Middletown, to or near a point on the east side of the river Susquehanna, opposite the mouth of the river Juniata, and from Pittsburgh to the mouth of the Kiskiminetas."

This arrangement left a wide gap between the Susquehanna and Allegheny rivers without artificial means of transportation and was not satisfactory to the people of the Juniata valley. Consequently the act of February 25, 1826, was repealed and that of April 11, 1825, reenacted. This act provided for five commissioners who were authorized "to examine routes from Philadelphia through Chester and Lancaster counties, then by the West Branch of the Susquehanna and from the mouth of the Juniata to Pittsburgh."

Under the provisions of this the "Pennsylvania Canal" was constructed. Ground was broken at Harrisburg on July 4, 1826. An office was opened at Millerstown and James Clarke was made superintendent of the Juniata division. In May, 1828, Colonel Clinton was engaged in taking levels and locating the canal near Huntingdon. In September of that year the canal commissioners met at Harrisburg, heard the reports of the engineers, selected the route, and directed that contracts be made for the construction of the canal from Lewistown to Huntingdon,

a distance of forty-five miles. On August 27, 1829, the first boat went up the canal from Harrisburg and on September 22nd the water was let into the first level at Lewistown. The first packet-boat—the Juniata—arrived at Lewistown on October 29, 1829, having on board a number of ladies and gentlemen from down the river. The boat was met at the Narrows by a large number of people from Lewistown, accompanied by a band, who got aboard and returned to Lewistown, where a dinner was served. The next year the canal was completed to Huntingdon, regular packet lines for both freight and passengers were established and the canal continued in successful operation for twenty years. In round numbers the cost of this canal was $8,325,000, the cost of the Juniata division being $3,521,000. John A. Shulze, who was elected governor in 1823, opposed the loan of $1,000,000, but he yielded to the popular clamor for public improvement and before the close of his administration in 1829 about $6,000,000 had been borrowed.

In 1831 the entire line of public works from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh—126 miles of railroad and about 290 miles of canal—had been completed and several branch canals constructed at a cost of something like $35,000,000. The Pennsylvania Canal, which was heralded as the greatest public improvement of its day, and which was for twenty years the chief avenue of transportation for the rich Juniata valley, is now only a memory. It served its purpose well, but an age of progress demanded something better and it gave way to the railroad.

In May, 1827, a railroad nine miles in length was completed and put in operation between Mauch Chunk and the coal mines. At that time this was the longest railroad in America and the only one in Pennsylvania, with the exception of a short wooden track railway at some stone quarries in Delaware county. The general plan of internal improvements inaugurated during the administration of Governor Shulze was to make the main canals constitute the great arteries of a transportation system, with branches to all parts of the state. Communication by water was not always feasible and several lines of railroad were proposed to run northward and southward from points on the Pennsylvania canal to interior cities.

The first railroad to be projected within the territory included in this history was the Philipsburg & Juniata, which was incorporated by act of March 16, 1830, to run "from the Pennsylvania canal, at or

near the mouth of the Little Juniata, below Alexandria, in Huntingdon county, thence up the Little Juniata and Little Bald Eagle creeks and through Emigh's Gap, to the coal mines in the neighborhood of Philipsburg, in Centre county." A survey of the route was made in 1833, but the road was never built. The region it was designed to benefit is now supplied by branches of the great Pennsylvania railway system. The Huntingdon & Chambersburg Railroad Company was incorporated on June 16, 1836, and the Huntingdon & Hollidaysburg Railroad Company was granted a charter by the legislature on July 2, 1839, though neither of the lines contemplated were ever built.

In the meantime several projects for the construction of a continuous line of railroad from the Delaware river to the Ohio were put forward, but nothing definite was accomplished in that direction until April 13, 1846, when Governor Shunk approved an act incorporating the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Some years before that the legislature had granted the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company a right of way through Pennsylvania from Cumberland, Maryland, to Pittsburgh, but the company had not done anything toward the construction of a road, and in the act incorporating the Pennsylvania Company was a provision that, if $3,000,000 stock should be subscribed, $1,000,000 paid in and fifteen miles of road at each terminus put under contract by July 30, 1847, the privilege granted to the Baltimore & Ohio Company should become null and void. This provision served as a stimulus to the new company. A board of directors was elected on March 30, 1847, when Samuel V. Merrick was chosen president of the company, and before the required time eighteen miles were under contract at the eastern end and fifteen at the western. On August 23, 1849, the first train (a lumber train) arrived at Lewistown and a week later a large party of railroad men and prominent citizens came up to that town from Harrisburg. Regular trains began running on the first of September. On November 3d an advertisement appeared in the Lewistown Gazette announcing that "Freight trains now run twice a week between Lewistown and Philadelphia, as follows, viz.: Leaving Lewistown on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and Philadelphia on Mondays and Thursdays."

In Huntingdon county the first surveys were made in the summer of 1847 and contracts for the grading and masonry were let in the spring of 1848. The first train arrived at Huntingdon on June 6, 1850. The

event is thus described by Lytle: "It consisted of five or six trucks drawn by the locomotive 'Henry Clay.' In a few days afterwards it proceeded westward, the road being in running order to the Allegheny mountains. The excitement with which it was greeted probably exceeded that on the arrival of the first canal boat. Its approach had been heralded throughout the country for miles on both sides of the railroad, and as it was a trial trip, the train necessarily running slowly, the people had time to reach the railroad and witness the novel sight. In fact, the engine announced itself by shrill whistles that surprised even the mountains through which they echoed. But there was disappointment. The idea had become general that trains never ran with less speed than lightning, and to see that one coming at the rate of three or four miles per hour was not what had been expected. It was not yet time for the express or the limited mail."

On June 7, 1850, regular trains commenced running between Huntingdon and Philadelphia. An extra freight train had been added in the preceding December between Lewistown and Philadelphia and the first passenger time schedule was published at that time. In April, 1850, two daily passenger trains were announced and freight trains daily, except Sunday.

Late in the year 1852 trains ran all the way from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh via the portage, with its ten inclined planes, and on February 15, 1854, the road was finished. Let the reader's imagination carry him back three score or more years, to a time when the Pennsylvania railroad consisted of a single track; with freight trains running three times a week and two passenger trains a day; with locomotives of the old wood-burning type, having huge funnel-shaped smokestacks, and compare that road with the Pennsylvania railroad of the present, when monster locomotives haul trains of from fifty to eighty loaded cars over the great four-track system every few minutes, and from fifteen to twenty passenger trains daily rush with the speed of the wind across the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Then he will realize that progress has been made in the transportation facilities of the country.

On January 11, 1847, David Blair, then representative from Huntingdon county, introduced a bill entitled "An Act to incorporate the Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad and Coal Company." It passed both branches of the legislature, but was vetoed by Governor Shunk,

who objected to the provision allowing the company to hold 5,000 acres of land and also that it did not make the stockholders individually liable for the debts of the company. At the session of 1848 Alexander King, of Bedford county, presented a bill in the state senate to incorporate a company under the same name as that proposed by Mr. Blair, but the house struck out the words "and coal" and the bill became a law. No organization was effected under that act and, on May 6, 1852, another was passed incorporating the Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad and Coal Company. Contracts for the grading of the road-bed were made in July, 1853, and on August 13, 1855, trains commenced running between Huntingdon and Marklesburg. Bedford was designated as the southern terminus of the road, but when the line was completed to Mount Dallas, eight miles from Bedford, the company became financially embarrassed, work was suspended, and the remaining eight miles were not finished until the building of the Bedford & Bridgeport railroad some years later. It was by means of this road that the supply of coal in the Broad Top field was brought in touch with the market. The road is now operated in connection with the Pennsylvania.

As early as 1848 a movement was started for the building of a railroad from Mount Union to the Broad Top coal district, and on February 28th of that year a meeting was held at Scottsville, at which a committee of sixteen citizens was appointed to present the matter to the legislature. This committee performed its work so well that on March 28, 1848, an act was passed incorporating the Drake's Ferry & East Broad Top Railroad Company. No effort was made to build a road under the charter thus obtained and, on April 16, 1856, an act was passed under which the East Broad Top Railroad and Coal Company was organized. For some reason work was not commenced until the fall of 1872 and the road was completed to Robertsdale in November, 1874. Robertsdale remained the southern terminus of the road for some time, when it was extended to Woodvale, near the Bedford county line. This road has been an important factor in the development of the coal and iron deposits in the southern part of Huntingdon county.

A company known as the Lewisburg, Centre & Spruce Creek Railroad Company was incorporated on April 12, 1853. Three years later a survey was made, but nothing further was done for some time. In the original charter Spruce Creek was named as the southern terminus,

where the road would connect with the main line of the Pennsylvania. By a supplementary act the company was given the privilege of changing it to Tyrone. The latter place was selected and grading through Huntingdon county was done in 1873. Work was then suspended for want of funds, owing to the panic of that year, and in 1880 the name was changed to Lewisburg & Tyrone railroad. A section of the road from Tyrone to Pennsylvania Furnace was finished in the fall of that year and the entire line was opened about five years later. It is now operated by the Pennsylvania Company.

The Mifflin & Centre County Railroad Company was incorporated on April 2, 1860, with a capital stock of $250,000 and authority to build a railroad from Lewistown to Milesburg, or some point near the latter place. The following March the Pennsylvania Company was given the power to assist railroads auxiliary to its own and through this means funds were obtained for the construction of the road. In 1864 it was completed to Milroy, twelve miles north of Lewistown, where it terminates. It is now a part of the Pennsylvania system.

What is now the Sunbury division of the Pennsylvania railroad had its origin in a company called the Middle Creek Railroad Company, which was incorporated on March 23, 1865, with the right to build a railroad from some point on the Pennsylvania railroad, at or near Lewistown, to the Susquehanna river at or between Port Treverton and Northumberland. The road was in operation in 1868. It runs northeast from Lewistown, up the Jack's creek valley, and connects with the Erie division of the Pennsylvania at Selingsgrove Junction, in Northumberland county. By an act of the legislature, approved February 17, 1870, the name was changed to the Sunbury & Lewistown Railroad Company, under which it continued until taken over by the Pennsylvania.

Several companies have formed and incorporated at various times for the construction of short lines of railroad, but most of them ended in failure. The Duncannon, Bloomfield & Broad Top Railroad Company was incorporated in April, 1866, with an authorized capital of $1,000,000, for the purpose of constructing a road from some point on the Pennsylvania, near Duncannon, to the Broad Top mountain, in Bedford county passing through New Bloomfield, the county seat of Perry county. A supplementary act reduced the capital stock to $750,000, only about one-tenth of which was subscribed and the project was abandoned.

On April 3, 1872, the Duncannon, Bloomfield & Loysville Railroad Company received a charter to build a line of railway between the points named. The capital stock was fixed at 2,000 shares of fifty dollars each. A survey was made some years later and about 1887 a new company was formed to which the charter rights were transferred. Some grading was done that year, but the floods wrought so much damage that work was suspended for about two years, when it was resumed and the road completed about 1892. It is now known as the Susquehanna River & Western. At Duncannon it connects with the Pennsylvania railroad and the western terminus is about two and a half miles west of New Bloomfield, where it connects with the Newport & Sherman's Valley railroad.

By an act of the legislature, approved April 10, 1873, a charter was granted to a company of Perry county citizens to build a narrow gauge railroad from Newport up the Sherman's valley. The authorized capital stock was $25,000, but the company was given the privilege of borrowing money with which to construct the road, issuing bonds therefor. Several years elapsed before the road was constructed and it was not until about 1892 that trains were running regularly between Newport and New Germantown, which is the western terminus.

The Tuscarora Valley Railroad Company was incorporated by act of the general assembly on March 5, 1872, with a capital stock of 400,000 shares of fifty dollars each. Under the charter the company was authorized to construct a line of railway from any point on the Pennsylvania railroad in Juniata county through the Tuscarora valley to the line of either Huntingdon or Franklin county, with lateral branches, etc. After numerous delays and drawbacks the road was completed about 1891, from Port Royal, up the Tuscarora creek, to Blair's Mills, in Huntingdon county.

Another short line of railroad built by local capital is the Kishacoquillas Valley railroad, which connects with the Pennsylvania railroad and extends southward up the Kishacoquillas valley to Belleville, a distance of ten miles. Right of way for this line was obtained in 1892-93 and the road was completed a few years later. Compared with some of the great trunk lines, these local roads would be considered insignificant, but each one of them has been of great importance to the farmers in the fertile valley through which they pass by giving them an outlet to

markets for the products of their farms. The stockholders in these small companies have not been actuated so much by the hope of dividends as by the desire to aid in developing the resources of the Juniata valley.

A few years ago agitation in favor of good roads was commenced in nearly every state of the Union. Pennsylvania, not to be behind her sister commonwealths, established a state highway department by the act of May 31, 1911. At the head of this department is an official known as the highway commissioner, with two assistants, and a competent corps of engineers to direct the construction of modern roads. The act provides that all roads taken over from the county authorities shall be known as "state roads" and designates about 300 lines of highway in the state to be thus placed under the control of the state highway department. A number of these roads are in the region embraced in this work, the most important being as follows:

No. 28, Middleburg to Lewistown; No. 29, Lewistown to Bellefonte; No. 30, Harrisburg to New Bloomfield; No. 31, New Bloomfield to Mifflintown; No. 32, Mifflintown to Lewistown; No. 33, Lewistown to Huntingdon; No. 45, Chambersburg to Mifflintown; No. 46, Bedford to Huntingdon; No. 55, Huntingdon to Hollidaysburg; No. 56, Huntingdon to Bellefonte; No. 57, Huntingdon to Clearfield; No. 121, Huntingdon to Chambersburg; No. 192, McConnellsburg to Lewistown; No. 193, McConnellsburg to Mifflintown; No. 194, Mifflintown to Sunbury.

No. 32, between Lewistown and Mifflintown, is nearly completed at this writing (May, 1913) and several other roads in the Juniata district are under construction. All are being built according to the most approved methods, and a few years more will find Pennsylvania well provided with an excellent system of highways. The cost of this class of roads is considerable, but a well-built road will last for years and the money expended in its construction will be found to be a good investment. Less than two centuries ago the weary traveler through this valley led his pack horse by devious windings through the primeval forest. His pack could contain only a few hundred pounds of the actual necessities for use or consumption on his journey. After the pack-horse came the Conestoga wagon, drawn by six or eight horses and carrying perhaps two tons of freight. The canal came, flourished for a brief period, and passed into history, superseded by the railroad. Over one of the modern state roads the farmer can haul as much produce with

two horses as the old Conestoga wagon carried when drawn by six, and the improved railway with its present-day equipment can rush that produce to market so that the farmer will not have to wait for days or perhaps weeks for his returns as in the days of the canal boat. Verily, this is an age of progress.

CHAPTER XV

FINANCE AND INDUSTRIES

Public Finances—Bonded Indebtedness of the Counties—Banks—Trust Companies—General Condition of Financial Institutions—The Iron Industry—Early Furnaces and Forges—Duncannon Iron Works—Logan Iron and Steel Company—Standard Steel Works—Mann's Axe Factory—Shoe Factory—Car Works—J. C. Blair Company—Silk Mills—Glass Sand—Coal Mining—Water Power and Electricity—Agricultural Societies and Fairs—Farmers' Institutes.

WITH few exceptions, it has been the good fortune of each of the four counties embraced in this work to have its public funds handled by men who have been both honest and capable. A few petty defalcations or irregularities have occurred at times, but none of these has been of sufficient importance seriously to interfere with the administration of civil affairs or retard the progress of public and private enterprise. The result is that the public credit has remained unimpaired and the finances of each county are in wholesome condition, as the subjoined figures, taken from the county auditor's reports for 1912, will show.

In Huntingdon county the amount of outstanding bonds at the close of the year 1912 was $75,000, to which should be added the unpaid orders, amounting to $1,375.95, making a total indebtedness of $76,375.95. To offset this, the income for the year, including the balance in the hands of the treasurer at the close of 1911, was $124,724.30 and the disbursements were $112,385.78, leaving a balance in the treasury of $12,338.52. At the same time there were outstanding balances in the hands of collectors aggregating $15,725.63. Deducting these balances from the total debt shows the net indebtedness of the county to be $48,311.80. In addition to the cash balance and outstanding taxes should be added as assets the value of public property—the court-house, jail, etc.—which is over $100,000, giving the county practically three dollars in assets for every dollar of liabilities.

Mifflin county shows even better financial condition. At the close of the year 1912 the bonds outstanding amounted to $55,000, unpaid orders, $1,517.71; due county officers, $247.20, a total indebtedness of $56,764.91. On the other hand, there was a cash balance of $28,590.01 in the treasury and outstanding taxes amounting to $27,510.68, which, if applied to the payment of the debt, would leave only $664.22 of actual indebtedness. The real estate owned by the county was estimated by the auditors to be worth $77,000.

Juniata county reported a bonded debt of $32,881.80 and outstanding orders of only $10.60. At the close of the year 1912 there was a cash balance in the treasury of $10,782.30 and outstanding revenues in the hands of collectors aggregating $6,468.05, leaving a net debt of $15,-642.10, with an annual income of $60,000 in round figures and property worth at least $40,000.

Perry county's income for the year 1912 was, in round numbers, $132,000, and at the close of the year her outstanding bonds amounted to $37,625. With an inconsequential floating debt and moderate expenditures, with public property worth approximately $100,000, it may be seen that the county's financial standing is of the best. In fact, the bonds of all these counties have always found ready sale in the market and have been regarded as among the "gilt-edged" securities of the commonwealth.

On April 16, 1813, fifteen men of Huntingdon, headed by John Canan, William Orbison, and John Henderson, organized a partnership and on November 16, 1813, opened the Huntingdon Bank, with William Orbison as president. This was the first bank in the Juniata valley. It continued in business for nearly twenty years, when its affairs were wound up and Huntingdon was then without a bank for nearly a quarter of a century. Under the act of March 21, 1814, the Huntingdon Bank was made a bank of issue, and during the days of state bank currency, when so much of the currency in circulation was at a discount, its notes were always worth one hundred cents on the dollar.

The Juniata Bank of Pennsylvania was opened at Lewistown in 1815, with William Armstrong as cashier. It continued in business until 1835, when it failed, and in 1841 David Candor was appointed sequestrator of its assets, with instructions to wind up its business with the best possible advantage to all concerned.

A charter was granted to the Bank of Lewistown by the act of April 14, 1835, with an authorized capital of $200,000. Joseph Milliken was made president and John Forster, cashier. A building was erected in 1836 and in December, 1837, the bank suspended payment and was never revived.

A branch of the Bank of Lancaster was established in Lewistown in August, 1849, under the charge of William Russell. The bank was opened in the building which had been built a few years before for the Bank of Lewistown, and, in November, Mr. Russell, by authority of the state, burned the remaining bills of the Bank of Lewistown. Early in 1851 the Bank of Lancaster failed and Mr. Russell then engaged in the banking business on his own account. The bank he established is still in existence as a private banking institution and is the oldest bank in the valley.

On July 7, 1854, Bell, Garretson & Company opened the second bank in Huntingdon at the northwest corner of Fourth and Penn streets. On July 22, 1863, it became the First National Bank of Huntingdon, with James M. Bell as president and George W. Garretson as cashier. The capital stock of this bank is $100,000. In 1910 it reported a surplus of nearly $140,000 and deposits of over $1,000,000. It is located at 505 Penn street, and among its directors are some of the best known business men of Huntingdon.

What is now the Mifflin County National Bank had its beginning on March 26, 1860, when the legislature passed an act giving it a charter and authorizing a capital of $100,000. The organization of the bank was not fully completed until September 17, 1861, when E. L. Benedict was chosen president and a few days later Robert H. Wilson was elected cashier. On September 22, 1865, it received a charter and was reorganized as the Mifflin County National Bank, under which name it still continues to do business at the corner of Market and Brown streets. Its capital stock is $100,0000, surplus nearly as much, and deposits of over half a million.

The first bank in Mifflintown was a private concern which was established by Doty, Parker & Company in August, 1864. In 1879 E. S. Doty retired from the firm and the business was conducted by Parker & Company for several years, when the affairs of the bank were liquidated.

In 1867 the Juniata Valley Bank was opened in Mifflintown with

twenty stockholders and a cash capital of $41,000. Joseph Pomeroy was the first president and F. S. Jacobs the first cashier. It continued as a private bank for about twenty years, when it was merged into the Juniata Valley National, with a capital stock of $60,000 and deposits of over $500,000. The First National of Mifflintown was organized in 1865 with a capital of $50,000. It now has a surplus of $40,000 or more and deposits of over $500,000.

The Perry County Bank was established by Sponsler, Junkin & Company in 1866 and opened for business on September 20th in the office of the Perry County Mutual Fire Insurance Company. In the spring of 1868 it removed into a building of its own, where it continued in business for a number of years. The writer has been unable to learn what became of this bank, but the only bank in New Bloomfield in 1913 was the First National, which was organized in 1898, with a capital of $50,000. In 1910 its surplus was about $40,000 and its deposits approximately $300,000.

Other banks organized in 1866 were the Union National, of Huntingdon, and the Newport Deposit Bank. The former was originally the private banking house of John Bare & Company, but was converted into a national bank on July 20, 1869. Its capital stock is $50,000; surplus, $65,000; and deposits nearly $500,000.

In 1867 the Juniata Valley Bank, of Mifflintown, established a branch at Port Royal, with Samuel Buck as cashier. A branch of the same institution was opened at Newport in September, 1873. These branches were discontinued with the parent bank, and the Newport Deposit Bank has also passed out of existence. The only banks in these two boroughs in 1913 were the Port Royal Bank and the Citizens' National, of Newport. The former was organized in 1894 with a capital of $50,000 and now has deposits of about $250,000. The Citizens' National was organized in 1905 and has a capital stock of $50,000, with deposits of about $200,000.

The Central Banking Company of Mount Union was organized in 1878 and continued as a private banking house until about 1911, when it was changed to a national bank. The First National, of Mount Union, was established in 1902 with a capital of $25,000, and has deposits of about $200,000.

E. L. Benedict retired from the presidency of the Mifflin County

National on January 10, 1871, and soon afterward opened a private bank which he conducted until his death in 1879, when the business was closed up by his executors. Ten years later, November 15, 1881, the Huntingdon Bank, also a private institution, was opened and is still doing business.

Six banks were established in the valley counties during the decade beginning with the year 1890. In that year the Duncannon National opened for business with a capital stock of $65,000. Ten years later it reported a surplus of $77,000 and deposits of $200,000. The Reedsville National was established in 1891, with a capital of $50,000. In 1910 its surplus was $50,000 and its deposits about $180,000. The Orbisonia Bank, a private institution, was opened in 1892; the Port Royal Bank, above mentioned, in 1894; the Tuscarora Bank, of Blair's Mills, in 1898; and the First National of New Bloomfield, already noted.

With the general prosperity and industrial activity that prevailed throughout the country during the closing years of the last and the opening years of the present century, there came a demand for increased banking facilities, as well as the opportunity to conduct the business upon a sound basis with every prospect of success. These conditions led to the establishment of new banks everywhere. In the valley counties, during the decade beginning with the year 1900, nineteen banks and two trust companies were opened.

In 1900 three banks were established in Mifflin county, viz.: the Citizens' National, of Lewistown, the Belleville National, and the Belleville Deposit Bank. The last named has since been converted into a national bank. The capital stock of the Citizens' National is $50,000, its surplus about $25,000, and its deposits over a quarter of a million. The Belleville National was incorporated with a capital of $25,000, has accumulated a surplus of $35,000, and has deposits approximating $200,000. The capital of the Belleville Deposit Bank is $50,000, but no figures regarding its surplus and deposits could be obtained at the time this volume went to press.

Two banks were organized in Huntingdon county in 1902—the First National of Mount Union, already described, and the Standing Stone National of Huntingdon. The latter in 1910 reported a capital stock of $50,000, a surplus of $25,000, and deposits of $300,000. It is lo-

cated at 412 Penn street and numbers among its stockholders some of Huntingdon's most substantial citizens.

In 1903 the First National Bank of Marysville and the Bank of Landisburg opened their doors for the transaction of business. The former has a capital of $25,000 and carries deposits of about $100,000. The latter is a private institution with a capital of $25,000 and deposits of nearly $300,000. A branch of this bank was established at Blain in 1904 and is known as the Bank of Blain.

The First National Bank of Millerstown was opened in 1904 with a capital stock of $25,000. Six years later it reported a surplus of $6,000 and deposits of $125,000. The Farmers' Bank of Millerstown was opened in December, 1878, with Perry Kreamer as president and William S. Rickapaugh as cashier, but after running for six years closed on December 21, 1878.

Newport, Petersburg, and Thompsontown were the locations of the three new banks opened in 1905. The First National of Newport has been previously mentioned. The Petersburg and Thompsontown banks are both private institutions, the former, known as the Shaver's Creek Bank, having a capital of $25,000, and the latter, called the Farmers' Bank, a capital of $10,000.

Only one bank was organized in the year 1906—the First National Bank of Liverpool, Perry county. It has a capital stock of $25,000, and in 1910 reported a surplus of $8,000, with deposits of about $40,000.

The year 1907 witnessed the establishment of four new banks and two trust companies, viz.: The People's National of Duncannon, the Milroy Banking Company, the McVeytown National, the Richfield Bank, the Lewistown Trust Company, and the Grange Trust Company of Huntingdon. The People's National of Duncannon began business with a capital stock of $25,000 and in 1910 reported deposits of over $100,000. The Milroy Banking Company is a private institution, of which no detailed information is available. The McVeytown National is the outgrowth of Moore, McWilliams & Company's bank, which was opened in the spring of 1872. It was made a national bank in 1907, with a capital of $25,000 and three years later had over $200,000 on deposit. The capital stock of the Richfield Bank is $10,000 and its deposits in 1910 amounted to about $65,000.

The Lewistown Trust Company and the Grange Trust Company

were organized under the laws of Pennsylvania, with power to conduct a banking business. The formed has a capital stock of $125,000 and in 1910 carried deposits of about $150,000. It occupies a handsome new building at the corner of Market and Brown streets. The Grange Trust Company, located at 425 Penn street, Huntingdon, has a capital of $125,000 and three years after its organization had deposits of about $175,000.

In 1908 the First National Bank of Orbisonia was organized with a capital of $25,000 and its deposits in 1910 reached $120,000. The Farmers' National Bank of McAlisterville was organized in 1909.

According to a late bankers' directory there are thirty-five banking institutions in Huntingdon, Mifflin, Juniata ,and Perry counties, with a combined capital of $1,500,000, in round numbers, and deposits of approximately $8,000,000. Compared with some of the great banks in the large cities, these figures may seem small, but the local banks well serve the purpose for which they were organized and carry sufficient capital to transact the business that comes within their respective fields. As a rule, their management is along conservative lines and they command the confidence of their patrons.

For about forty years after the settlement of the Juniata valley was begun, agriculture was the chief occupation of the people, and it is still the leading industry. Next to it came the mining, smelting, and manufacture of iron. About 1784 Cromwell, Ashman & Ridgley erected the first furnace west of the Susquehanna river. It stood within the present borough of Orbisonia and was known as the Bedford furnace, after the name of the county in which it was then located. It used charcoal and had a capacity of about thirteen tons per week, fossil ores, from which the metal was easily extracted, being the only variety smelted. The proprietors owned several thousand acres of ore-bearing land and transacted their business under the name of the Bedford Company.

The reduction of ore into pig iron created a demand for some means of converting the pig metal into wrought iron. To meet this demand Bartholomew & Dorsey, in 1794, built the Baree forge on the Little Juniata, nine miles west of Huntingdon, where they purchased a large tract of land. Subsequently a furnace was erected near the forge.

About 1795 Anshutz & Gloninger built the Huntingdon furnace,

about three miles from the mouth of Spruce creek. Their business proved to be profitable and the same firm built several forges along Spruce creek, as well as iron works elsewhere in the Juniata valley. They were succeeded by G. & J. H. Shoenberger, who carried on the business for many years.

Next in order of date was the furnace long known as the "Old Rockhill Furnace," which was erected in 1831 by Diven & Morrison. Mr. Diven's death occurred soon afterward and he was succeeded by Thomas T. Cromwell. Some years later the firm was succeeded by Ford & Bell, who continued to operate the furnace for about ten years.

Two years later the Greenwood and Winchester furnaces were blown in. The former, situated in the northeastern part of the county, was built by Patton & Norris. A new stack was built in 1860, doubling the capacity, and some years later the plant passed into the possession of the Logan Iron and Steel Company. The Winchester furnace was built by Bracken & Stitt and occupied the old site of the carding and fulling mill a short distance below the Rockhill furnace. It changed ownership several times and was finally absorbed by the Rockhill Iron and Coal Company.

Harris' Pittsburgh Directory for the year 1837 gives a list of sixteen furnaces, twenty-four forges, and one rolling mill in the Juniata iron district. Of these, fifteen of the furnaces, eighteen of the forges, and the rolling mill (Hatfield's) were in Huntingdon county. The largest producer of iron at the present time is the Rockhill Iron and Coal Company, which was chartered by the legislature of 1872 with a capital of $2,000,000 and the power to own land in Huntingdon and several adjoining counties. Three years later the company owned nearly 20,000 acres in Huntingdon county and its immense plant at Orbisonia, costing about $125,000, was in full operation, and carrying on an extensive business.

In Mifflin county, Freedom forge was built in 1795 by William Brown, on the site now occupied by the Logan Iron and Steel Works at Burnham. A few years later it passed into the hands of Miller, Martin & Company, which erected a furnace in connection, but after about a year this firm dissolved and the property passed to John Brown & Company. A new furnace was built in 1825, increasing the weekly capacity to fifteen tons, and in 1834 the forge was rebuilt. After several

changes in ownership this plant became the property of the Logan Iron and Steel Company in 1871.

In 1797 William Lewis, of Berks county, and Thomas Holt took the preliminary steps for the establishment of a furnace in what is now Granville township, Mifflin county, by the purchase of a large tract of land on the Juniata river and Brightfield's run. There is some discrepancy in the statements as to when the Hope furnace was actually established, but perhaps the best authority is the assessment rolls of Derry township for 1798, wherein General Lewis is assessed on 430 acres of land and mentioned as an "iron-master," which would indicate that the furnace was then in operation. In 1830 the plant was sold to David W. Hulings, who operated it until 1846. It was then in the hands of various lessees until 1860, when it was abandoned.

Marion furnace, located in upper Milroy, was built in 1828 by Reed, Thompson and Milliken and began business with a capacity of about thirty tons weekly. Under different owners and lessees it was conducted until 1838.

Charles Brooks & Company established the Brookland furnace in Oliver township in 1835. Ore was hauled by six-horse teams from the Big valley. In 1840 the furnace was leased to Michael Crisswell & Company, who, three years later, built the Ellen forge a little below the site of the old Samuel Holliday mill. After a year or two both furnace and forge were leased to R. Allen & Company, which suspended in the winter of 1848-49. On April 5, 1849, the plant was sold to H. N. Burroughs, of Philadelphia, who leased it to Huntington, Robinson & Company, and this firm established a rolling mill in 1856. The expense of hauling ore was so great that the works could not be operated with profit and in 1861 the Brookland furnace, with its kindred industries, went out of existence.

The Matilda furnace, situated on the Juniata river, opposite Mount Union, was built in 1837 by Cottrell, Caldwell & Drake. Isaac Rogers also had an interest in the enterprise. These men operated the furnace until about 1851, when it was sold to John and Peter Haldeman. Up to that time the furnace used charcoal and the power was derived from a little mountain stream. The Haldemans installed a steam engine to do away with the overshot wheel and began the use of anthracite instead of charcoal. After about two years they gave up the enterprise

and the works lay idle for several years, when it was bought by Washington Righter. From the close of the Civil war to its final abandonment in 1884 it was operated by at least three different parties.

In 1842 Long Brothers established the Logan Foundry at Lewistown and in 1846 built the Duncan furnace. By 1853 they had disposed of both foundry and furnace and ten years later the foundry became the property of D. Bearly & Sons and the furnace passed to the Glamorgan Iron Company, which was organized in 1863. The Duncan furnace had a weekly capacity of 120 tons. It was operated by the Glamorgan Company for about a quarter of a century, when both furnace and company went out of business.

In Perry county the oldest furnace of which there is any reliable account was the Juniata, which was built by William Power and David Watts in 1808. It was located on a small tributary of Buffalo creek, in Centre township, and was operated by different parties until about 1838, when it went out of blast. The old buildings were destroyed by a storm in 1855. Four years before it was built William Lewis, the founder of the Hope furnace, established what was known as the Mount Vernon forge on Cocolamus creek, in Greenwood township, but no history of this concern can be obtained.

The Oak Grove furnace was originally called the Charlotte furnace. It was put in blast on December 4, 1827, having been built in that year by Adam and John Hays. About two years later the firm became Hays & McClure and the name was changed to Oak Grove. It continued in business until 1843.

What is now the Duncannon Iron Works had its beginning in 1828, when Duncan & Mahon erected a forge at the junction of the Susquehanna river and Juniata creek and soon afterward purchased about 1,200 acres of land in the immediate vicinity. Duncan & Mahon continued to operate the forge until about 1832, when it was leased to John Johnston & Company. In the spring of 1836 the forge, with about 6,000 acres of land, passed to Fisher & Morgan, who operated the forge for a short time, when it was torn down and a rolling mill 60 by 100 feet was built in its place. In 1840 a nail factory was added, with a capacity of 20,000 kegs annually. A severe flood in Sherman's creek on March 14, 1846, carried away the dam and part of the rolling mill, but both were rebuilt in a short time. An anthracite furnace was put up in

1853 and was subsequently rebuilt, increasing the capacity to 15,000 tons per annum. A second flood in the spring of 1860 swept away the dam and from that time the works have been operated by steam. The firm suffered a considerable loss in 1860 when the nail mills were destroyed by fire. They were rebuilt during the year and the capacity doubled by the installation of new machines. On February 1, 1861, Fisher, Morgan & Company sold the property to the Duncannon Iron Company, incorporated, under which management it is still conducted.

Fio forge was built in the loop of Sherman's creek, near the line of Penn and Wheatfield townships, Perry county, in 1828. The proprietors, Downing & Davis, sold the property to Lindley & Speck before the forge was completed, and in 1841 it became the property of Jackson, Yocum & Kough, who operated it until a flood carried out the dam in March, 1846, after which the works were abandoned.

In June, 1834, Lindley, Downing & Fisher purchased a tract of land in Wheatfield and Miller townships and erected thereon the Montabello furnace, which was soon afterward sold to Fisher, Morgan & Company. The latter firm operated it in connection with the Duncannon Iron Works until 1846, when it was discontinued.

About a mile and a half south of Duncannon, William McIlvaine & Sons, of Philadelphia, purchased several hundred acres of land in 1863 and erected thereon the Cove forge. It went into blast in September, 1865, with six fires, the blast being run by water power and a Sexton hammer run by steam. The firm also made charcoal on their lands for use in the furnace and the business was successfully carried on for several years before it became unprofitable and was closed.

The Marshall furnace, in Oliver township, Perry county, was built in 1871 by Egle, Phillips & Company, and the Logan Iron and Steel Company was organized at Lewistown. The latter concern purchased the property of the Freedom Iron and Steel Company, which had been established in 1866, and which erected the Emma furnace in 1868, a short distance above the old Freedom furnace of 1795. In November, 1871, the Logan Iron and Steel Company, under the presidency of John M. Kennedy, of Philadelphia, began the manufacture of both pig and bar iron by the charcoal process. The rolling mill and bar mill were at that time on what is known as the island, but in 1882 a new rolling mill was built on the west side of Kishacoquillas creek and upon

its completion the old works were leased to the Standard Steel Company.

The manufacture of steel at this point was commenced in 1868 by the Freedom Iron and Steel Company, by the Bessemer process, but after a few months the experiment was abandoned. When the plant was sold to the Logan Company in 1871, much of the machinery was sold to the Joliet Steel Company, of Illinois, which sold part of it to William Butcher, of Philadelphia, who began the manufacture of steel tires. After about three years Mr. Butcher became financially embarrassed and the works were operated for a short time by his creditors, when the Standard Company was organized and took over the concern. Within the last decade the works have been greatly enlarged and several hundred men are now employed in the manufacture of locomotive driving tires, trucks, tender and coach wheel tires, forged and rolled steel wheels, tool steel, steel and iron forgings and castings, steel crusher rolls, etc. Although the company has always been practically a part of the Baldwin Locomotive Works of Philadelphia, it is incorporated as a separate institution, with a capitalization of $7,000,000. Its plant is equipped with the most modern appliances and is the largest manufacturing enterprise in the Juniata valley. Branch offices are maintained in several cities of the country, but the main office is in Philadelphia.

In 1835 William Mann began the manufacture of axes on a small scale in a little stone shop on Kishacoquillas creek, in what now bears the name of Mann's Narrows. The building in which he began had been erected some years before by a man named Spangler and used for the manufacture of gun barrels. At first Mr. Mann did his work with the assistance of one helper and the product was but six axes a day. As the quality of his axes became known to lumbermen the demand increased, his works were enlarged, skilled workmen were employed and the output went up to about 1,400 axes daily. After the death of the founder in 1855, his sons continued in the business. The plant is now located at Yeagertown and is known as the J. H. Mann axe factory. The Mann Edge Tool Company has its plant in Lewistown.

In 1870 H. S. Wharton established a shoe factory in Huntingdon and two years later added a tannery. This concern, known as the Key-

stone Boot, Shoe and Leather Manufacturing Company, soon occupied a well-equipped plant at the corner of Penn and Sixteenth streets, and during the forty years or more of its career has done a prosperous business.

The Huntingdon Car Works and Machine Shops were established in 1872 by Orbison & Company on the west side of Penn street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth, occupying about five acres of ground. The first buildings were a wood-working department 70 by 160 feet, an erecting shop 60 by 165 feet, a machine and blacksmith shop 46 by 173 feet, and an engine house 26 by 32 feet. As the business grew larger, better buildings have been erected. The company manufactures cars and car-wheels and does a large amount of repair work on various kinds of machinery.

Other Huntingdon manufactories are turning out iron wares, sewer pipes, etc., but perhaps the business that has done more than any other to advertise Huntingdon to the outside world is the J. C. Blair Company, manufacturing stationers. John C. Blair, the founder of the business, was the first man in the world to put up stationery in the form of tablets, to which he soon after added the decorated covers. He began in 1878 in a small store room at 422 Penn street, which was abandoned in 1881 for the old Presbyterian church. Three years later a five-story brick building was erected at Sixth and Allegheny streets, and in 1889 an eight-story building was put up and in May, 1891, the business was incorporated. The company employs about 250 people and its annual product reaches about $1,000,000, the Blair tablets going all over the world.

A recent industry of the Juniata valley that is attracting considerable attention is the Suskana Silk Works of Lewistown, which were established in 1909. The plant at this point is one of a chain of six mills in the United States, the others being in New York City, two at Sunbury, Pennsylvania, Marion, Ohio, and Jersey Shore, Pennsylvania. The business was originally established in Germany about 1784 and this branch of the silk manufacturing industry is controlled by the Schniewind family, which also has eight mills in Germany. The Lewistown mills are built on the most modern principles and employ, when running at their full capacity, about 500 persons.

Lack of space prevents a detailed account of every manufacturing

establishment in the valley. In addition to those already given there are a number of smaller but successful industries scattered through the four counties. Belleville has a foundry and machine shop and a carpet factory. Besides the Duncannon Iron Works, that borough has establishments turning out hosiery, shirts, flour, dairy products, etc. There is a foundry at Liverpool; sand and ocher mills at McVeytown; two large silica brick plants at Mount Union; a bending works and spoke factory, knitting mills and shirt factory at New Bloomfield; a silica sand works and creamery at Newton Hamilton; foundries and woodworking mills at Lewistown, Huntingdon and other places, and a number of flour mills at various other points. At Newport there are iron furnaces, hosiery mills, a large tannery, planing mills, and a tanning extract works which uses thousands of cords of oak wood annually. The headquarters of the extract company are at Cincinnati, Ohio. The report of the state factory inspector for the year 1910 shows that inspections were made of manufacturing concerns in the Juniata valley as follows:

	Number of establishments	Number of operatives
Huntingdon county	37	2,277
Mifflin "	44	3,920
Juniata "	6	186
Perry "	15	412
Total	102	6,795

Of the 102 plants inspected 11 were iron works, 18 were devoted to the textile industries and the remainder were of a miscellaneous character—tanneries, bakeries, wood-working establishments, etc.—and of the 6,795 employees 1,067 were women and girls, employed chiefly in the knitting mills.

One of the important industries of Huntingdon and Mifflin counties is the manufacture or preparation of glass sand. This business originated in 1868, when Wirt, Davis & Ross began taking sand from a hill a short distance northwest of McVeytown. The first car-load was shipped to Pittsburgh, where it was pronounced of excellent quality for the manufacture of glass, and in 1870 Bradley & Dull began operations on a more extensive scale. In 1876 John McGuire leased a small tract of land near McVeytown and opened a sand mine. A year or two later

he disposed of it to a man named Miller and in 1880 it was purchased by Dull & Wilson, who four years later had increased their shipments to about 6,000 cars annually. Investigations developed the fact that there were rich deposits of sand at other places along the river and in a few years a number of works were in active operation. For the last few years the business has been practically controlled by the Pennsylvania Glass Sand Company, with general offices in Lewistown and mines at McVeytown, Vineyard, Mapleton, and elsewhere. The Pennsylvania Pulverizing Company, which is closely allied to the sand company, has extensive works at the Juniata mines, near McVeytown, where the sand is finely pulverized for the use of potters and in enameling tile, etc.

The first attempts to utilize the coal deposits in the Broad Top fields were made about the beginning of the nineteenth century. Strange as it may seem to those of the present generation, the owners of the coal lands entertained the idea that the coal was a fertilizer, and in 1807 Samuel Riddle, who owned large tracts of the coal-bearing land, offered to furnish it free to farmers who might desire to make experiments with it. The next spring he announced that the coal, finely ground, would be furnished to farmers at the rate of two shillings and sixpence per bushel and gave the following directions for its use: "The coal should be ground or beaten into a fine powder, and applied at the rate of a handful to each hill of Indian corn immediately after hilling, and upon grass at the rate of two or three bushels to the acre. . . . The sulphuric acid contained in the Stone Coal is said to destroy the Turnip fly and to banish the cut worm and other destructive insects from the Gardens and Fields upon which it has been sown. Farmers and others will confer a favor upon the subscriber by making trial of the coal for this purpose and communicating the result of their experiments."

After the failure of the coal as a fertilizer, no further efforts were made to develop the deposits until after the middle of the century. In 1856 the output of the mines was about 42,000 tons. With the completion of the Huntingdon & Broad Top railroad the production increased and in 1870 was over 300,000 tons. Four years later the East Broad Top railroad tapped the fields and since then the amount of coal shipped from this field has steadily increased, until in 1912 it was over 3,400,000 tons. In Huntingdon county, the largest single producer is the Rockhill Iron and Coal Company, which in the year mentioned shipped nearly

420,000 tons. Other large concerns are the Broad Top Coal and Mineral Company and the Huntingdon Coal Company. Of the coal from this field it has been said that it makes "a bright, open, tenacious, and strong coke. The only other coals that approach it in this respect are the Connellsville, in Fayette county, and the Bennington, on the crest of the Allegheny mountains." An analysis shows that the Broad Top coal contains a larger percentage of fixed carbon, a lower percentage of ash and volatile matter and, therefore, a larger percentage of coke than any other coal in the state.

Within recent years considerable attention has been given to the development of the water power in the Juniata river and its tributaries, the power thus developed being used for the generation and transmission of electricity to the surrounding towns and cities, where it is used both for lighting purposes and the operation of motors in manufacturing establishments. The Wilson Electric Company brings its current of electricity from Alexandria, a distance of seven miles, to Huntingdon, where it is used by a number of manufacturers for both light and power. About 1907 the Juniata Water Power Company built a large dam in the Juniata two miles above Huntingdon and furnishes the power for the operation of the street railway system of that borough. This company has a capacity of about 5,000 horse power. The Raystown Water Power Company was organized in 1905 and chartered by the state on March 30, 1906, with a capital of $750,000. Its water power plant is located on the Raystown Branch, about seven miles from Huntingdon, and has a capacity of 3,900 horse power. It is now furnishing current to Huntingdon, Mapleton, Carlim, Williamsburg, and a few other points, and a force of men are constantly employed on new construction, extending the lines, etc. The use of electricity as a power has been so much reduced in cost by these water power companies that only three of the manufacturing concerns in Huntingdon were using steam in 1910, according to the census reports.

While much of the surface in the district embraced in this work is hilly and not adapted to cultivation, agriculture is still the leading occupation. Much of the soil is of a strong limestone character and yields abundant crops of the cereals, grasses, and vegetables that are usually grown successfully in this latitude. Since the beginning of the present century many of the farmers have become interested in fruit

growing and the result is a number of thrifty young orchards, which promise to become profitable investments in the near future.

On April 16, 1828, a number of citizens of Huntingdon county met at the court-house and organized an agricultural society, with John Patton as president; John Blair, vice-president; Matthew D. Gregg and Jacob Miller, secretaries. At a meeting on August 15, 1828, a constitution was adopted, in which the name of the society was given as the Huntingdon County Agricultural and Manufacturing Society. No record of this organization can be found after January 14, 1829.

A second agricultural society was projected at a meeting on November 15, 1854, and was permanently organized on the 9th of the following January by the election of Jonathan McWilliams, president; a vice-president from each township of the county; J. S. Barr and J. S. Isett, recording secretaries; John Gemmill, corresponding secretary; James Givin, treasurer; Theodore H. Cremer, librarian. The society was incorporated at the August term of the court in 1871 and during the next twenty years a number of fairs were held, the premium list frequently running over $1,000. In the report of the state department of agriculture of 1910 no mention is made of the Huntingdon county society in the list of agricultural societies in Pennsylvania, and it has evidently lapsed into a state of inactivity.

An agricultural society was formed in Mifflin county in the first half of the nineteenth century, but after a few years it was disbanded. On November 19, 1874, the Mifflin County Fair Association was organized with a capital of $6,000. Twenty-one acres of ground were purchased from William R. Graham, a short distance east of Lewistown, and during the summer of 1875 the tract was fenced, a half-mile track constructed, two buildings, each 40 by 60 feet, were erected, as well as a grandstand facing the race track, and the first fair was held in the fall of that year. Fairs were held annually until 1879, when a general lack of interest caused the society to disband. On the last day of the farmers' institute in December, 1912, the Mifflin County Horticultural and Agricultural Association was organized with M. M. Naginey, president; H. H. Laub, Jr., secretary; W. J. McNitt, treasurer. It is the purpose of this society to give annual exhibits of horticultural and agricultural products of the county, but without going to the expense of maintaining a fair ground, at least for some years.

The first agricultural society in Juniata county was organized on February 26, 1852, with John Beale, president, and Lewis Burchfield, secretary. For several years it held fairs at Mifflintown and Perryville, alternately, and, on December 10, 1859, it was incorporated. Soon after the incorporation the society purchased a tract of ground at Port Royal, built a half-mile race track, and erected buildings costing over $1,000. Here fairs have since been held. In 1910 the society numbered 113 members, with Charles D. Frankhouse, president; James N. Groninger, secretary; both residents of Port Royal. The fair that year was attended by about 40,000 people. The society received in 1910 the sum of $838 from the state and paid out over $1,000 in premiums.

An organization called the Riverside Park and Agricultural Association was organized at Patterson in May, 1874, but it was of a local nature, pertaining to Mifflintown and the immediate vicinity. A fair ground of fourteen acres, about half a mile down the river from Mifflintown, was leased of Ezra S. Parker and several thousand dollars were spent in the construction of a race track and the erection of buildings. The first fair was held in September, 1874, and fairs were held annually thereafter until 1883, when the grounds were turned over to the owner and the society disbanded.

The writer has been unable to learn the early history of the Perry County Agricultural Society, but it has been in existence for many years. According to the report of the state department of agriculture for 1910, the society numbered 324 members, with T. H. Butturf, president; J. C. F. Stephens, secretary. Both these officials are residents of Newport, where the fair grounds of the society are situated. On these grounds are a number of buildings for the display of agricultural products, a half-mile race track, and all the appurtenances of a well ordered fair ground. In 1910 the society received from the state $715.75 and paid out in premiums about $1,200.

Many of the valley farmers are regular attendants upon the farmers' institutes and are applying the information thus gained to their work upon their farms. In 1910 institutes were held in Huntingdon county at Shirleysburg, McAlevy's Fort, Alexandria, and Warriors Mark; in Mifflin county at McVeytown and Milroy; in Juniata at McAlisterville and East Waterford; and in Perry at Newport, Roseglen, and Landisburg. The attendance at these institutes was as follows: Hunting-

don, 2,489; Mifflin, 1,531; Juniata, 1,726; Perry, 1,610. Through the medium of these institutes over 8,000 farmers have been brought into contact with the best thought of scientific agriculturists, and the result is seen in the improved methods that are being adopted by the farmers and the greater yield of their fields. The institute managers of the different counties are: Huntingdon, G. G. Hutchinson, Warriors Mark; Mifflin, M. M. Naginey, Milroy; Juniata, Matthew Rodgers, Mexico; Perry, A. T. Holman, Millerstown. J. H. Peachy, of Belleville, Mifflin county, is one of the institute lecturers. Another lecturer from the valley district is Mrs. Sarah B. F. Ziegler, of Duncannon.

CHAPTER XVI

THE PROFESSIONS

Establishment of a Judiciary System—Early Courts—Judicial Districts Created—Prominent Members of the Bar—Judge Taylor—Lists of Judges and District Attorneys in the Several Counties—Land Lawyers—John Bannister Gibson—Bar Associations—The Medical Profession—Character and Hardships of the Country Doctor—Pioneer Physicians—Medical Societies—The Doctor as a Citizen.

IN the establishment of a judiciary system in Pennsylvania all judges were appointed by the governor and held their offices for life or during good behavior. This system prevailed until 1851. In 1850 an amendment was made to the state constitution providing for an elective judiciary and on April 15, 1851, the general assembly passed an act giving full force to the amendment. Under this system the president judges are elected for ten years and the associate judges for five years. The office of district attorney was also made elective in 1850. Prior to that time the duties of this office had been discharged by an official appointed by the governor and known as a deputy attorney-general, or prosecuting attorney. Their appointment was made in an informal manner and the attorneys-general of the state kept no record of such appointments, hence it is impossible to give a list of those who filled the position prior to 1850.

When Huntingdon county, the oldest in the district included in this work, was established in 1787, Robert Galbraith was appointed president judge, receiving his commission as such on November 23, 1787. Nearly four years elapsed before the first associate judges were appointed, the courts being held by the president judge and the justices of the county, or, in the absence of the president judge, by the justices alone. The first justices in Huntingdon were Thomas D. Smith, John Williams, Thomas McCune, and William Phillips, and these gentlemen, with Judge Galbraith, constituted the first court in the county. On August 17, 1791, four associate justices were commissioned. Following is a list of the

judicial officials of the county, as nearly complete and authentic as it can be compiled from the records:

President Judges—Robert Galbraith, 1787; Thomas Smith, 1791; James Riddle, 1794; Thomas Cooper, 1804; Jonathan Walker, 1806; Charles Huston, 1818; Thomas Burnside, 1826; George W. Woodward, 1841; Abraham S. Wilson, 1842; George Taylor, appointed in 1849, the first president judge to be elected in 1851 and reëlected in 1861; John Dean, 1871; John H. Orvis, 1874; Adam Hoy, 1883; Austin O. Furst, 1885; John G. Love (elected in 1894 and served but six months when a change in the district left Huntingdon county without a president judge. William M. Williamson was appointed on June 24, 1895, and served until January, 1896, when he was succeeded by John M. Bailey, who was elected in November, 1895); Joseph M. Woods, 1903. Judge Woods was first appointed on October 27, 1903, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Bailey, and in November, 1904, he was elected for a full term of ten years.

By the act of April 13, 1791, the state was divided into five judicial districts, in each of which was established a court of common pleas, consisting of a president judge and not fewer than three nor more than four associate judges in each county. The Fourth district was composed of Cumberland, Franklin, Bedford, Huntingdon and Mifflin counties. In Huntingdon county the following is the list of

Associate Judges—David Stewart, Robert Galbraith, John Canan, Benjamin Elliott, commissioned August 17, 1791, and Hugh Davidson, November 4, 1791; William Steel, 1804; Joseph McCune, 1810; Joseph Adams, 1826; John Ker, 1838; James Gwin, 1843; John Stewart, 1846; Jonathan McWilliams, 1851; Jonathan McWilliams and Thomas F. Stewart, elected in 1851; B. F. Patton and John Brewster, 1856; William B. Leas, 1860; B. F. Patton, 1861; Anthony J. Beaver, 1865; David Clarkson, 1866 (Beaver and Clarkson both elected for a second term); Adam Heeter, 1875; Graffus Miller, 1880; George W. Johnson, 1881; Charles R. McCarthy, 1885; Wilson O. Watson, 1890; William J. Geissinger, 1893; W. H. Benson, 1897; E. O. Rogers, 1898; W. E. Lightner, 1907; Harris Richardson, 1908.

District Attorneys—J. Sewell Stewart, 1850; Theodore H. Cremer, 1856; Samuel T. Brown, 1859; J. H. O. Corbin, 1862; James D. Campbell, 1864; K. Allen Lovell, 1866; Milton S. Lytle, 1869; H. C. Madden,

1872; J. C. Jackson, 1875; George B. Orlady, 1881; Charles G. Brown, 1887; W. J. Forbes, 1890; Hayes H. Waite, 1893; H. B. Dunn, 1896; Richard Williamson, 1902; Charles G. Brewster, 1908.

Of the president judges of the county, Walker, Huston, Burnside, Woodward and Taylor were especially distinguished for their legal learning and ability. Judge Taylor served longer on the bench than any other president judge. He was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, November 12, 1812, and never attended school after he was thirteen years of age. Being a student by nature, he educated himself and when a young man came to Huntingdon county, where he found employment as a teacher in Dublin township. Later he was employed in the office of the county prothonotary and in 1834 he began the study of law under Andrew P. Wilson. In April, 1836, he was admitted to the bar and soon afterward formed a partnership with John G. Miles, under the firm name of Miles & Taylor. In 1849, when the legislature changed the judicial districts of the state, erecting the counties of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria into the Twenty-fourth district, the members of the bar in Huntingdon and Blair counties were almost unanimous in recommending Mr. Taylor for the president judgeship of the district. He was appointed by Governor Johnson in April, 1849, and in 1851 was elected for the full term of ten years. He was reëlected in 1861 and in October, 1871, only a short time before the close of his second term, he was stricken with paralysis while presiding at the regular term of the Blair county court. He was brought to his home in Huntingdon and died there on November 14, 1871, after a service of nearly twenty-three years upon the bench. The bar of the district passed resolutions of respect and attended the funeral in a body. Concerning his judicial qualifications and character, Colonel William Dorris, a member of the Huntingdon bar, said: "As a man of sound judgment, a close, logical, and profound thinker, and a clear and forcible writer he had no superior, and perhaps few equals, in the judiciary of the Commonwealth. His charges and opinions have been pronounced, by competent judges, not inferior to the best similar judicial productions that have been carried before the Supreme Court of the State during the last quarter of a century."

When Mifflin county was erected in 1789, Section 4 of the organic act provided that: "The justices of the peace commissioned at the time

of passing this act, and residing within the bounds and limits of the said county, herein and hereby erected and constituted, shall be justices of the peace for the said county during the time for which they were so commissioned; and they, or any three of them, shall and may hold courts of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace. And the justices of the Common Pleas in like manner commissioned and residing, or any three or more of them, shall and may hold courts of Common Pleas in the said county during the time they were so commissioned," etc.

The act further provided that the justices of the supreme court, the courts of oyer and terminer and general gaol delivery of the state should have the same jurisdiction in Mifflin as in the other counties of the state, and that the sessions of the court of common pleas should begin on the second Tuesdays in December, March, June and September of each year. The first court was held at the house of Arthur Buchanan on December 8, 1789, with William Brown as president judge, William Bell, James Burns and William McCoy as associate judges. Little was done at this session except to organize the court and admit to practice three lawyers—James Hamilton, Thomas Duncan, of Carlisle, and George Fisher. Duncan was afterward a justice of the supreme court.

The courts of the county continued in this manner until after the passage of the act of April 13, 1791, the last session being held in September of that year. After that the courts of Mifflin were the same as those of other counties, composed of a president judge and associate judges. Following is a list of the judges of the county:

President Judges—William Brown, 1789; Thomas Smith, 1791; James Riddle, 1795; Jonathan Walker, 1806; Charles Huston, 1818; Thomas Burnside, 1826; George W. Woodward, 1841; Abraham S. Wilson, 1842; Samuel S. Woods, 1861; Joseph C. Bucher, 1871 (re-elected in 1881); Harold M. McClure, 1891; John M. Bailey, 1894; Joseph M. Woods, 1904.

In the above list it will be noticed that the president judges from 1791 to 1842 are the same as those of Huntingdon county. A little later Huntingdon county was taken from the district, leaving it composed of Mifflin and Union counties. Another change was in 1895, when Huntingdon and Mifflin were again thrown together and the judges from that time to 1913 have been the same.

Associate Judges—William Brown, 1791; Samuel Bryson, 1791;

James Armstrong, 1791; Thomas Beale, 1791; John Oliver, 1793; Joseph Edmiston, 1800; David Beale, 1800; David Reynolds, 1828; James Crisswell, 1837; William McCoy, 1839; Samuel P. Lilley, 1841; Joseph Kyle, 1843; Charles Ritz, 1847; Samuel Alexander, 1848; Thomas W. Moore, 1851; John Henry, 1851; James Parker, 1856; Cyrus Stine, 1856; James Turner, 1861; Elijah Morrison, 1861; Ephraim Banks, 1866; William Ross, 1866; Augustus Troxel, 1871; George Weiler, 1871; Samuel Belford, 1877; Reed Sample, 1877; John Davis, 1879; William McMonegle, 1882; Jacob Kohler, 1885; Thomas J. Frow, 1886; Hiram Rodgers, 1886; Samuel Killian, 1889; Samuel J. Brisbin, 1891; Hezekiah C. Vanzand, 1894; Joseph A. Werts, 1896; William A. Wilson, 1899; W. P. Mendenhall, 1901; Joseph C. Brehman, 1903; Forest Swyers, 1905; Gruber H. Bell, 1908; J. R. McCoy, 1911.

District Attorneys—Joseph Alexander, 1850; William J. Jacobs, 1853; Andrew Reed, 1856; Thomas M. Hulings, 1859; Thomas M. Uttley, 1862; James S. Rakerd, 1868; Horace J. Culbertson, 1871; William H. Strohm, 1874; Rufus C. Elder, 1877; Joseph M. Woods, 1880; Allison W. Porter, 1883; M. M. McLaughlin, 1889; Allison W. Porter, 1892; Howard O. Lantz, 1895; A. Reed Hayes, 1898; Fred. W. Culbertson, 1901; John T. Wilson, 1904; J. C. Houser, 1907; Howard W. Aikin, 1911.

It is a fact worthy of more than passing notice that nearly all of the president judges in this district rose to judicial positions of greater eminence. Jonathan Walker, who was born in Cumberland county and while still in his minority served in the Continental army in the Revolution, was appointed the first judge of the United States court for the western district of Pennsylvania, which was created by act of Congress on April 20, 1818. Charles Huston, who succeeded Judge Walker as president judge of the district, was a native of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and the son of Scotch-Irish parents. He was educated at Dickinson College, studied law with Thomas Duncan and began practice at Bellefonte in 1807. In April, 1826, he was appointed one of the justices of the supreme court and served as a member of that tribunal until 1845. Thomas Burnside, a native of County Tyrone, Ireland, came to Pennsylvania in 1792, when he was ten years of age. He studied law with Robert Paxter, of Philadelphia, and was admitted to the bar in 1804. In 1811 he was elected to the state senate, and in

1816 was appointed president judge of the Luzerne district. In 1823 he was again elected to the state senate, and, upon the resignation of Judge Huston in 1826, was appointed president judge of the Fourth district and held the office until 1841, when he became president judge of the Seventh district. On January 1, 1845, he was appointed one of the judges of the supreme court and held that position until his death in March, 1851. George W. Woodward also served as one of the supreme court judges, taking his place in May, 1852, when he was appointed to the vacancy caused by the death of Richard Coulter. He was afterward elected for the full term of fifteen years and retired from the bench in December, 1867.

Juniata county was erected by the act of March 2, 1831, and the first court met in the Presbyterian church at Mifflintown on December 5, 1831, with Calvin Blythe as president judge and Benjamin Kepner and Daniel Christy as associate judges. It will be remembered that Juniata county was taken from Mifflin, which belonged to the Fourth judicial district. Thomas Burnside, at that time president judge of the district, believing that his jurisdiction did not extend to the new county of Juniata, declined to hold the courts. Judge Blythe, who had previously represented the legislative district with which Juniata county was connected, and, while in the legislature, formed the acquaintance of Governor Shulze, who appointed him secretary of state and after the expiration of his term in that office he was appointed president judge of the district composed of Lebanon, Dauphin and Schuylkill counties. While in the legislature he sympathized with the people of Juniata in their efforts to secure the formation of a new county and, upon the refusal of Judge Burnside, he consented to hold court there, and did so from 1831 to September, 1835, although the county was not in his district. Following are the lists of the president and associate judges and district attorneys of Juniata county:

President Judges—Calvin Blythe, 1831; John Reed, 1835; Samuel Hepburn, 1839; Frederick Watts, 1849; James H. Graham, 1851 (two terms); Benjamin F. Junkin, 1871; Charles A. Barnett, 1881; Jeremiah Lyons, 1891; James W. Shull, 1901; William N. Seibert, 1911.

Associate Judges—Benjamin Kepner and Daniel Christy, 1831; John Beale and William McAlister, 1842; James R. Morrison and James Frow, 1847; John Dimm and John Crozier, 1851; David Banks and

Evard Oles, 1856; Joseph Pomeroy and Lewis Burchfield, 1861; Thomas J. Milliken and Samuel Watts, 1866; John Koons and Jonathan Weiser, 1871; Noah A. Elder and Francis Bartley, 1876; Jacob Smith and Cyrus M. Hench, 1881; John McMeen and J. K. Patterson, 1886; Josiah H. Barton and J. P. Wickersham, 1891; W. N. Sterrett and William Swartz, 1896; James M. Nelson and Howard Kirk, 1901; Jerome C. Shelley and R. E. Groninger, 1906; Zenas W. Gilson and William E. Harley, 1911.

District Attorneys—No authentic list of the district attorneys prior to 1887 could be obtained by the writer. Since then the men who have held this office have been as follows: F. M. Pennell, 1887; J. H. Neely, 1890; Wilberforce Schweyer, 1893; Charles B. Crawford, 1896; George L. Hower, 1899; Andrew Banks, 1902 (reëlected in 1905); Wilberforce Schweyer, 1908; C. N. Graybill, 1911.

Judge Blythe, the first president judge, became a resident of Mifflintown and practiced his profession there for some time. It is said that he walked from Sunbury to Mifflintown, his trunk following on a wagon drawn by an ox-team. Another story told of him is that, while serving as a soldier in the War of 1812, when Colonel Bull was killed at the battle of Chippewa, young Blythe mounted the unfortunate commander's horse and took charge of the regiment, showing such bravery and military skill that he led the troops to victory.

Few men had a greater capacity for hard work than Judge Frederick Watts. After serving as president judge until the election of Judge Graham, in 1851, he built up a large practice. When state reporter he did not give up his private business, attending to the interests of his clients during the day and the duties of reporter during the evenings, frequently working until a late hour and then snatching a few hours' sleep on a lounge at his office. Ten volumes of the state reports bear his name. He was for some time the United States commissioner of agriculture, where he performed his duties with the same indefatigable industry and conscientious care.

At the time Perry county was erected, by the act of March 22, 1820, there was not a single lawyer resident in the county. The first session of court was held the following December, in a log house at Landisburg, and at this term John D. Creigh and Frederick M. Wadsworth were admitted to practice. The president judge was John Reed, originally from Westmoreland county, but at that time the president judge of the

district to which Perry county was attached by the organic act. The associate judges were W. B. Anderson and Jeremiah Madden.

Much of the litigation of that period was over land titles or surveys and there were several members of the old Carlisle bar who were famous as "land lawyers." Among them were David Watts, Thomas Duncan and Andrew Carothers, who practiced in every court as far as the Allegheny mountains, especially in the land cases. These disputes grew out of the belief that the Tuscarora, Shade and Blue mountains contained rich deposits of coal, because they were similar in appearance to the ranges in the Schuylkill region, where coal had been found. Says Judge Junkin: "It (coal) could not exist in this formation, because more than two miles below the coal measures. Still, owners of warrants fought about over-lapping surveys and conflicting lines with as much spirit as if acres of diamonds were at stake. And the lawyers knew no better either, and hence they fought these barren battles with such zeal and skill that it resulted in building up a land system in Pennsylvania which, when understood, is perfectly harmonious in all its parts."

These "land lawyers" were among the earliest practitioners in the Perry county courts, but in time they were supplanted by men of a younger generation, equal in legal learning and oratorical ability. With the knowledge that no minerals of value were to be found in the mountains, a large part of the litigation over titles and surveys ceased, and the younger lawyers came to occupy more prominent positions at the bar.

Following are the lists of judges and district attorneys who have presided over or been connected with the courts of Perry county:

President Judges—John Reed, 1820; Samuel Hepburn, 1839; Frederick Watts, 1849; James H. Graham, 1851 (two ten-year terms); Benjamin F. Junkin, 1871; Charles A. Barnett, 1881; Jeremiah Lyons, 1891; James N. Shull, 1901; William N. Seibert, 1911.

Associate Judges—W. B. Anderson and Jeremiah Madden, 1820; John Junkin, 1832 (served for nearly twenty years); Robert Elliott, 1836; James Black, 1842; G. Blattenberger, 1844; John A. Baker, 1849; John Rice, 1851; Jesse Beaver, 1852; George Stroop, 1852; J. Martin Motzer, 1854; John Reifsnyder, 1856; David Shaver, 1859; Philip Ebert, 1861; Isaac Lefevre, 1862; Jacob Sheibley, 1864; John A. Baker,

1867; George Stroop, 1869; John A. Baker, 1872; John Bear, 1874; Samuel Noss, 1877; William Grier, 1879; William Gladden, 1882; Joseph B. Garber, 1884; Samuel Woods, 1886; Henry Rhinesmith, 1889; James Everhart, 1891; John L. Kline, 1894; George M. Stroup, 1896; Isaac Beam, 1899; John Fleisher, 1901; Jacob Johnston, 1904; George Patterson, 1906; Lucius C. Wox, 1909; William Bernheisel, 1911.

District Attorneys—Benjamin F. Junkin, 1850; Charles T. McIntire, 1853; John B. McAlister, 1856; F. Rush Roddy, 1859; Ephraim C. Long, 1862; Lewis Pattee, 1866; Benjamin P. McIntyre, 1869; Jacob Bailey, 1872; J. C. McAlister, 1875; J. C. Wallace, 1878; James W. Shull, 1881; Richard H. Stewart, 1884; J. C. McAlister, 1887; Lewis Potter, 1890; Luke Baker, 1893; W. H. Kell, 1896; James M. Sharon, 1899; James M. McKee, 1902; Walter W. Rice, 1908 (reëlected in 1911).

It will be noticed that the president judges of Perry and Juniata counties have been the same since 1835, the two counties having been in the same judicial district since that date.

One of the most prominent men who ever occupied a seat on the supreme bench of Pennsylvania was born in Perry county. John Bannister Gibson, a son of Colonel George Gibson, who served in the Continental army during the Revolution and who was killed at the time of General St. Clair's defeat in 1791, was born near the palisades known as "Gibson's Rock," on the banks of Sherman's creek, in the year 1781. At the age of nineteen he graduated at Dickinson College, after which he studied law and was admitted. In 1810 he was a member of the state legislature. On June 27, 1816, he was appointed a judge of the Pennsylvania supreme court by Governor Snyder to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hugh H. Brackenridge, whose death occurred the day before. At the time of his appointment Judge Gibson was president judge of the district including Lycoming county. He remained on the supreme bench until his death, which occurred on May 3, 1853, and for a considerable portion of his service held the position of chief justice. It has been said that his opinions "are marvels of perspicuity, sententiousness, and accurate diction," received as authority, not only by the courts of this country, but also those of Great Britain.

The Huntingdon County Bar Association was organized on September 14, 1886, with thirty-four charter members and the following

officers: President, John M. Bailey; vice-president, T. W. Myton; secretary, H. B. Dunn; treasurer, M. M. McNeil. The president and secretary of the association, in connection with E. S. McMurtrie, George B. Orlady, P. M. Lytle, J. R. Simpson, and D. Caldwell, constituted a board of managers. On September 20, 1886, the organization was confirmed by the court and the first meeting for the transaction of business was on the 11th of October. During the twenty-seven years of its existence the association has built up a fine library, raised the standard of qualifications for admission to the bar of the county, and has endeavored to cultivate a more fraternal spirit among lawyers. In 1913 the officers were: J. R. Simpson, president; R. A. Orbison, vice-president; J. S. Woods, secretary; Chester D. Fetterhoof, treasurer. The annual meetings of the society are held on the third Tuesday of January.

In Mifflin county the members of the bar were frequently called together to discuss measures affecting the welfare of the courts and the legal profession, but no regular bar association was organized until May 21, 1901. At a subsequent meeting a constitution was adopted, to take effect on August 1, 1902, and at the same meeting D. W. Woods was elected president; T. M. Uttley, vice-president; M. M. McLaughlin, secretary; Rufus C. Elder, treasurer. No change has been made in the official roster since the organization of the association, except that in the death of D. W. Woods the association was left without a president, and since that time T. M. Uttley has discharged the duties of the office. The annual meetings of the association are held on the fourth Monday of January. In 1913 there were thirteen members in good standing.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION

The "Country Doctor" has been eulogized in song and story, and probably no man in a new country is more deserving of eulogy. Before roads were opened through the trackless forest or over the mountains of the Juniata valley, the physician was in the frontier settlements, not so much for the hope of immediately accumulating wealth as to aid in developing the resources of the region. With his "pill-bags" thrown across his saddle he frequently rode through the wild woods in the darkest night in order to answer the call of the afflicted, often knowing that his fee would be slow in coming, if it came at all. Money was scarce

and the doctor often accepted in payment for his services such produce of the frontier farm as the pioneer husbandman could offer. In this way he managed to obtain food for himself and family and for the faithful horse upon which he must depend to answer the calls for his professional services. Compared with the modern specialist he might be considered the merest tyro in the science of medicine, but the settlers knew him and had confidence in his skill. And it is possible that, were the eminent specialist compelled to practice his profession under the same conditions, the country doctor might prove the better man. His medicines were few and not always easily obtained. In such cases he was generally resourceful enough to accept some simple "old woman's remedy" that would give the patient relief until better treatment could be brought to bear. If he was not profoundly learned in a knowledge of medicine, he knew a little of every branch of the subject, and what he lacked in college training he endeavored to supply with common sense. Consequently he was honored and respected and was a welcome visitor to the frontier homes in times of health as well as in times of sickness, a true friend.

In one of the old histories of Huntingdon county mention is made of a Dr. Smith, who was in the Hartslog valley as early as 1767, but little can be learned concerning him or his work. Jonathan Priestly, assessor, in his return of the property in what is now the borough of Huntingdon, gives the names of James Nesbit and George Wilson as physicians. Dr. Jonathan H. Dorsey was another early physician of Huntingdon. He married Mary, daughter of Robert Henderson and a granddaughter of Benjamin Elliott, the first sheriff of the county. John Henderson was one of the prominent physicians of Huntingdon at an early date and was the first president of the Union Medical Society, which was organized in 1825. A Dr. Loughran located at Shirleysburg early in the nineteenth century, but remained there only a short time. He was succeeded by Dr. J. G. Lightner, who settled there in 1821. Other pioneer physicians of Huntingdon county were Doctors Moore, Eby, Long, Baird, and Flickinger. A little later came Dr. J. A. Shade, Dr. Jesse Wright, Dr. John Gemmill, Dr. J. H. Wintrode, and Dr. J. R. Patton.

Probably the first physician in Mifflin county to acquire a permanent residence and reputation was a Dr. Buck, who located in 1794 where the

Coleman House now stands on Market street. A few years later he removed to Perry county, and Dr. John Creigh took his place in Lewistown. Subsequently he removed to Landisburg, where he practiced his profession until a short time before his death. Dr. William Watson settled in Lewistown about the same time as Dr. Creigh, and practiced there until 1806, when he went to Bedford. Joseph B. Ard began practice in Lewistown about the time Dr. Watson left and continued there until about 1850. He died in Philadelphia in 1861. About 1810 Dr. Elijah Davis located at McVeytown and Doctors Roswell and Southard Doty settled about the same time in Lewistown. Other pioneer doctors of Mifflin county were Joseph Henderson, who located at Brown's Mills about the close of the War of 1812; Edward B. Patterson, at Lewistown about the same time; John Parshall, James M. Connell, Frank Swartz, Lewis Horning, Samuel Smith, Alexander Johnson, Augustus C. Ehrenfeld, and Thomas Van Valzah.

Some of those of a later date were: Alexander McLeod, Christian Swartz, H. C. Wampler, William Jones, James Culbertson, Charles Bower, L. G. Snowden, Samuel Maclay, Benjamin Berry, and George V. Mitchell. Of these, Dr. Snowden practiced in McVeytown, Dr. Berry in Milroy, Dr. Bower in Newton Hamilton, and Dr. Mitchell in Belleville, where he had been preceded by Doctors Cook, Westhoven, and Bigelow.

In Juniata county the first physician of whom there is any authentic account was Dr. Ezra Doty, who settled at Mifflintown about 1791. He came from Connecticut and was an elder brother of Roswell and Southard Doty, who practiced in Lewistown. Dr. John Bryson, a son of Judge Samuel Bryson, studied medicine under Dr. Ezra Doty and commenced practice in Mifflintown in 1807. Five years later he went to Pittsburgh, where he continued in the profession until his death. The Crawfords—David, Samuel B., E. Darwin, James W. and David M.—were among the most noted of Juniata county's physicians during the first half of the nineteenth century. Other physicians of prominence during the same period were James Frow, John Harris, Joseph Kelly, Michael Shellenberger, John Green, Thomas Whiteside, J. W. Beale, Philo Hamlin, William Elder, John Irwin, Henry Harshbarger, George I. Cuddy, J. W. Pearce, and Samuel Floyd, located at various points in the county. Among the homeopathic physicians of this county may be

mentioned Dr. Rheinhold, Dr. Frederick Long, Dr. William Smith, Dr. B. F. Book and Dr. Lewis P. Willig.

Perry county's pioneer physician was probably Dr. Henry Bucke, who located at Millerstown about 1805, or perhaps a year or two before that time. Dr. Samuel Mealy succeeded him about the close of the War of 1812. Dr. John W. Armstrong was engaged in practice at Duncannon as early as 1818 and remained there for about six years, when he went to Liverpool, being the first physician to settle in that place. Some years later he went to Bellefonte and finally located at Princeton, New Jersey, where he died in 1870. He was a grandson of that Colonel John Armstrong who led the expedition against the Indians at Kittanning in 1756, later served as a member of the Provincial Congress, and rose to the rank of major-general in the Continental army. At the battle of the Brandywine he was in command of the Pennsylvania line, and one of his sons was an aide-de-camp on the staff of General Gates.

Dr. Isaac Snowden, who located at Millerstown about 1826, was a son of Rev. Nathaniel R. Snowden, who was at one time a professor in Dickinson College, at Carlisle. He received his preparatory education in that institution and graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania. Shortly after receiving his degree he was appointed surgeon in the United States army and was with General Andrew Jackson in the war with the Seminole Indians in Florida. In 1823 he retired from the army and after practicing a short time in Mifflin county and at Williamsport settled at Millerstown. Some years afterward he took up his residence at Hogestown, Cumberland county, where he practiced until his death in June, 1850.

Other physicians who practiced in Perry county before the middle of the nineteenth century were: John Irwin, Samuel Stites, and John M. Laird, at Millerstown; James H. Case, William Cummin, Thomas G. Morris, John Wright, and Dr. Fitzpatrick, at Liverpool; Joseph Speck, Philip Ebert, and A. J. Werner, at Duncannon; John Creigh, John Parshall, James T. Oliver, and Samuel A. Moore, at Landisburg, Dr. Isaac Lefevre, at Loysville; Lewis Heck, G. W. Graydon, and Dr. Rogers, at Marysville; Frederick Klineyoung, at Shermansdale; Jonas Ickes, Thomas Simonton, and a Dr. Black, at Ickesburg; Frederick Oberholzer (also a Lutheran minister), at New Germantown; John Eckert and Dr. Ward, in Milford township; John H. Doling, T. L.

Cathcart, and Dr. Vanderslice, at New Bloomfield. Dr. Jonas Ickes was the first physician in New Bloomfield, having located there in 1825, soon after the place was designated as the county seat. Dr. Joseph Speck and Dr. John M. Laird also practiced for a time in New Bloomfield.

Dr. Thomas Van Valzah, mentioned above in connection with the physicians of Mifflin county, was born in Union county, December 23, 1793, and was a surgeon in the army during the War of 1812, when only twenty years of age. In 1818 he graduated at the University of Pennsylvania and began practice at Lewisburg, Union county. From 1837 to 1842 he practiced at Freeport, Illinois, then returned to Pennsylvania and located at Lewistown, where he followed his profession until his death in May, 1870, having been engaged in active practice for nearly sixty years. He was especially skilled as a surgeon and was the third man to perform what is known as the "high operation" for lithotomy.

On November 1, 1825, a number of physicians from Huntingdon, Mifflin and Center counties met at the residence of Alexander Ennis, in Barree township, Huntingdon county, to consider the question of organizing a medical society. The meeting lasted two days and on the second day the Union Medical Society was organized with Dr. John Henderson as president; Daniel Dobbins and Joseph B. Ard, vice-presidents; Constantius Curtin, corresponding secretary; James Coffey, recording secretary; Jonathan H. Dorsey, treasurer. Physicians in good standing in the profession and residents of either of the three counties were eligible for membership and for a time the future was full of promise for this first association of physicians in the Juniata valley. The second meeting of the society was held at Lewistown, beginning on November 6, 1826, and the third was held at Huntingdon in November, 1827. At the Huntingdon meeting Dr. Ezra Doty, of Mifflintown, was elected president of the society, which is the last record of its transactions.

No further attempt was made to form a medical society among the physicians of this region until in 1845, when some of the Mifflin county doctors got together and organized the Mifflin County Medical Society. Dr. Joseph B. Ard, who had been one of the first vice-presidents of the Union Medical Society twenty years before, was elected president; Dr.

Thomas Van Valzah and Dr. Joseph Henderson, vice-presidents; Dr. T. A. Worrall, corresponding secretary; Dr. C. Cameron, recording secretary; Dr. James Culbertson, general secretary, and seven members in addition to the above officers. Six members were added at the next meeting, after which the society seems to have lapsed into a state of inactivity.

A medical society was organized in Huntington county on August 14, 1849, but all record of it except the date of its organization has disappeared. Not even the oldest physician in the county can tell who were the officers or what the society accomplished. The present Huntingdon County Medical Society—termed a reorganization of the former one—was formed on April 9, 1872, with the following officers: Dr. John McCulloch, president; Drs. J. A. Shade and J. H. Wintrode, first and second vice-presidents, respectively; Dr. A. B. Brumbaugh, secretary; Dr. Henry Orlady, treasurer. For about three years the society prospered, but from 1876 to 1880 very little interest was manifested in its work. During that period two men—Dr. D. P. Miller and Dr. A. B. Brumbaugh—deserve great credit for their work in holding the society together by paying the state dues, etc. About 1880 a number of new members came in and since that time the society has been active in promoting good feeling among the physicians of the county and stimulating the interest in their professional work. Dr. D. P. Miller, now living retired in Huntingdon, is the only physician now living who assisted in the organization of the society in 1872, though Dr. G. W. C. James, of Orbisonia, retired, is the oldest living physician in the county and is an honorary member of the society. Membership in this society includes membership in the Medical Society of Pennsylvania and subscription to the Pennsylvania Medical Journal. Stated meetings are held on the second Thursday of each month. The officers for 1913 were: Dr. F. L. Schum, president; Dr. J. M. Steel, vice-president; Dr. J. M. Beck, secretary; Dr. G. G. Harman, treasurer; Dr. J. M. Keichline, Jr., reporter; Drs. W. J. Campbell, R. H. Moore and R. Myers, censors. The membership reported in 1913 was thirty-eight.

The present Mifflin County Medical Society was organized on March 4, 1874, at the office of Dr. Charles S. Hurlbut, in Lewistown, with nine members. Officers elected at that meeting were: Abraham Harsh-

berger, president; T. H. Van Valzah, vice-president; George V. Mitchell, secretary; Abraham Rothrock, treasurer. For some time the society held meetings quarterly, but in recent years the meetings have been held on the first Thursday of each month, at such hour and place as may be designated by the president. Annual dues are three dollars, which includes the Pennsylvania Medical Journal. In 1913 there were thirty-two members in good standing and the following were then the officers of the society: C. H. Brisbin, president; T. H. Smith, first vice-president; C. J. Stambaugh, second vice-president; J. A. C. Clarkson, secretary; A. S. Harshberger, treasurer; F. A. Rupp, reporter; S. W. Swigart, W. H. Parcels and V. I. McKim, censors.

Juniata county has the youngest and smallest medical society of any of the four valley counties. It was organized in 1907, and in 1913 numbered eleven members, with the following officers: W. H. Banks, of Mifflintown, president; Herman F. Willard, of Mexico, first vice-president; William H. Haines, of Thompsontown, second vice-president; Brady F. Long, of Mifflintown, secretary; Isaac G. Headings, of McAlisterville, treasurer. The fact that this county society has been organized only six years and numbers but eleven members is no reflection upon the character of the Juniata county physicians, most of whom have as high professional standing as those of other counties. Membership in this society carries with it the same advantages, in the way of affiliation with the State Medical Society and subscription to the Pennsylvania Medical Journal, as in other county organizations.

The Perry County Medical Society is one of the oldest in the state. On November 19, 1847, eight physicians met at Millerstown, as the result of an understanding with most of the practicing physicians of the county, and organized by electing James H. Case, of Liverpool, president; A. C. Stees, of Millerstown, vice-president; B. F. Grosh, of Andersonburg, and T. Stilwell, of Millerstown, secretaries; and Dr. J. E. Singer, of Newport, treasurer. In the constitution adopted at that time the official name of the society was given as "The Medical Society of Perry County," and the object defined to be "the advancement of medical knowledge, the elevation of professional character, the protection of the interests of its members, and the promotion of all means to relieve suffering, to improve the public health and protect the life of the community." The constitution was approved by the State

Medical Society and since then official relations have been maintained with both the state organization and the American Medical Association. At one time the membership numbered seventy, but in 1913 there were but seventeen reported in good standing. The officers for 1913 were: E. Kenneth Wolff, Ickesburg, president; William T. Morrow, Loysville, first vice-president; Benjamin F. Beale, second vice-president; A. R. Johnson, New Bloomfield, secretary; W. Homer Hoopes, treasurer.

As a rule, the physicians along the Blue Juniata have been, and those of the present generation are, men of public spirit and progressive ideas outside of their profession. They have taken a commendable interest in every movement for the general welfare; have been associated with the organization of agricultural societies, banks, etc.; most of them have been affiliated with the leading fraternal orders and the church work of the valley, and in other ways have used their rights of citizenship to promote the interests of their fellow-men.

CHAPTER XVII

EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Character of the Early Schools—The Pioneer School House—Itinerant Teachers—Ideas of Discipline—The Pauper School Law—Private Academies—School for Soldiers' Orphans—Juniata Valley Normal—Free School System Inaugurated—Sources of Revenue—School Statistics—Juniata College—Apprentices' Literary Society of Lewistown—Lewistown Library—The Press—Early Newspapers—Alexander K. McClure—Present Day Papers—Perry County Historical Society.

ONE of the early needs of the pioneers who settled in the Juniata valley was some means of educating their children. Many of the parents had only limited education and the constant demands of frontier life made effective teaching in the home circle an impossibility. The settlers had no public school fund, there were no school houses equipped with libraries and other aids as in the present day, well qualified teachers were exceedingly scarce, roving bands of Indians were not infrequent visitors to the settlements, and yet, in spite of all these conditions, the people made honest and sincere efforts to give their children sufficient schooling to help them along over "the thorny road of life." The first schools were taught in abandoned cabins or rooms of dwellings given up for the purpose and were often secured and fitted up by the teacher when he secured his subscribers. Sometimes the resident minister, if there was one in the neighborhood, acted as teacher, but more frequently the "school-master" was some itinerant Irishman, who paused in the settlement long enough to teach school for a "quarter" in order to raise the means for continuing his journey.

As the population increased, buildings were erected by the coöperation of the settlers in a given neighborhood and set apart as school houses, though religious services were often held in them on days when there was no school in session. These early school houses were crude affairs, built of logs, with a clapboard roof and often no floor but the mother earth. On each side of the house one log would be left out

and the space covered with oiled paper to exclude the cold and admit the light, window glass being in that day too expensive a luxury to provide glass windows for school houses that were used for only a short season in each year. To provide seats for the scholars small logs would be split in halves, the inner surface smoothed with the "draw-knife," the half sapling would then be supported on pins driven into auger holes bored at the proper angle to hold the seat steady. At one end of the school room was a huge fireplace, capable of taking in sticks of wood four or five feet in length. On cold days the scholars sitting near the fire would become too hot, while those in the rear of the room would be suffering with cold. To alleviate this condition constant changes would be made. A pupil would receive permission to go to the fire, and as soon as he became "warm through" he would return to a seat in the rear and another would take his place.

The branches taught were spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic. Steel pens had not yet come into general use and one of the qualifications of the teacher was to be able to make a pen out of a quill. Ink was frequently made at home by boiling the bark of the maple tree until the strength was extracted and then adding to the decoction a sufficient quantity of copperas to give the desired color. Copy-books were usually of home-made construction—a few sheets of foolscap paper covered with a sheet of heavy wrapping paper and sewed together. At the head of the page the teacher would write a line and the scholar would then fill the page, endeavoring to imitate in all its details the handwriting of the teacher. The next teacher might have an entirely different style of chirography and the pupil would have to unlearn much that he had learned in order to copy the new master's writing. Blackboards were practically unknown, the scholars doing their "sums" on slates. Even the slate pencils of commerce were rare, and it was no unusual sight to see a group of school-boys searching through a bank of slate or soap-stone for a piece soft enough for a pencil that would not "scratch."

With both teacher and patrons the idea seemed to prevail that if the rod was spared the child would be spoiled. Consequently the discipline in those early schools was of the most despotic character, the slightest offense on the part of the pupil being punished by a whipping. And yet, notwithstanding all these drawbacks, some of the great men

of the country received their early training in these rude and imperfect schools.

One of the first laws passed by the Pennsylvania legislature for the promotion of education was that of 1808, providing for the education of poor children at the expense of the county. While the intentions of the legislators were good, and the law was meant to prove of great benefit to the commonwealth by giving the children of the most indigent citizens an opportunity to qualify themselves for the duties of citizenship, all who accepted its benefits were stigmatized as paupers and the law finally became known as the "Pauper School Law."

Henry Beeson, who represented Fayette county in the legislature of 1825, introduced a bill providing for a system of free schools, but it failed to pass. It was widely discussed, however, both by the press and the public, and it contained the germ that nine years later developed into the free school system of Pennsylvania.

In the meantime the people, desirous of obtaining better educational facilities than were afforded by the low grade subscription schools, became interested in the establishment of academies. The oldest institution of this character in the Juniata valley was the Lewistown Academy, which was chartered by the act of March 11, 1815, for the purpose of educating the youth "in the useful arts, sciences and literature," and the act provided that five poor children were to be admitted to the school free for a term not to exceed two years. The first board of trustees was named in the act, and the first election of trustees was held on the first Monday of April, 1816. For several years the school was taught in rented quarters, wherever suitable rooms could be obtained, but the act of April 10, 1826, authorized the trustees to erect an academy building "in or near Lewistown." A lot was secured on Third street, near Brown, and the first term of school in the new structure was opened in the fall of 1828. About twenty years ago the old building was taken down and the Presbyterian Sunday school chapel now occupies the site.

The Huntingdon Academy was incorporated by act of the legislature on March 19, 1816, the state giving $2,000 to the institution. It continued to receive aid from the state for a number of years. The trustees purchased the Dean Hotel property at the southeast corner of Second and Allegheny streets, where the school was conducted for

many years. Two lots were then purchased on the northeast corner of Fourth and Church streets and a building erected thereon in 1844. A larger and better appointed building was erected in 1874, but after the establishment of the high school the attendance at the academy declined and the property was sold, the building being converted into an apartment for residences.

In 1837 the legislature granted a charter to the Tuscarora Academy, in Juniata county. Two years before that Rev. McKnight Williamson had opened a school, in which he taught the higher branches, and in 1837 his class numbered about fifteen students. His work stimulated the interest in education and led to the establishment of the academy, which was opened in 1839, with David Wilson as principal. For many years the institution prospered, but the improvement in the public schools from year to year made such inroads upon the attendance that it sank to a position of minor importance in the educational field. The building is now used for the Beale township high school.

Robert Finley came from Connecticut to New Bloomfield in 1837 and opened a Latin school in a room of Jonas Ickes' tavern, his first class numbering six members. In the fall of that year he secured the indorsement of several of the leading citizens and advertised a high school, to open on "the first Wednesday of February next." The school opened at the appointed time in a building known as the "Barracks," and the same winter a petition was presented to the legislature asking for a charter for the New Bloomfield Academy. Accordingly, on April 13, 1838, an act was passed incorporating the institution, naming the first board of trustees and authorizing the state treasurer to pay to the board of trustees $2,000, "to be used toward the erection of suitable buildings and purchasing a necessary library, mathematical, geographical or philosophical apparatus for the use of the academy, on condition that $1,000 have been contributed for the purpose or purposes named."

The first term opened on May 21, 1838, with Robert Finley as principal. After some disagreement as to the location, the academy was finally placed at the north end of Carlisle street, where four acres of ground were purchased from George Barnett. On March 1, 1839, the board advertised for proposals for the erection of a "house of brick or stone, to be thirty feet by sixty feet from out to out and twenty-three feet high from top of foundation, to have a cupola and also a portico

or vestibule in front of steps." This building was completed and occupied in 1840. In response to a petition, the legislature passed an act on April 4, 1852, directing the trustees to sell the school to the county, and the following December the property was conveyed to the county commissioners. Trouble arose over a legacy of $400 left the institution by Fenlow McCown and the recommendation of the grand jury that a new building be erected for the better accommodation of the pupils, the commissioners refusing to erect the building or allow others to build on the grounds. By the act of April 3, 1855, the academy was ordered to be sold. In April, 1856, it was purchased by Rev. John B. Straw and R. G. Stephens, with a condition that the property should always be used for a high and normal school. In 1912 the academy was in charge of D. C. Willard as principal, assisted by a corps of competent instructors in the various branches.

A Boys' Academy and a Female Seminary were established at Shirleysburg at an early date and for a number of years each received a generous patronage, due in a great measure to the fact that the people of Shirley township were opposed to the introduction of the free school system. After all the other townships in Huntingdon county had accepted the common schools and provided for their support according to law, Shirley came into the fold and commenced the work of establishing free schools. As the patronage of the public schools increased that of the private institutions declined, and the academy and seminary at Shirleysburg finally passed out of existence.

Milnwood Academy, located at Shade Gap, Huntingdon county, was founded in 1849 by Rev. J. Y. McGinnes, the Presbyterian minister at that place. It soon became a popular school and enjoyed a prosperous career for about a quarter of a century. It was abandoned about 1871.

Mountain Seminary was incorporated in 1851 and buildings were erected by a stock company. Rev. Israel Ward was the first principal. Financial difficulties arose and in 1855 the property was sold at sheriff's sale. About two years later the property was purchased by Prof. L. G. Grier and the school was reopened. Associated with Professor Grier was Miss N. J. Davis, a graduate of the noted school at Mount Holyoke, Massachusetts, and the new management soon had the school on the highway to prosperity. New buildings were erected, steam heat provided, a green house built on the premises, etc. This institution is

located at Birmingham, Huntingdon county, and is a popular finishing school for young ladies.

In the fall of the same year (1851) the Cassville Seminary was founded by Rev. Zane Bland, George W. Speer and David Clarkson, who secured subscriptions to the fund and an association of stockholders was formed late in the year. The following year buildings were erected and the school started off with flattering prospects. The school was under the supervision of the Methodist church and a term was taught in the church building while the seminary buildings were under construction. At one time the attendance numbered about 125 students. Then came a decline, due to various causes, and about the beginning of the Civil War the school was closed.

Airy View Academy was opened at Port Royal in the fall of 1852 by David Wilson and David Laughlin. The latter was the first county superintendent of the Juniata county public schools. This school continued as a private institution until about 1908, when it was turned over to the Port Royal school board and is now the borough high school.

An academy was established at McAlisterville in 1855 and a three-story brick building was erected at a cost of about $3,000. Rev. Philander Camp, Presbyterian minister, was the first principal. George F. McFarland purchased the property from the stockholders in 1858, enlarged the building, employed some good teachers and conducted the school until 1862, when he and several of his students and teachers organized a military company, which was assigned to the One Hundred and Fifty-first Pennsylvania Regiment, of which Professor McFarland was made lieutenant-colonel. He was wounded at the battle of Gettysburg and in the fall of that year reopened the academy as a school for soldiers' orphans. It was one of the three schools that visited the legislature in March, 1866, and influenced the members of the assembly to abandon the pauper bill and to continue the appropriations for the support of the free schools. The students also took part in the ceremony connected with the reception of the battle-flags at Philadelphia on July 4, 1866. A new building was erected that year. On January 1, 1876, the control of the school passed to Jacob Smith, who had been its steward for a number of years. Then came various changes in the management until about 1908, when it passed under the control of the Fayette township school board for the centralization of some of the

district schools and also a township high school. Four teachers are now employed in the building.

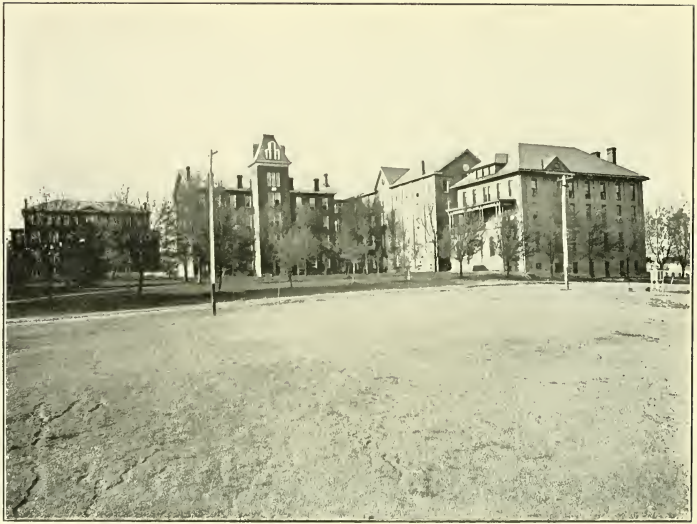
In the spring of 1855 "Washington Academy" was opened in the old school house on the hill at Markelsville, with Rev. A. R. Height as principal. George Markel erected a two-story frame house for the school in 1867. Mr. Markel was the most generous supporter of the school and after his death it was discontinued, the building being converted into dwellings.

Rev. T. B. Bucher opened a school on April 8, 1856, in the basement of the Reformed church at Landisburg and gave it the name of "Mount Dempsey Academy." It continued in operation under various principals until in 1864, when it was closed permanently.

The Juniata Valley Normal School was opened at Newport on April 8, 1867, under the principalship of Silas Wright, who became the principal of the Soldiers' Orphans School the following year, and the normal passed out of existence. Other private schools were the "Susquehanna Institute," conducted for some time by Professor Bartlett and Rev. W. B. Craig in the basement of the United Presbyterian church at Duncannon; "Sherman's Valley Institute," at Andersonburg, and the "Charity School," in Madison township, Perry county.

Pennsylvania's public school system was inaugurated under the provisions of an act of the legislature, approved by Governor Wolfe on April 1, 1834. In the establishment of the free schools the state had no land grant of one section or two sections in each Congressional township, as did the states that were admitted into the Union after the formation of the Federal government. All her revenues for educational purposes have to be raised by local taxation and appropriations from the state to the several counties in proportion to the school population. According to the report of the state superintendent of public instruction for the year 1911, the total receipts of the four counties in the Juniata valley were as follows:

	From Local Taxes	State Appropriation
Huntingdon	$104,324.43	$51,784.68
Mifflin	77,452.97	34,279.10
Juniata	38,522.81	24,467.15
Perry	54,349.01	33,669.20
Total	$274,649.22	$144,200.13



JUNIATA COLLEGE, HUNTINGDON.

The grand total from all sources was $418,849.35, of which $264,508.64 was expended for teachers' salaries and the remainder for the erection and repair of buildings, fuel, text-books, supplies, etc. Further statistical information regarding the schools is shown by the following table:

	Number of Schools	Number of Teachers	Number of Scholars	Value of School Property
Huntingdon	262	278	8,855	$311,140
Mifflin	154	165	6,142	303,600
Juniata	111	112	3,449	121,915
Perry	187	189	5,155	189,100
Total	714	744	23,601	$925,755

Since the report from which the above figures are taken was published several new buildings have been erected, so that the approximate value of school property in the four counties in 1913 is not far from $1,000,000. In the chapters relating to Township History will be found information concerning the early schools and the pioneer teachers in the different counties.

Juniata College, the only institution devoted to higher education in the Juniata Valley, was opened on April 17, 1876, in a small room on Washington street, West Huntingdon, with Jacob M. Zuck as principal and three students in attendance. Several efforts had been made previous to that time to revive the educational interests of the members of the Church of the Brethren (Dunkers), and the purpose of the school was to provide a place where the children of Dunker parents "might receive the benefits of an education distinguished by moral and religious principles as well as by good scholarship," though from the beginning the institution has been open to the members of every, or even no religious denomination. When the first catalogue was issued, in the spring of 1878, the faculty consisted of seven instructors and 172 students were enrolled.

Professor Zuck's death occurred on May 10, 1879, and the name of "Brethren's Normal College" was then adopted. The second catalogue bears the names of James Quinter as president and Prof. J. H. Brumbaugh as principal, and the faculty had been enlarged by the addition of two new instructors. "Founders' Hall" was erected in

1878-79, intended to meet all the needs of a boarding school, but the growth of the college has necessitated changes in the original plans and the building is now the Administration Building, containing the chapel, the offices of the president and treasurer, and two recitation rooms. "Ladies' Hall" was built in 1890 and contains most of the dormitories for the female students. "Students' Hall" was erected in 1895 and for a time the library occupied one-half the building, the remainder being given up to class rooms and laboratories. It is now used as a reading room, a biological laboratory, six class rooms, with the chemical laboratory in the basement and dormitories for young men on the third floor. "Oneida Hall" was completed in the spring of 1898. It contains the kitchen and pantries in the basement, the dining room on the first floor, and the second and third floors are fitted up as dormitories for girls. The athletic field was laid out in 1899 and the gymnasium was built in 1901. The new library, for the erection of which Andrew Carnegie donated about $15,000, was dedicated on April 17, 1907. The library contains about 30,000 volumes.

The first charter of the school was received on November 18, 1878, and by an amended charter, received on September 14, 1896, the institution took the name of Juniata College. The institution comprises six departments, viz.: 1. The College; 2. The Academy of College Preparatory; 3. The School of Education, a normal English course of four years; 4. The Bible School; 5. The School of Music; 6. The Business School. In 1912 the catalogue shows a faculty of twenty-nine members and an enrolment in all departments of 419 students. The campus of nine acres is beautifully situated in the northern part of the borough of Huntingdon, with which it is connected by a street railway. From the start the growth of Juniata College has been steady and substantial, and its future is one of promise.

An attempt was made in the winter of 1800-01 to organize a library association in Lewistown and several shares were subscribed for that purpose. A meeting was called at Edward Williams' tavern for February 7, 1801, to organize the association, but if the organization was effected nothing can be learned of what it accomplished or when it went down. On January 7, 1870, a charter was granted to the Lewistown Library Association and an organization was effected immediately afterward. One thousand dollars were subscribed and invested in the pur-

chase of books. The library was opened in the Bohner building, on East Market street, near Dorcas, and after several removals to different locations a permanent home was found in the Apprentices' Literary Society building on Third street, where it is still located. William R. McKee was the first librarian and the present incumbent of that position is Miss Kate Swan. The association has a perpetual lease upon the quarters occupied by the library.

The Apprentices' Literary Society, mentioned in the preceding paragraph, was organized on July 4, 1842, in the court-house, with five members, Henry J. Walters as president and Isaac W. Wiley as secretary. The object of the society was the improvement of the young men of Lewistown. At one time it numbered about forty active members, but in recent years the number has declined and active work has been discontinued since the building on Third street was leased to the Library Association. A few of the members still hold meetings in the building, the lease giving them that privilege, but about all the business that is ever transacted is the election of officers, and this is done merely for the purpose of complying with the terms of the charter and to hold the corporate power granted to the society.

As a factor in education the press has played an important part in the dissemination of general information. The first newspaper in the Juniata Valley was started at Mifflintown in 1794 and published about a year by Michael Duffy, but the name of the paper has been lost. The Mifflin Gazette, of which little accurate information can be gleaned, began its career at Lewistown in 1796. According to an entry in the commissioners records for May 18, 1796, Joseph Charles, the publisher of the paper, was allowed a bill for "advertising the sale of unseated lands and the proposals for the building of the court-house." On July 4, 1797, Michael Duffy issued the first number of the Huntingdon Courier and Weekly Advertiser from the office at the corner of Allegheny street and the public square. It suspended in February, 1798, and in the fall of 1799 John R. Parrington began the publication of the Guardian of Liberty and Huntingdon Chronicle, which lived but a short time.

Edward Cole and John Doyle commenced the publication of the Western Star at Lewistown on November 26, 1800. Doyle retired in January, 1801, and Cole continued the paper for about four years,

when the office of publication was destroyed, but for what reason cannot now be ascertained. The Huntingdon Gazette and Weekly Advertiser appeared on February 12, 1801, under the editorial management of John McGahan, a practical printer, who had been associated with Michael Duffy in the publication of the Huntingdon Courier four years before. It continued under different owners until 1839.

The oldest paper in the valley is the Lewistown Gazette, which was started in 1811 by William P. Elliott and James Dickson. About three years later Mr. Elliott retired and the paper was then successively owned by T. W. Mitchell, George W. Patton and William Ross until 1833, when it was purchased by William P. Elliott, one of the founders, who conducted it successfully for about two years, when his son, Richard S. Elliott, assumed the editorial management, although but eighteen years of age. The name was then changed to the Lewistown Gazette and Mifflin and Juniata Advertiser, the object no doubt having been to secure patronage in Juniata county, which had been erected a few years before. In 1839 the paper came into the possession of Henry Liebert, who changed the name to the Mifflin County Gazette and Farmers' and Mechanics' Journal. William Ross again became the owner in 1843 and changed the name to the Lewistown Gazette, which it still retains. In October, 1846, the paper passed to George Frysinger, who sold it to David Over in March, 1865, but in the fall of the same year it became the property of Mr. Frysinger again. Ten years later the publishers were G. R. and W. M. Frysinger. The latter retired in 1876, when the paper was conducted by George Frysinger as editor and proprietor, with George R. Frysinger as local editor. On January 1, 1884, the paper was sold to George F. and J. S. Stackpole, and upon the death of the latter George F. Stackpole became the sole proprietor.

During the first half of the nineteenth century several newspaper ventures were launched in Huntingdon, but only one of the papers started in that time has survived. Among those that rose, flourished for a short time and then perished were the American Eagle, which began its career in 1811; the Huntingdon Intelligencer was begun in September, 1813, by James Barbour and the name changed to the Republican in 1814, after which it ran to August, 1819, when it suspended; the Village Monitor existed for a short time, when the outfit was secured by another publisher, who started the Republican Advocate,

which continued to 1839; Henry L. McConnell began the publication of the Huntingdon Courier and Anti-Masonic Republican in June, 1830, and after various changes it was consolidated with the Hollidaysburg Aurora in 1835; a German paper called the Huntingdon Bote, an anti-Masonic sheet, was started in 1834, but it was short-lived; the old Courier outfit was purchased by A. W. Benedict & Company, who started the Huntingdon Journal in September, 1835, and continued it for several years. Still other and less fortunate papers were the Messenger, the Standing Stone Banner, Young America, the American and the Workingmen's Advocate. The Huntingdon Globe, the only survivor of this period, was issued for the first time on November 22, 1843, by L. G. Mytinger and G. L. Gentzell. In July, 1844, the original partnership was dissolved and the publication was continued by Mr. Mytinger.

In Juniata county the first newspaper, with the exception of Michael Duffy's brief experiment in 1794, was the Mifflin Eagle, which was started by Andrew Gallagher in the spring of 1817. In 1826 the office was removed to Lewistown, where the paper was published under the same name for several years. The Mifflin Advocate made its appearance on September 8, 1820, published by David McClure, but after a short time it suspended. After the removal of the Eagle to Lewistown there was no newspaper in the town until after the erection of the county of Juniata. On May 25, 1831, Samuel McDowell and Charles Kelso issued the first number of the Juniata Telegraph and People's Advocate, which was succeeded by the Juniata Journal in 1835, with F. C. Merklein as publisher. The Juniata Free Press was started on June 23, 1831, by Samuel G. Nesbit, who sold it to Stephen Cummings in May, 1836. About a year later Cummings disposed of the material and George F. Humes began the publication of the Juniata Herald and Anti-Masonic Democrat, which suspended after a precarious existence of about eighteen months. The Telegraph, after various changes in name and ownership, was consolidated with the True Democrat, which was started by Greer & Harris in June, 1860, the consolidation taking place on October 3, 1867.

The Juniata Sentinel, the oldest paper now in existence in the county, was started by Alexander K. McClure, who issued the first number on December 9, 1846. In March, 1852, the paper was sold to John J.

Patterson, who after publishing it about a year sold it to Greer & McCrum. During the next twenty years the paper changed ownership at least seven times until it became the property of B. F. Schweyer on June 8, 1870. In the meantime William M. Allison & Company began the publication of the Juniata Republican on April 4, 1866, and like many other journalistic enterprises in the valley it changed owners several times before it was consolidated with the Sentinel, the first number of the Juniata Sentinel and Republican making its appearance on October 22, 1873. Since the death of B. F. Schweyer in the spring of 1913, the paper has been published by his son, Wilderforce Schweyer.

Alexander K. McClure, the founder of the Juniata Sentinel, and who afterward became one of the best known journalists of the state, was born in Perry county on January 9, 1828, and at the time he entered upon his newspaper career was but nineteen years of age. While serving an apprenticeship with James Marshall in a tannery at New Bloomfield, he was in the habit of visiting the office of the Perry Freeman, where he greedily read the exchanges and acquired the ambition to become a journalist. Upon severing his connection with the Juniata Sentinel in 1852, he purchased a half interest in the Chambersburg Repository. The next year he was nominated by the Whig state convention for the office of auditor-general by acclamation, but was defeated along with the rest of the Whig ticket, the party being then in a hopeless minority in the state. He was one of the organizers of the Republican party in Pennsylvania, but when the Whigs of Franklin county formed a coalition with the Know Nothings in 1855 he refused to support such an alliance and sold his interest in the Repository. Not long after that he was admitted to the bar, and in 1856 was a delegate to the national convention that nominated General John C. Fremont for the presidency. In 1860 he was chairman of the Republican state committee and the same year occupied a seat in the Pennsylvania state senate. During the Civil war he was a staunch supporter of the Union and held close relations with both President Lincoln and Governor Curtin. But the call of the newspaper office was too strong to be resisted and in 1862 he purchased the Chambersburg Repository. In 1872 he was one of the delegates to the convention which nominated Horace Greeley for the presidency and that year was again elected to the state senate. Two years later he was nominated for the mayoralty

of Philadelphia and was defeated by a small majority. Not long after that he became editor of the Philadelphia Times, where he made a national reputation as a vigorous and talented writer.

The first paper published in Perry county was the Perry Forester, which was started at Landisburg in 1820, soon after the county was organized, by Magee & Peterson. In April, 1829, the publication office was removed to New Bloomfield and the paper published there until February, 1836, when it was discontinued. On October 7, 1836, George Stroop and James E. Sample issued the first number of the Perry County Democrat, which succeeded to the good-will of the Forester. In January, 1854, the Democrat became the property of Stroop & Magee, the senior member of the firm being a son of Judge Stroop, one of the founders of the paper, and the junior member a son of Alexander Magee, one of the founders of the Forester. Mr. Stroop retired in 1858 and the paper passed to the possession of John A. Magee. The Perry County Freeman was established in 1839 by John A. Bahn and it was in this paper that the contributions to the County Historical Society were published. The People's Advocate and Press, a paper which is still in existence, began its existence in New Bloomfield on June 29, 1853. In 1854 it supported the American party and when the Republican party was organized it became a consistent advocate of the principles of the new movement.

Other Perry county papers were the Times, of New Bloomfield, which was published for several years by Frank Mortimer; the Perry County Standard, published by Samuel Schroch; the Liverpool Mercury, which was removed to New Bloomfield and consolidated with the Democrat; and the Ledger, News and Gazette, of Newport.

Remington's Newspaper Annual for 1910 gives the following list of newspapers in the four counties embraced in this work: In Huntingdon—the Huntingdon Globe, the Grange News (monthly), the New Era (daily and weekly), the News (semi-weekly), the Mapleton Item, the Mount Union Republican (semi-weekly), the Mount Union Times, and the Orbisonia Dispatch. In Mifflin—the Belleville Times, the Lewistown Gazette, the Lewistown Democrat, the Lewistown Sentinel (daily), the McVeytown Journal, and the Newton Hamilton Herald. In Juniata—the Mifflintown Herald, the Mifflintown Sentinel, the Mifflintown Tribune, the Port Royal Times, and the Thompsontown Globe. In

Perry—the Duncannon Record, the Liverpool Sun, the Marysville Journal, the Perry County Democrat, the People's Advocate and Press, the Newport News, and the Newport Ledger. All the papers included in this list are published weekly unless otherwise indicated.

One educational influence of a local character that deserves mention in this connection was the Perry County Historical Society. It grew out of the old Philomathean Literary Society of the New Bloomfield Academy and its history begins with the meeting of November 12, 1880, when it was decided to add to the exercises of the society the reading of papers bearing on local history. John A. Baker, at that time editor and proprietor of the Perry County Freeman, tendered the use of his columns for the weekly publication of such papers as might be approved by the society, and on January 14, 1881, a resolution was adopted to the effect that "The historical department of the society embrace the work of gathering the history of Perry county." The historical committee consisted of W. H. Sponsler, J. R. Flickinger, C. W. Baker, J. C. Wallis, Rev. A. H. Spangler and Rev. John Edgar. It was soon seen that the work entailed upon this committee was too arduous for the number of members and on March 25, 1881, the following were added: Wilson Lupfer, J. W. Beers, A. B. Grosh, J. W. McKee, George Rouse, C. W. Rhinesmith, William Orr and R. H. Stewart. At the same meeting the following resolution was adopted: "It shall be the duty of the chairman of the said committee, as soon as shall be deemed convenient, to assemble the committee and resolve it into sub-committees, assigning to such committees respectively such districts, townships or historical epochs as shall by such committee be deemed advisable."

For a few months the interest in the work was keen and a number of historical articles were published in the Freeman. These papers dealt with the natural features of the county, its division into townships, its industries, sketches of its pioneers and old families, churches, schools, etc. But after a short time the interest waned, apathy settled upon the society and the work was abandoned.

CHAPTER XVIII

RELIGIOUS HISTORY

General Remarks—Presbyterians—First Missionaries—Catholics—Methodist Episcopal Church—Negro Churches—Methodist Protestant—Lutherans—Reformed Church Baptists—German Baptists, or Brethren—Mennonites—United Brethren—Protestant Episcopal Church—Church of God, or Winebrennarians—Evangelical Association—Reformed Church of America.

TO present in detail a history of each of the numerous churches in the four counties of Huntingdon, Mifflin, Juniata and Perry would require a good-sized volume in itself, even if the necessary information could be gathered for the compilation of such a history, which, in many instances, it is utterly impossible to do. Pastors come and go, bearing away with them knowledge of many unrecorded incidents of their ministrations, church records are not always kept as clearly as they should be, many of the old "minute books" have been lost through accident or negligence, the original members of the congregations have passed to their final reward, and there is left no source from which to draw reliable information regarding the trials and struggles of the pioneer Christians.

It is therefore not the purpose of this work to enter into the subject minutely, but to present to the reader such facts as will enable him to form some general idea of the religious progress of the people through the century and a half since the first white men came into the Juniata valley. In presenting this topic, the object has been to present the different denominations as nearly as possible in the order of their coming, with a due regard for those numerically the strongest, and the congregations of each in chronological sequence. In this method, the denomination that must occupy the first place is the

PRESBYTERIANS

Among the first settlers were a number of this faith and one of their earliest concerns was to secure the services of clergymen to

minister to their spiritual needs. As early as 1760 the settlers in Sherman's valley made application to the Donegal Presbytery for preachers, and missionaries were sent to them. In 1766 three churches were organized—Dick's Gap, four miles east of New Bloomfield; Centre, near Landisburg; and Upper or Toboyne, not far from the present borough of Blain. In that year Rev. Charles Beatty and Rev. George Duffield were appointed by the synod of New York and Philadelphia to visit the frontier inhabitants, and on Monday, August 18th, they left Carlisle for Sherman's valley. The next day Mr. Beatty preached at Centre, which he describes in his journal as "a place in the woods, designed for building a house for worship." Continuing their journey, Mr. Duffield preached on the 21st "at a place where the people had begun to build a house for worship before the late war, but by accident it was burned." This was at Academia, where the Lower Tuscarora church was built not long after Mr. Beatty's visit.

After preaching "in the woods, two miles on the north side of the Juniata," on Friday, the 22nd, Mr. Beatty and his companion passed the night at James Patterson's, where the town of Mexico is now situated. It was in this neighborhood that the Cedar Spring church was organized, and in March, 1767, James Patterson and John Purdy went to the land office and obtained a tract known as the "glebe lands" for the use of the church.

At Patterson's the missionaries separated, Duffield going to the Path valley and Beatty to "the new settlements up the river Juniata." On the 25th he was at Thomas Holt's, near old Fort Granville. On the 28th he crossed the Juniata "at the mouth of the Aughweek river" and followed up that stream on his way to Fort Littleton.

Among the ministers who served these early churches during the latter part of the eighteenth century were Hugh Magill, William and John Linn, John Hoge, Henderson, Cooper, Caldwell, Speer, McLane and John Coulter, the last named preaching his first sermon at the Lower Tuscarora church on New Year's day, 1800.

In 1774 a sermon was preached at the house of Robert Brotherton, near the present village of Allensville, Mifflin county, but the name of the preacher appears to have been lost. This was the beginning of the West Kishacoquillas church. The next year Rev. Philip V. Fithian, a son-in-law of Rev. Charles Beatty, visited the Kishacoquillas valley

as a missionary and preached for the congregation at Allensville. A tent was first used as a place of worship, but a log house was built a few years later and used until 1826, when it was replaced by a brick structure. In 1860 a brick building was erected at Belleville at a cost of about $4,000 and the congregation removed to that place. The old church at Allensville was sold soon after this change was made. Rev. James Johnston was pastor from 1784 to 1796, when he was succeeded by Rev. William Kennedy, who remained until 1822. The East Kishacoquillas Presbyterian church was organized at an early date, not exactly known, and was located at Kellyville. Mr. Johnston was also pastor of this church for several years.

The Presbyterian church at Shermansdale first appears in the records of the Presbytery in 1778 as "Sherman's Creek Church," Rev. Hugh Magill, pastor. It was united with the New Bloomfield congregation in 1856. The site is now marked by an old grave-yard, in which it is said the first white man to die in Perry county is buried.

In 1785 Rev. Matthew Stephens settled in Bratton township, Mifflin county, and was the first resident minister in charge of a congregation. He preached at Waynesburg (now McVeytown), Lewistown and other places in the county until about 1796.

On July 6, 1789, the Presbyterians in and around Huntingdon organized a church and issued a call to Rev. James Johnston for half of his services. On October 7, 1789, he agreed to comply with their request and services were held in different buildings until the court-house was finished, when they were held there. Then the Presbyterians, Lutherans and Episcopalians united in the erection of a brick church at the northeast corner of Fourth and Church streets, but the different denominations could not agree, and in 1826 the sheriff sold the interests of the Presbyterians and Episcopalians to Henry Miller. The next year the Presbyterians bought a lot on the west side of Fourth street, between Church and Mifflin, and the corner-stone of a new building was laid on August 13, 1828. This house stood until 1844, when it was replaced by a larger one, which in turn was superseded by the present building in 1876.

Rev. James Johnston held services in the Hartslog valley, in Huntingdon county, soon after he became associated with the church in the Kishacoquillas valley, and about 1786 a log church was built. It was

without any means of heating until 1795, but the people would wrap themselves up and attend services even on the coldest days, while the minister would deliver his discourse with his overcoat on in order to keep warm.

A Presbyterian church was organized at Lewistown in 1790, though services had been held there for several years prior to that date by Rev. Matthew Stephens, who was succeeded by Rev. James Simpson. About 1820 a lot was purchased on the corner of Third and Brown streets and a stone house was erected there. It was taken down in 1855 and a brick church was built in its stead. The third building on this lot was completed in 1910 at a cost of about $45,000. The church fronts on Brown street and fronting on Third street is a beautiful little building used as a Sunday school chapel.

On "Shaver's Creek Manor," in Huntingdon county, a piece of ground was set apart in 1790 for a Presbyterian church and grave-yard and on February 23, 1805, the "Presbyterian Church of Shaver's Creek Manor" was incorporated. About 1844 a church was established in Jackson township, where most of the members lived, but the old church was kept up for years afterward. Rev. James Crisswell, of the West Kishacoquillas church, was one of the early ministers. This church is not mentioned in the history of the Huntingdon Presbytery.

"The Church at the mouth of the Juniata," as it was first known, had its beginning in 1793, but being too near the Sherman's Creek church the congregation moved their place of worship to "Boyd's," two miles farther west. This church was the predecessor of the Presbyterian church of Duncannon, which was organized about the beginning of the nineteenth century, with Rev. James Brady as the first pastor. Services were held in private residences until about 1804, when a log church was built on an eminence at the mouth of the Juniata. A larger and more modern church took the place of the old log edifice some years later and the congregation is still in a prosperous condition.

Lost Creek church was organized by people who formerly belonged to the Cedar Spring congregation, and who withdrew in 1796 to form the new church. In 1797 a log house of worship was built on ground donated by David Bole and Hugh McAlister. No regular pastor was engaged until the fall of 1801, when Rev. Matthew Brown came to the church, but services had been held in the meantime by such ministers

as could be induced to minister to the wants of the new church. About the same time that this church was organized a movement was started in Mifflintown for the erection of a Presbyterian church there. In the fall of 1795 subscriptions were secured amounting to about $2,500 and a building was erected soon afterward. Upon the establishment of the Lost Creek and Mifflintown churches, the one at Cedar Spring was abandoned, the glebe lands were sold and the proceeds divided between the new congregations. The present church in Mifflintown, at the northeast corner of the public square, is a handsome brick edifice, erected in 1886.

During the year 1800 Presbyterian congregations were organized at Shirleysburg and in Dublin township, Huntingdon county. At the latter place a log house was built the same year, but the church at Shirleysburg was not built until 1830. Revs. James Johnston, Samuel Woods and John Peebles were some of the early ministers.

The McVeytown church was regularly organized in 1814, when John McVey conveyed to the trustees of the congregation a half an acre of land for the use of the church. A small stone building was erected the next year. Services had been held at this place by Rev. Matthew Stephens, James Simpson and others before that time. In 1833 the old church building was torn down and a more commodious one erected.

Rev. James M. Olmstead came into the Juniata Valley early in 1823 and in April organized the church at Old Buffalo, where services had been irregularly held for a number of years by Rev. John Linn and others. A log house was built that year and used until about 1850, when it was abandoned and a new one erected at Ickesburg.

On June 7, 1825, thirty-two persons, members of the old Centre church, withdrew from that congregation and organized the Landisburg Presbyterian church, with Rev. James M. McClintock as pastor. Services were held in the school house for about five years, when a church was built.

On the line between Union and Brown townships, Mifflin county, the United Presbyterians and the East Kishacoquillas congregation erected what was known as the "Centre Church" in 1830. The former denomination finally gave up their organization and the East Kishacoquillas church came into control. The same year (1830) a

Presbyterian church was organized at Alexandria, Huntingdon county. Not long after that a union was effected with the Hartslog congregation and in 1851 a handsome brick church was erected at a cost of over $6,000.

Early in 1831 the Presbyterians living in New Bloomfield and the immediate vicinity organized a church and services were at first held in the court-house by Rev. John Niblock. The same year a lot was purchased at the corner of High and Carlisle streets, and after several vexatious delays the church was dedicated in 1835. It was used until 1870, when it was removed and the present structure was erected at a cost of about $7,500.

In Milroy the Presbyterians departed from the usual custom by first building a house for worship and then organizing a congregation. A neat frame structure was put up in 1833 and on August 13, 1834, the congregation, consisting of 105 members, was regularly organized by a committee from the Huntingdon Presbytery. Rev. James Nourse was the first pastor. In 1858 this congregation erected a brick building for a mission at Siglerville. From May, 1858, to September, 1883, the pastor of the Milroy church was Rev. J. W. White. Toward the latter part of his administration he changed his views regarding certain doctrines of the Presbyterian creed and he withdrew from the church. His former congregation, with many others, united in a request for him to remain and preach the gospel as he interpreted it. Accordingly the Milroy church became known as the "Free Church of Milroy and Siglerville," Mr. White remaining as the pastor and increasing the membership from 160 to nearly 400. Rev. J. C. Wilhelm, who withdrew from the Huntingdon Presbytery at the same time, assisted Mr. White in this work. Mr. White died at the Presbyterian Hospital in Philadelphia, April 11, 1901. He continued as pastor up to a few months before his death, and the church is now known as the "White Memorial."

On May 16, 1835, the Birmingham Presbyterian church was organized with Rev. Samuel Hill as pastor. Services were held in the old stone school house until 1837, when a church was built. This house was outgrown in time and a new one was erected in 1869.

A Presbyterian congregation was organized at Newton Hamilton in the spring of 1838 by Revs. John Peebles and J. W. Woods, acting

under authority of the Huntingdon Presbytery, and Rev. Benjamin Carroll was installed as pastor. A small frame church was erected that year and used until 1838, when it was replaced by a larger house of brick.

In 1845 Rev. B. E. Collins began holding meetings for the Presbyterians of Mount Union and in 1849 a church was erected. It was a small frame house, but large enough to meet the needs of the small congregation which gathered there. The church was regularly organized in May, 1865, and the present house of worship was built in 1882.

On May 1, 1846, John Wiley and his wife conveyed to the trustees of the Presbyterian congregation in Newport a lot for a church. Meetings had been held before that time in private dwellings, vacant store rooms and the school house. The corner stone of the church was laid on May 12, 1846, and the building was dedicated on May 23, 1847. A new edifice was erected in 1885.

In Huntingdon county Presbyterian churches were established at Shade Gap in 1848 by Rev. J. F. McGinnes, and at Shaver's creek bridge, in West township, and Spruce creek in 1850.

At Port Royal the first sermon of any kind was preached by Rev. Charles Beatty in 1766, but the first Presbyterians in this vicinity attended the Lower Tuscarora church. Later services were held in the school houses in the Lower Tuscarora valley until a small church was built. By an arrangement with the Lutherans this house was used by the two congregations on alternate Sundays until the Presbyterians became strong enough to build a better house. In 1852 a brick church was erected at a cost of about $6,500. Four years later the roof was badly damaged by a storm, but it was soon repaired. The house was enlarged in 1880 and further additions have been made since that time. Rev. William Y. Brown was the first pastor.

At Petersburg a congregation was formed and a church erected about 1854. The house was first used by what was called the Bethel congregation, organized in 1850 in the church at Shaver's creek bridge. Subsequently the name was changed to the Petersburg Presbyterian church.

A congregation of only six members was organized at Mapleton in the early part of 1861 by Rev. B. E. Collins, and a brick house of worship was erected the same year. During the war the church made

but little progress, but the six faithful members were like the leaven the woman hid in the meal, for the Mapleton church has been prosperous ever since the close of the war.

In 1850 what was known as the "Union Church" was built at Spruce Creek and was intended to be free to all denominations. Presbyterian ministers held a revival there in the winter of 1870-71 and on April 9, 1870, fifty-one members met and organized the Lower Spruce Creek church. A neat brick house was erected on ground belonging to E. B. Isett, on the east side of the turnpike.

One of the newest Presbyterian churches in the valley is that of Burnham, which was organized about the beginning of the present century. A neat and substantial house of worship, costing about $9,000, was dedicated in January, 1903.

The United Presbyterians of Standing Stone valley organized about 1801, as an off-shoot of the Associate Presbyterians of Huntingdon. In 1858 a separate charge was established, under Rev. J. M. Adair, and in 1869 a church was built. The United Presbyterian church of McCoysville, Juniata county, was built in 1871, and the one at Mexico in 1877. In 1907 this denomination organized a church at Highland Park, a suburb of Lewistown. Services were held for a time in the hose house, but later a church was built at the corner of Sixth street and Electric avenue.

THE CATHOLICS

were the next denomination to send missionaries into the Juniata Valley. Jesuit priests were in the Black Log valley before 1770, and on August 1, 1794, Dr. William Smith, the founder of Huntingdon, deeded to Right Rev. John Carroll, Bishop of Baltimore, a tract of ground at the northeast corner of Church and Second streets for a church. A small log chapel was built soon afterward and was used until 1828, when the brick church was erected at the corner of Sixth and Washington streets. This church (the Holy Trinity) is still standing, though it has been repaired and remodeled to meet the demands of the growing congregation and it is still the only Catholic church in the borough.

About 1800 a Catholic church was established on Shade creek, in Cromwell township, Huntingdon county, and called St. Mary's. While the Pennsylvania canal was under construction a number of Catholics

came into the Juniata Valley as workmen upon the canal and services were held at different places along the line. As Lewistown was a central point, Right Rev. Henry Conwell, Bishop of Philadelphia, deemed it advisable to establish there a permanent church. Accordingly, on April 14, 1828, he purchased the lot at the northwest corner of Dorcas and Third streets, on which a chapel and parsonage were soon afterward erected. The little church was under the charge of the Pittsburgh diocese until 1868, when the Harrisburg diocese was formed and Lewistown came within the new district. Up to that time the church had been supplied from Huntingdon and Bellefonte, but after the establishment of the Harrisburg diocese steps were taken to improve the conditions at Lewistown. The chapel was supplanted by the present brick building in 1870 and two years later Father T. J. Fleming was placed in charge as resident priest. In 1913 the membership of the church was about three hundred, with Rev. John Melchor in charge. Some years ago a mission was established at Burnham and a chapel there was dedicated in the spring of 1908.

In 1855 Father Hayden, of Stonerstown, Bedford county, visited the few Catholic families living in the vicinity of the present borough of Dudley and held services. A year or so later a small frame chapel was erected, which in time was replaced by a larger and more pretentious edifice. The church was destroyed by fire in 1871, but a new one was soon afterward erected at a cost of about $8,000.

THE METHODISTS

Some time during the year 1795 a Methodist minister came to Shirleysburg and held services in the house of Isaac Sharrer. A class was formed soon after that and about the beginning of the nineteenth century a congregation was organized. The first house of worship was built about 1810 and in 1843 a brick church was erected. It was destroyed by fire after a short time and the present building was put up in 1877.

In the town of Huntingdon, the first Methodist services were held at the house of Rebecca Tanner and the first society was organized in 1797. The first house of worship was built in 1802 at the northwest corner of Fifth and Church streets. It was of logs, like most of the early churches, but with repairs and additions it continued in use until

1856, when a new house was built. A third building was erected about 1893, but it was burned a few years ago and the present magnificent structure at the corner of Fifth and Mifflin streets was dedicated in 1910. The West Huntingdon chapel, on Fifteenth street between Moore and Mifflin streets, was built in 1875, and is now known as the Second Methodist Episcopal Church of Huntingdon.

A congregation was organized in the Trough creek valley, in the northern part of Tod township, Huntingdon county, in 1798 and a log church was built there before the close of the century. A new church was built in 1861. Another early Methodist church in Tod township is Asbury chapel, which was built about 1801.

About the beginning of the nineteenth century, Rebecca Duncan, who lived on Duncan's island at the mouth of the Juniata, opened her house for the entertainment of Methodist missionaries and services were held there. Later she persuaded the trustees of the school district to add a second story to the school house at her expense, and this room she donated to the church as a house of worship. Regular services were held there until the great flood of February, 1865, when the house was washed away. In the meantime a congregation had been organized in Duncannon in 1809, the first services being held at the residence of Abraham Young. This church was one of four in the same circuit, the others being Liverpool, Shermansdale and Pfoutz Valley. The first house of worship for the Duncannon church was built in 1827, a larger one in 1840, and the present one in 1882.

The first Methodist society in Lewistown was organized in 1815. Charles Hardy, who located there as early as 1791, was a Methodist and through his influence ministers of that faith visited the new town and the first services were held in the old log jail. Before the close of the year 1815 a small brick church was built on Third street, between Brown and Dorcas. In 1830 a larger building was erected on the corner of Third and Dorcas, to which galleries were added in 1844 to accommodate the growing congregation. Further additions were made in 1867, but in time the building became too small and the present imposing edifice was erected in 1910 at a cost of about $55,000. The church was part of the Aughwick circuit until 1833, when it was made a separate station.

In 1822 the few Methodists living along Laurel run began holding

meetings in the school house. Their number increased, and in 1825 a small church was built in Milroy. A larger and more commodious house was erected in 1846. The first pastor of the Laurel Run or Milroy church was Rev. Thomas McGee. About a year after the first services were held for this congregation a small society was formed at Yeagertown. The present church there was dedicated in 1903.

The Methodist church of Newton Hamilton was organized in the spring of 1825 and a small frame house was built on the farm of Joshua Morrison. The construction of the canal four years later forced the removal of this building a short distance, where it was used by the congregation until 1840, when a new house was built in the village. The present brick building was erected in 1884.

The Pine Grove church, in Juniata county, was organized about 1820 and services were held in the school house until 1828, when a stone church was built near the old town of Jericho. Among the early preachers here were Henry G. Fearing and Wesley Howe. The old church was entirely remodeled in 1857 and is still used by the congregation.

The Perry Forester, of New Bloomfield, published a notice in the issue preceding June 18, 1829, that Rev. Mr. Tarring, a Methodist minister, would preach in the court-house on the evening of the 18th "at early candle-light." Not long after that a society was organized, and in October following a lot was purchased on High street for a church. The building was completed in 1831 and was used until 1866, when it was rebuilt under the charge of Rev. Franklin Gerhart.

Methodist churches were organized in 1830 at Newburg and Franklinville, Huntingdon county, and at Blain, Perry county. At Newburg a frame house was built soon after the organization was effected. At Franklinville the society was the outgrowth of a class which had been organized some years before by the Matterns, Stonebrakers and other Methodist families living in the vicinity. The Blain church was organized through the efforts of David Moreland and William Sheibley, who had opened their houses to itinerant ministers some years before. The church building was erected in 1855 and was remodeled in 1885, when a cupola and bell were added. The same year that these churches were formed (1830) the first Methodist sermon was preached in Mifflintown by a minister named Kincaid. Five years later a building was

erected which was used both as a school house and a place of worship until after the great storm of 1879, which did considerable damage to the structure. It was then repaired and remodeled and since then has been used by the congregation as a church.

The McVeytown Methodist church was organized in 1832 and the following year a lot on Queen street was purchased and a brick house of worship erected thereon. In 1874 the building was enlarged and remodeled and is still used by the congregation. The same year that this society was organized the Dry Valley Methodist church, at Kellyville, was also established. A building was partially erected in 1835 and furnished with plain board seats. In this condition it was used for a number of years before it was plastered or provided with better furniture. In 1868 the present brick house was erected.

McKendree chapel, in the southern part of Cromwell township, Huntingdon county, and Monroe chapel, two and a half miles northwest of Orbisonia, were both established in 1832. A house of worship was built for the latter congregation in 1838, but the McKendree chapel was not built until about 1844.

For some years prior to 1833 the Methodists living in the vicinity of Warriors Mark had been attending church at Birmingham, where a church had been organized some years before and was then meeting in the school house. In 1833 a society was formed at Warrior's Mark and a small frame church erected. It was replaced by a new one in 1873 at a cost of $2,500. The first house of worship was built by the Birmingham congregation in 1835 and the present one in 1874.

On October 19, 1836, James Black gave a deed for a lot to the trustees of the Methodist congregation, which had just been organized at Newport. Early in 1869 the church appointed a committee to sell the church erected in 1837, and on April 26 it reported the sale of the property to the Evangelical Association for $1,450, with the right to use the building until the following October. Work on a new house of worship was commenced and the new building was dedicated on January 6, 1871. It is one of the handsomest churches in Newport and cost about $15,000.

Early in the nineteenth century the Crums, Chaneys, Wilsons and other Methodist families living near Manor Hill, Huntingdon county, organized a class and services were held at irregular intervals in a

small brick house erected for the purpose. In 1837 the society was fully organized and a larger house of worship was built the same year.

A Methodist society was organized at Mount Union in 1838, but no definite information concerning its early history can be gathered. The present house of worship was built in 1873.

At Millerstown the Methodist church was built in 1840, the congregation there being at that time a part of the Newport charge. Rev. Peter McEnnally was the first pastor to serve at Millerstown after the new church was erected. The same year that the Millerstown church was built a society was organized at Mill Creek, but no church was built there until 1852.

Services in the town of New Buffalo were first held by the Methodists in a private house and later in a building erected for mercantile purposes. When the school house was built in 1834 the little congregation met there until 1841, when a church was erected by Rev. Joseph Parker. A revival was then held and about forty persons united with the church. The old building was completely remodeled—or rather rebuilt—in 1876. A year after the erection of the first church in New Buffalo a Methodist church was built at Ickesburg.

Thomas T. Cromwell, the Martins, the Hockenburys and a few other Methodist families organized a class at Orbisonia soon after the beginning of the nineteenth century, but no regular church was built there until 1846. It was replaced by a larger and more modern structure a few years ago.

In 1847 the Methodist church at Port Royal was built and it is the oldest church edifice in the borough. The same year a church was organized at Shade Gap and a class was formed in Penn township, Huntingdon county, by Rev. Robert Beers, though no church was built there until 1852. The church at East Waterford was built in the year 1848.

On November 24, 1851, James Bailey donated a piece of ground at the junction of the Greenwood Furnace and Back roads, in Brown township, Mifflin county, for a Methodist church. The next year a neat frame house was put up and the first services were held in the "Mountain Chapel," as the new church was called, by Rev. William R. Mills, of the Milroy circuit. The Methodist church of Marklesburg was also organized in 1851 and the church there was dedicated some time in

the summer of 1852 by Rev. (afterward Bishop) Thomas Bowman. Mount Pleasant church, near Eagle foundry, was also built and dedicated in 1852. Other churches organized or dedicated in this year were those at Allenville and Lilleyville, the latter on the farm of Rev. S. P. Lilley, a local preacher.

Bauman's chapel, in Smith's valley, about two miles from Cassville, was built in 1854, and the church at Mooresville the same year. Class meetings had been held by the Smith's valley congregation for some time prior to 1854 and services were held in the school house until the church was erected. The Mooresville congregation first met in the log school house not far from Neff's Mills until the brick church was built at Mooresville in 1854, as above stated.

A Methodist church was built and dedicated in Horse valley, Perry county, in 1857. It stands on land donated by Benjamin Scyoc and is known as "Scyoc Chapel." About the same time a society was organized at Burnham. The present church edifice there was erected in 1907.

A class was organized at Mapleton school house in 1859 and a regular pastor was supplied the next year. A church was built and dedicated in 1871. Coalmont was first supplied with a regular pastor in 1860, a church was organized in 1874 and reorganized in 1881.

Kemmerling chapel was built at Wagner in 1861 and was named for John Kemmerling, who was the prime mover in the organization of the congregation and the erection of the church. Rev. Samuel C. Smith was the first pastor.

At Alexandria a Methodist society was organized early in the year 1864 and was attached to the Petersburg circuit, which had been established a short time before the Civil war. A church edifice was soon afterward built, which was replaced by a larger one some years later, and this in turn was supplanted by the present building, which was erected in 1876.

In 1865 Methodist churches were built at Loysville, Ennisville and Greenwood Furnace. The church at Loysville was under the charge of Rev. F. B. Riddle, of the New Bloomfield circuit, who was an active factor in promoting the organization of the society. The Greenwood Furnace church, a substantial stone structure, was not dedicated until in 1867.

The Methodist church of Marysville was organized in 1872, with

fifteen members, and the following year a comfortable house of worship was erected at a cost of $2,400.

Meetings were held by a few Methodists living in the vicinity of Reedsville as early as 1827, but no church was built there until 1875, when a frame house was erected at a cost of about $1,000 and the pulpit was supplied by Rev. Luther F. Smith, of the Milroy circuit. The present church edifice was built in 1907.

In 1877 an imposing brick church, of Gothic design, was erected by the Methodist church of Liverpool, which congregation had been organized many years before. The cost of the building was about $5,000.

Wesley chapel, in Miller township, Huntingdon county, was dedicated on December 17, 1880, by Rev. E. J. Gray. An old house of worship had been built here about 1846 by Joseph Miller, but the congregation ran down for a time and had to be revived before the new church was built.

In 1903 a Methodist church was dedicated at Yeagertown and two years later the Highland Park church was organized. The latter held services in the hose house for some time, but later a building was erected through the generosity of Mrs. Elizabeth L. Rhodes, and the church is known as the "Rhodes Memorial Church."

The Bethel African Methodist church of Lewistown was organized in 1816 by Rev. Richard Allen and Bishop White, of the Protestant Episcopal church, and the former acted as pastor until 1831. In 1872 a lot was purchased on West Juniata street and a church erected at a cost of $1,800. Additions costing about $700 were made a few years later. The Wesley African Methodist Episcopal church was organized in 1872 and meets on West Third Street. Huntingdon also has two colored Methodist churches—the African Methodist Episcopal Zion church at the corner of Sixth and Moore streets and Payne chapel.

A Methodist Protestant church was organized at Shermansdale in 1838 and a building was erected upon a lot donated by George Smiley. In 1844 a congregation of the same faith was organized in Cole's valley and held meetings in the school house for some time, but no church was ever built. Another congregation of this faith met in the Harmony Grove school house, Huntingdon county, in 1853 and the church at Saltillo was organized in 1873.

THE LUTHERANS

The first minister of this denomination to hold meetings west of the Susquehanna river was Rev. Mathias Guntzel, who came to Pfoutz Valley in 1789 and preached to the settlers in that locality for about seven years, though there is no record of any church organization having been made during that time. In 1796 a minister named Fisher held services in the old log jail at Lewistown, though several years passed before a regular organization was effected. On January 3, 1814, the Lutheran and Reformed congregations bought a lot on West Third street and on July 29, 1824, the corner-stone of Zion's church was laid with appropriate ceremonies. On July 9, 1827, the two congregations were incorporated under the name of the Evangelical Lutheran and Reformed United Church of Zion. The Lutheran membership steadily increased and the minutes of the church show that on October 20, 1849, a resolution to build a new church was adopted. A lot at the corner of Third and Main streets was purchased on May 27, 1850, and the congregation was incorporated under the name of St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church of Lewistown, the act vesting in the Lutheran church the right to the old property purchased by the two congregations twenty-five years before. The old church was sold for $400 and a new one built for $1,750. It was burned to the ground on the night of January 28, 1852, and another building was soon after erected in its place at a cost of $3,300, such portions of the old walls as were safe being used. This building was used until 1900, when the present church was erected. Prior to the building of the present house, a Sunday school chapel was built, the corner-stone of which was laid on October 7, 1892, and an extension was built to this chapel in 1911-12. The corner-stone of the extension is the same one that was in the old church that was built in 1824. The value of the property is estimated at $50,000.

St. Michael's Lutheran church, at the old village of Liberty Hall, Perry county, was built in 1798 and is thus described by Focht in his "History of the Churches between the Mountains": "This was a log structure about 35 by 45 feet in size. The logs and other timbers are said to have been of the best quality. Inside there are three galleries on three sides. The pulpit was high and supported by a post, and the seats had high and erect backs. For many years an organ occupied the

gallery fronting the pulpit. This instrument was not played after 1820; it was all out of tune and went to ruin." This was really the first Lutheran church in the Juniata valley. It is said that meetings were held here as early as 1776. The old church above described stood until 1847, when it was replaced by a new one, which was remodeled in 1885.

St. Andrew's church, at Eshcol, was organized about 1801, and in 1806 Rev. Frederick Oberhauser began holding regular services at St. Andrew's, Ickesburg, and other places in that section. In 1831 a union was formed with the Shuman Reformed church and a church was erected for the use of both congregations.

On January 10, 1801, James Adams deeded two acres of ground at Blain for a Lutheran church and graveyard, and upon this tract the Zion church was erected in 1816. The building was of stone, 45 by 50 feet in size, with a gallery on three sides, and Rev. John W. Heim was the first pastor. The cost was about $5,000. A parsonage was built in 1860.

There was a house of worship of some kind at Church Hill, in Turbett township, Juniata county, as early as 1802. On January 1, 1803, Jacob Rice conveyed one and a half acres to the trustees of the "German Lutheran Church of the Tuscarora valley," and the church was known as "Rice's Church." It is said to be the oldest German church west of the river. In 1855 the congregation removed to Port Royal and erected a new home at a cost of about $5,000.

The year 1804 witnessed the organization of several Lutheran churches in the Juniata valley. Three or four years before that time Rev. John G. Butler visited the town of Huntingdon and held services for the few Lutheran families there and the church was organized in 1804 by Rev. Frederick Haas, who remained with the congregation for about twelve years, near the end of which time a small brick church was built. After Mr. Haas left in 1816 the people became listless and the church went down. In 1838 it was reorganized by a minister named Osterloh, who endeavored to exclude everybody but Germans, but the plan failed to work and again the congregation lapsed into inactivity. In 1853 Rev. P. M. Rightmyer began to hold services in Huntingdon, and through his efforts a new church was built in 1854. The congregation, known as St. James' Evangelical Lutheran church, is now located at the corner of Sixth and Mifflin streets in a comfortable house of worship, built in 1876.

A church was organized in Penn township, Huntingdon county, in 1804, by Mr. Haas and the present building there was dedicated on July 30, 1871; a congregation in Cassville was organized the same year with ten members and at first worshipped in the school house until 1826, when a log church was built, which was replaced by one of brick in 1857; and a church was built in Watts township, Perry county, near the Half Falls mountain gap.

Services were held at Mifflintown by Mathias Guntzel, Conrad Walter, and others about the beginning of the nineteenth century, and in 1800 John Harris' heirs donated a lot for a church. A society was organized by Rev. George Heim in 1809, and two years later a log house was built. This church, now the Messiah, was first known as St. Mary's. A brick church was erected in 1838, and the present church at the southeast corner of the public square was completed about 1890. It is one of the largest and best appointed churches in the borough.

Another Lutheran church organized in 1809 was St. Peter's, at Landisburg. In December, 1815, the Lutheran and Reformed congregations joined together for the purpose of building a church and the corner-stone was laid on April 15, 1816. It was torn down in 1857 and the brick building erected in its stead.

St. John's or Niemond's church was built near John Niemond's residence, in Monroe township, Juniata county, in 1811. Rev. William J. Heim was pastor until about 1835, after which the pulpit was supplied by ministers from Richfield or Liverpool.

In 1819 a stone house was built at Shaffersville, which was used jointly by the Lutheran and Reformed churches. After that there were no new congregations formed nor no new houses erected until 1828, when a Lutheran church was built at Liverpool. In 1831 it was weatherboarded and painted, and a steeple and bell were added. In 1882 a new brick church was erected at a cost of about $5,400, including the lot upon which the building stands. A church was also built at Allensville in this year (some say in 1827) and the first pastor was a minister named Stroh. This was the first Lutheran church in the Kishacoquillas valley.

St. John's Evangelical Lutheran church of Mechanicsville was organized in 1834 as All Souls' church, with Rev. Charles Heyl as pastor. The corner-stone of the first edifice was laid on August 2, 1834, and

the house was of brick, 35 by 45 feet in size. On June 12, 1880, the corner-stone of the present building was laid and the church was dedicated on December 12, 1880. It is considerably larger than its predecessor and cost about $8,000. The same year (1834) a lot was purchased in McAlisterville and in 1835 a church was built. A German minister named Elsenmoyer had come to McAlisterville in 1830, preaching in the German language, the meetings being held in the old schoolhouse. In 1876 a new brick church was built on the site of the old one.

The Mount Pisgah church, at Shermansdale, was built in 1842 on a lot donated by Abraham Jacobs. It was a frame structure and was dedicated on September 24, 1842. Meetings had been held in this locality as early as 1780, and for several years the little congregation met in Reiber's schoolhouse or attended St. Peter's church in Spring township. Rev. Jacob Kempfer was the first pastor after the church was built. The congregation at Mount Pisgah was regularly organized in 1839 and the next year the Buffalo Union church, two miles west of Ickesburg, was established. The building erected in that year was used by both the Lutheran and Reformed congregations until 1880, when the latter built a new brick church.

St. John's church, near Markelsville, was also built in 1840, but was not dedicated until April, 1841. Rev. John W. Heim had been holding meetings in the school house for some time before the erection of the church. A new brick building was erected in 1859-60.

The first Lutheran families in the vicinity of Duncannon had to go about eight miles to New Buffalo to attend services. A congregation was organized at Duncannon in November, 1842, and Rev. Andrew Berg began his pastoral labors, holding services in the Methodist church once a month. On May 19, 1844, the corner-stone of the stone church was laid and the building was dedicated on the 10th of November following. In June, 1885, the old building was torn down and the present building was erected on the site at a cost of about $2,600.

What is known as the Ludolph church, at Elliottsburg, Perry county, was dedicated in November, 1842, and received its name from the fact that it was built upon land belonging to Ludolph Sparks. Services had been held in the school house for about three years before the church was built. This edifice was used by both the Lutherans and Reformed church until 1869, when the former denomination built a new church.

Emmanuel's Lutheran church at Thompsontown was built in 1843 and the society here was in the charge with McAlisterville. The next year Lutheran churches were established at Liverpool and Newport. Christ's church, at Liverpool, was erected before the congregation was organized. Meetings had been held here for a number of years before the church was erected and in the early part of the year 1847 Rev. William Weaver completed the organization and then served as pastor for about four years. At Newport Rev. John W. Heim began holding meetings about 1830 and the congregation was organized on January 14, 1844. Soon afterward an arrangement was made with the Reformed and Presbyterian congregations for the erection of a "union" church, which was dedicated on May 23, 1847. The Reformed congregation sold their interest after a short time, and in 1873 the Lutherans sold their interest to the Presbyterians. A new church edifice was then erected by the Lutherans at a cost of $10,000 and fitted with a pipe organ, the first in the Synod of Central Pennsylvania.

St. David's church, about five miles southwest of Duncannon, was organized at the Fio Forge school house early in 1845 by Rev. L. T. Williams. Before the close of the year a frame house, known as the union meeting-house, was completed. Other denominations assisted in its erection, hence the name, but to the Lutherans it was known as St. David's.

In 1848 Samuel Barr donated a lot at Lilleyville to the trustees of the Lutheran and German Reformed congregation and the corner-stone of a building was laid on November 3, 1849. The building was dedicated on June 16, 1851, and Rev. J. P. Shindel was installed as pastor of the Lutherans. This is known as "Samuel's church," so called for the man who donated the site. It was the second Lutheran church to be erected in Decatur township, the first having been commenced on Jack's creek, near Soradoville, in 1820, by the Lutheran and German Reformed congregations, but strife arose before the building was completed, and not until 1837 was a house of worship finished. It is known as the Stroup church, and after a few years passed entirely to the Lutherans.

Another church that was organized in 1848 is St. James, of Newburg, Huntingdon county, which was organized by Rev. J. N. Burket, who came to that neighborhood as a missionary. On November 20,

1859, the church was reorganized and a frame building was erected in 1867.

An Evangelical Lutheran congregation was organized in the Standing Stone valley and a church was dedicated on November 7, 1849, a short distance northeast of McAlevy's Fort, where a church of the same faith had been established some five or six years before.

St. Samuel's church, at Markelsville, was first organized in the Raccoon valley, but was removed to Markelsville and reorganized in March, 1850, by Rev. William Weaver. The corner-stone of a frame church was laid on September 26, 1851, and the building was finished before the close of the year. Willow Grove church, near Lack, Juniata county, was also organized in 1850. Some years later it was turned over to the Methodists.

A Lutheran church with a seating capacity of about 400 was built at Yeagertown in 1851, with Rev. Charles M. Klink as pastor, but the organization was not fully perfected until 1854. In the latter year a brick edifice was erected for the Lutheran congregation at Vandyke.

In 1855 St. Paul's Lutheran church was organized at Andersonburg by Rev. Reuben Weiser, the members having formerly belonged to the churches at Blain and Loysville. The corner-stone of a brick edifice was laid on May 27, 1855, and the building was dedicated on December 22nd, of the same year. This church is on the road leading from New Bloomfield to Blain, about five miles west of Loysville.

In 1857 the Lutherans living at Milroy and in the immediate vicinity bought the old Methodist church and fitted it up as a place of worship. It was used until August 25, 1872, when the present church was dedicated. Mount Zion church, at Landisburg, was built in 1857, or was commenced in that year. It was not dedicated until May 30, 1858, when Rev. Philip Willard was installed as pastor. The building cost about $2,400.

In 1858 Mount Zion church, in Henderson township, Huntingdon county, was organized. For years prior to that time the Lutherans living in the vicinity of Mill Creek had been attending church at Belleville or McAlevy's fort. In 1858 they leased the old Baptist church at Mill Creek and organized a congregation. In 1874 the churches at Mill Creek, McAlevy's Fort and Mount Zion, in Henderson township, were united as one congregation.

The Licking Creek Lutheran church was organized by persons who had formerly belonged at Mifflintown and a building was erected for the new congregation in 1861, with Rev. R. H. Fletcher as pastor. Its official name is St. Stephen's, but it is generally called the Licking Creek church.

Water Street church was organized early in the nineteenth century. In 1868 a number of members of this congregation who lived near Petersburg withdrew and organized the Evangelical Lutheran church in that borough. The same year a neat frame house was erected at a cost of $2,000.

The Lutheran church at Marysville was organized in 1870, with twenty-five members, and the church at Reedsville was organized in 1890. There is also a Lutheran church at Burnham.

REFORMED CHURCH.

As early as 1798 a few settlers of this faith had located in the Canoe and Sinking valleys, in Huntingdon county, and Rev. John D. Aurandt came to them as a minister. A small congregation was organized and Keller chapel was built. About 1819 it was succeeded by a stone church. Members of this denomination settled in Perry county also at an early date, and in 1798 they united with the Lutherans in the erection of the old log structure known as the Union Church, its site now being within the borough limits of New Bloomfield. The old house was torn down in 1857 and the lot divided, the Reformed church taking the eastern half. The corner-stone of Trinity Reformed church was laid on September 30, 1856, and the building was dedicated on September 20, 1857, when Rev. Samuel C. Kuhn was pastor.

Zion Reformed church, at Blain, was organized in 1798 by a minister named Koutz and a church was built in connection with the Lutherans in 1816. The history of this church is given in connection with the Lutherans.

The first house of worship in Lewistown was erected by the Associate Reformed church, but the history of the congregation seems to have been lost. The building stood on the south side of Third street, between Brown and Dorcas streets. About 1847 it was sold to the Baptists, who returned it to the original owners after a few years, when it was sold to James Burns, who converted it into dwellings.

About 1806 the first Reformed sermon was preached in Huntingdon and the first church of this faith was organized there in 1815. It was reorganized in July, 1845, and a church was erected on the corner of Sixth and Church streets about 1858, where the congregation still worships.

Christ's church, in Alexandria, was established in 1817 and a house of worship was built, which was used by both the Lutheran and Reformed congregations for a number of years. Rev. J. D. Aurandt was the first pastor of the Reformed church at this place. A new church was built in 1847.

At Loysville Rev. Jacob Scholl organized a congregation about 1819 and served as pastor until 1841, when he was succeeded by Rev. Charles Leinbach. This congregation met in the same house as the Lutherans. About a year after this congregation was organized a Reformed church was built at Soradoville, an account of which is given in connection with the Lutherans.

Christ's Reformed church, at Newport, was organized by Rev. Jacob Scholl, the first regular pastor, in 1820. The congregation owned a one-third interest in the old Union church, the other interests being owned by the Lutherans and Presbyterians. In 1869 the Reformed people sold their interest to the other denominations and built a new house of worship at a cost of about $7,000. A parsonage was built in 1874, at a cost of about $3,000. The Sunday school was organized soon after the new church was completed.

Rev. Jonathan Zeiler organized a congregation at McConnellstown in 1834 and a handsome brick church was erected in 1847. A church was established at Marklesburg in 1842 and the succeeding year Zion church was organized by Rev. Theobald Fouse, the exact date of the organization being October 28, 1843. This church was about three-fourths of a mile from Marklesburg and it was not long until the two congregations were consolidated.

Trinity Reformed church, in Landisburg, was organized in 1850, most of the members coming from the old Lebanon church at Loysville. Rev. Jacob Scholl was the first pastor. Soon after the church was organized a house of worship was erected on Carlisle street, where the congregation still holds its services. Two years after the organization of this church the St. James Reformed and Lutheran church was estab-

lished in Susquehanna township, Juniata county, and a small church was built on Jobson's run, near the southwest corner of the township.

Reformed churches were established at Duncannon and Marysville in 1868. Most of the members of the Duncannon came from the old St. David congregation. The house that had been erected by the United Presbyterians was purchased and with some changes still constitutes the place of worship. At Marysville the name of Trinity Reformed church was adopted and in 1870 a church was erected at a cost of $4,500. It has been described as "a fine frame structure of the Gothic style of architecture, with a cupola and a spire."

St. John's, at Elliottsburg, had its beginning in 1872, when a lot was purchased from William Sheibley, and the corner-stone of the church edifice was laid on May 19, 1872. The church was dedicated on October 13, 1872, and Rev. E. V. Gerhardt was the first pastor. The church building cost $2,950.

Trinity Reformed church, at Sandy Hill, Perry county, was organized on September 14, 1873, and worshiped in the school house until the church could be built. The building was dedicated on January 3, 1875.

Trinity Reformed church, at Lewistown, was organized in 1901, and a handsome house of worship has been built on Oak street, between Valley and Logan streets.

BAPTISTS

Probably the first Baptist society in the Juniata valley was the one organized in what is now Cass township, Huntingdon county. It was established in the latter part of the eighteenth century, but the exact date is not certain, and was called the Huntingdon Baptist church, indicating that it was the first in the county. The Baptists at Mill Creek were holding meetings as early as 1790 and an organization was effected before 1800. In that year a small log meeting house was erected, which was replaced by a new one in 1835 and the old house was sold to the Lutherans. A third house of worship was built in 1857.

On June 9, 1794, a lot of one acre was conveyed by William Patton to the trustees of "the Baptist congregation of Milford township (Juniata county), to erect a house of worship." This was known as the Spruce Hill church. A small log house was built, but was abandoned in

a few years, the members going to strengthen another congregation on Licking creek, near the old forge.

An Old School Baptist congregation was organized in Springfield township, Huntingdon county, in 1800, but little can be learned of its history. A number of Welsh Baptists organized a church at an early date near the present borough of Dudley, but it has long been extinct.

The church at Birmingham was organized in 1822 by Rev. Richard Proudfoot, who had been holding meetings in that section for some time before that date. About 1826 a church was erected and it prospered for a number of years. After the completion of the railroad the business that formerly came to Birmingham was diverted to other places, and as the town declined the church went down until it was finally abandoned in 1862.

Rev. Samuel Lane, a Baptist minister "of more than ordinary energy and public spirit," established a church at Saltillo early in the nineteenth century, but it appears that no record of the congregation has been preserved, either as to the date of its organization or its abandonment.

The Shaver's Creek Baptist church was organized in 1833, with fourteen members, as a result of the labors of Rev. Richard Proudfoot, who was the first pastor. A church was built near Fairfield in 1838.

The First Baptist Church of Lewistown was organized on September 21, 1840, with eleven members. Rev. Alexander Gamble was the first pastor, but he remained only a short time, when he was succeeded by Rev. David Williams, who gave the new church one-fourth of his time. The church was incorporated on January 1, 1849. Some time before that the property of the Associate Reformed congregation, Third street, had been purchased, but the society was not able to pay for it and it was returned to the original owners. It was rented by the Baptists until the spring of 1854, after which services were held in the Lutheran church. During the Civil war the society almost lost its organization, but in 1871 Rev. W. Z. Coulter became pastor and the church was revived. Ten years later a lot was purchased on the north side of Third street, between Brown and Dorcas, and the present church edifice was dedicated, free of debt, on December 16, 1883. The building was rebuilt and enlarged in 1902.

A Baptist society was organized at Lockport, or Three Locks, in 1840, and was served by the preacher from Lewistown. Meetings were

held in the Methodist church and John Ickes' store until 1842, when a lot was bought from Robert Hope and a church edifice was erected.

During the decade from 1830 to 1840 several Baptist ministers visited the scattered members of that faith living in the valleys of Huntingdon county, and in 1842 the Stone Creek Baptist church was organized, with Rev. W. M. Jones as pastor. On August 30, 1842, the First Baptist Church of Huntingdon was regularly organized, though services had been held prior to that time by Revs. W. M. Jones, Richard Proudfoot and others. The next year the congregation was taken into fellowship with the Centre Baptist Association. Meetings were held in the old court-house and the old United Presbyterian church on Mifflin street. In January, 1850, Rev. David Williams became pastor and soon after a small church was erected on Washington street, between Eighth and Ninth. The church was incorporated on November 20, 1865. In 1874 the lot where the present church stands, on the corner of Sixth and Mifflin streets, was purchased and the building was erected in 1876. It has since been remodeled and enlarged to meet the requirements of the congregation.

GERMAN BAPTISTS, OR BRETHREN

This denomination, also called Dunkers or Dunkards, marks its beginning in the Juniata valley with the organization of the Aughwick Church of the Brethren, which was organized in 1802, with six members—Christian Long, Daniel and Peter Secrist and their wives. No further record of organizations of this faith can be found until 1841, when a church known as the "Good-will German Baptist Meeting-house" was built in Fayette township, Juniata county. Prior to that date meetings had been held at David Shellenberger's house and at other houses in the neighborhood. Mr. Shellenberger, who was something of a local preacher, was active in the establishment of the church. Solomon Kauffman, Andrew Bashore and Solomon Sieber were among the early preachers at the Good-will church.

Rev. John Shinefelt began holding meetings about James Creek, Huntingdon county, some time between 1840 and 1850. In 1858 the James Creek church of the Brethren was organized, and two years later a new house of worship was built near Marklesburg and not far from the line of the Huntingdon & Broad Top railroad.

In 1860 the Brethren of Marklesburg organized a congregation and soon afterward erected a house of worship. Among the early ministers here were Revs. John Shinefelt, Christian Hoover, John Martin, John Hoover and George Brumbaugh. Elder Isaac Brumbaugh, who died on November 4, 1871, is still remembered as an earnest and faithful worker.

The Free Spring German Baptist church, located near Van Wert, Juniata county, was organized about 1860, and a brick edifice was erected in 1861. Twenty years later the congregation numbered about three hundred members, and the church is still in a prosperous condition. Rev. Solomon Sieber was pastor here for many years.

In 1874 a congregation was organized in the southwestern part of Huntingdon county, and it is known as the Raystown Branch Church of the Brethren. The following year the few German Baptists living in the vicinity of Richfield, Juniata county, bought the old brick school house and fitted it up for a church. It was for some time under the same pastoral charge as the Good-will church mentioned above. In 1876 a new house was built on Coffee run for the use of the James Creek congregation. Two years later, in 1878, some of the members withdrew from this church for the purpose of organizing one in Huntingdon. Among them were some of the Brumbaughs and others prominent in the work of Juniata College, which was then in its infancy. Services were at first held in the college chapel. In 1909 a beautiful and commodious edifice was erected near the college. Here the students of the college attend services.

A congregation of German Baptists was organized in Lewistown in 1897, and a year or two later a neat church edifice was erected on Shaw avenue, between Spruce and Pine streets.

MENNONITES

This peculiar sect was founded in the year 1536 by Menno Simonis, who had formerly been a Catholic priest. For many years the new denomination was persecuted by practically every nation of Europe, and when William Penn became the proprietor of Pennsylvania he offered them an asylum. The first Mennonites came to America in 1683 and settled at Germantown, from which point they gradually moved westward. Some years later a branch called the Reformed Mennonite Society left the original organization, claiming that it had departed from

the teachings of the founder, and in the seventeenth century another branch was formed, calling themselves the Amish, after Jacob Amen, the founder, a Mennonite preacher in Switzerland. The first Mennonite society in the Juniata valley was formed in Monroe township, Juniata county, before the close of the eighteenth century. In 1800 a log meeting-house was built, which was used both as a church and a school house until about 1815, when the school was discontinued. The house was then used for religious meetings until 1868, when a brick house was erected near Richfield. Shortly after the Civil war a Mennonite society was organized near East Salem, and what is known as the Delaware meeting-house was built there in 1870. Rev. Jacob Graybill was one of the first preachers. Lytle writes of a Mennonite congregation that worshiped at the Union church in Penn township, Huntingdon county, which he says embraced "a small but highly respectable membership," but he does not give the date of its organization. Early in the nineteenth century a number of Amish settled in the Kishacoquillas valley. They do not build many churches, their principal meeting-houses being the Locust Grove church and the one at Mattawana.

UNITED BRETHREN

The first church of this denomination in the Juniata valley of which any definite knowledge can be gained was established in Perry county, on the road leading from New Bloomfield to Duncannon, in 1814, with Rev. John Snyder as pastor. The house built in that year was a Union church, which was used by the Methodists as well as the United Brethren. In 1840 a congregation was organized at Richfield and united with the Evangelical and Methodist churches in the erection of a church near Auker's mill on the Mahantango creek. This house was used until 1874, when the United Brethren built a brick structure at Richfield. In 1842 Rev. John Snyder held services in a church which had just been erected near Shermansdale. Meetings had been held in private houses in this vicinity as early as 1835. The year 1840 witnessed a great revival among the United Brethren and the Shermansdale congregation was organized in that year. In 1878 a new house of worship and parsonage were built in Shermansdale.

On January 1, 1845, a church of this denomination was dedicated in Wayne township, Mifflin county, about three miles southwest of Mc-

Veytown, where a small congregation had been organized the year before. This church has never been very strong and has undergone many struggles to maintain its organization.

The church at Warriors Mark was organized in 1850 by Rev. R. G. Rankin. Services were held in the school house for several years, but in 1860 Bethesda chapel was dedicated. At Duncannon a United Brethren church was built in 1851, with Rev. William Raber as pastor. In 1858 the Orbisonia church was built and George W. Scott installed as the first pastor. Before that time meetings had been held here by Rev. R. G. Rankin, J. W. Bonebrake, William Shepherd and others. The same year a congregation was organized in the northern part of Cass township, Huntingdon county, and a church building was erected in 1868 near the village of Calvin.

The first meetings of this denomination in Marysville were held in 1866. Before the close of that year a congregation was organized and a few years later a house of worship was erected. In 1882 the house was struck by lightning, which led to thorough repairs being made, and the building as thus improved is still in use.

In 1869 a few members of this faith began holding meetings in the basement of the Presbyterian church at Mount Union, with Rev. J. R. Shearer as their preacher. Within a few months a congregation was organized, and on January 7, 1872, the church building was dedicated. At Birmingham the United Brethren church was erected in 1871, the congregation having been organized the year before.

Fourteen persons belonging to the United Brethren denomination began holding meetings at private residences in the borough of Huntingdon in 1871. Later in the year a small house of worship was erected at the northwest corner of Twelfth and Mifflin streets, where the services are still held. Rev. Martin P. Doyle was one of the early pastors of this church and did much to start it on the highway to prosperity and a useful career.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH

This denomination has never been very strong in the Juniata valley, and from the meager data at hand regarding its early history it is difficult to determine where the first congregation was organized. In 1820 Rev. Charles Snowden preached in the old court-house at Lewis-

town, and about the same time the initiative steps were taken toward the organization of a church in Huntingdon. In the spring of 1823 Rev. Norman Nash was sent out from Philadelphia to organize the parish at Lewistown, which was done, and the same year application was made to the legislature for a charter of incorporation, which was granted on January 2, 1824. Soon after the incorporation a lot was secured on South Main street and a chapel erected. The parsonage adjoining the church was the gift of Elias W. Hale's daughters. This church is known as St. Mark's and the property is now valued at $10,000.

In the meantime the Episcopalians of Huntingdon united with the Presbyterians and Lutherans in the erection of a house of worship at the corner of Fourth and Church streets, which must have been built about 1820, as in 1826 the interest of the Episcopal church was sold by the sheriff upon failure of the different denominations to agree as to the adjustment of the church debt. A little later the Episcopal congregation secured a lot opposite the present court-house on Penn street, where they erected St. John's Protestant Episcopal church, in or about 1845.

About 1824 the few Episcopalians living in the vicinity of Thompsontown invited a minister named Baker to hold meetings there. His work bore fruit in the organization of a congregation and in 1828 the stone church edifice at Thompsontown was erected. Rev. Charles Snowden was one of the early pastors of this church. After several years of struggle the church was discontinued, and in 1840 the building became the property of the United Presbyterians.

Trinity Episcopal church, at the old village of Locke's Mills, Mifflin county, was dedicated on October 28, 1848. Three years before that time services began in the Beatty school house. The church continued until about 1863, when it was abandoned as a place of worship and the members transferred their affiliations to St. Mark's at Lewistown.

In Newport the first Episcopal services were held at the residence of Mrs. Bechtel on March 28, 1875. A Sunday school was organized that spring, with ten pupils. A year later it numbered about 125, and in that year a congregation was regularly organized. About a year later an Episcopal mission was organized at Orbisonia by Bishop Howe. Services were at first held in the United Brethren church and later in

the Presbyterian, until the congregation became strong enough to build one for themselves.

CHURCH OF GOD

This denomination is also known as the Winebrennarians, from its founder, Rev. John Winebrenner, who preached at Landisburg on April 10, 1821, the first sermon of this faith in the Juniata valley. In 1828 Rev. Henry Wingert, of Landisburg, began preaching and in 1832 a regular church was organized. Services were held in the school house until 1836, when Mr. Wingert erected a small chapel at his own expense. In 1842 a brick house was built and it gave way to the present one in 1873.

In 1833 a congregation was organized by Rev. Archibald Young at the house of John Soule, near Lebo, Perry county. Services were held in dwellings and school houses until about 1850, when a small church was built on land donated by Mr. Soule. This church was named Bethel, but is also known as the Oak Grove church. In 1878 a new house was erected upon the site of the old one.

The first meetings of this denomination were held at Marysville in 1850, but no church was organized until 1866. In 1869 a neat frame house was built at a cost of $2,500.

Thomas Ashton built a small chapel in Springfield township, Huntingdon county, in 1855, in which services were held by such ministers as could be secured. A regular congregation was organized some years later, though little can be learned of its history. The year following the erection of Ashton's chapel, Bethel church, with a small graveyard adjoining, was built on the road leading from Newport to Millerstown, about a mile from the former town.

Seventeen persons of this faith began holding meetings at a little hamlet called Beavertown, Huntingdon county, in 1867. For a short time they met in the school house, but in 1868 a small church was built. Beavertown does not appear on modern maps, and the exact location of this church is largely a matter of conjecture, none being able to identify its exact site.

In May, 1871, a few believers in the creed of this church secured the use of the Lower Duncannon school house and had Rev. J. M. Speece, of Shippensburg, preach to them. The following year a con-

gregation was organized, a lot was purchased on Lincoln street and Bethel church was erected.

The church at Coalmont was organized in August, 1879, with Daniel Abbot as elder and John A. Hicks as deacon. The membership was only ten at the beginning, but this number increased, and in a few years a neat house of worship was built.

At Hartman's Mills, or Glenvale, Perry county, a Church of God was built in 1882 at a cost of $1,800, though meetings had for some time previous been held in dwellings or the school house. Rev. David Maxwell was one of the first ministers in this church.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH

The first congregation of this denomination in the Juniata valley, so far as can be ascertained, was organized at Newport in 1843. In 1849 they bought the old Methodist church, which was used until 1878, when the present brick house of worship was erected, at a cost of $2,500. Rev. D. W. Miller was the first regular pastor.

In 1846 the Bethel church of the Evangelical Association was built in Rye township, Perry county, at a cost of $800. Salem church, in the same township, was built in 1856. Meetings were held in a log house about a mile up the valley from Marysville as early as 1838, but this building was torn down in 1867, after Bethel and Salem churches had been established and the Emanuel Evangelical church had been built in Marysville in 1866. The last named building was erected on a lot donated by Theodore and Margaretta Fenn and was dedicated on December 23, 1866.

The church at Locust run, Juniata county, was built in 1861, though services had been held there for some time before the church was erected. The Stony Point church, in Madison township, Perry county, was built in 1863. Several young men of this congregation afterward became ministers.

About 1861 a small church, known as the Bethlehem Evangelical, was built in Greenwood township, Juniata county, on the road leading from Salem to the Seven Star tavern. It was at first under the charge of Rev. Mr. King, of the Thompsontown district, and at the time of its erection was the only church in the township.

In Lewistown a society of this faith was organized in 1876 by Rev.

Samuel Seibert, though meetings had been regularly held for about two years before that time. In 1882 a brick chapel was built on Logan street, opposite the Presbyterian cemetery, at a cost of $2,000. Some years later it was removed to make way for the present Grace United Evangelical church, which was erected at a cost of about $20,000.

Evangelical churches were built in the New Lancaster valley, in Mifflin county, in 1872, and at Patterson (now Mifflin), Juniata county, in 1874, though little can be learned concerning them.

REFORMED CHURCH OF AMERICA

In Huntingdon county there are a few congregations bearing this name. The first was organized at Orbisonia in 1858 by Rev. S. H. Reed; one was organized at Saltillo in 1880, in the old Union Hall, which was free to all denominations. A church was built at Orbisonia in 1876. There are perhaps others, but, as stated in the beginning of this chapter, it is almost impossible to obtain accurate information concerning many of the minor denominations or their small congregations. No doubt some church organizations have been unintentionally omitted from this chapter, merely because they have left no record of their transactions.

HEBREW CONGREGATION

The first Jewish congregation in the Juniata valley was organized at Lewistown and received a charter in January, 1913. Meetings are held regularly on the top floor of the Woolner building, at the southwest corner of the Diamond. On June 15, 1913, an association was formed for the purpose of building a synagogue. Of this association Henry Schurman was chosen chairman and Charles Gershman secretary.

CHAPTER XIX

CHARITIES AND FRATERNITIES

Loysville Orphans' Home—Huntingdon Home for Orphans and Friendless Children—Lewistown Hospital—Blair Memorial Hospital—Masonic Bodies—Independent Order of Odd Fellows—Grand Army of the Republic—Veterans' Reunion Association—Knights of Pythias—Patriotic Order Sons of America—American Mechanics—Miscellaneous Benevolent Societies.

IF few eleemosynary institutions have been established within the district embraced in this work, it is not because the people of the Juniata valley are not charitably inclined, but rather for the reason that the necessity for the establishment of such institutions has never assumed an urgent character. In the chapters relating to county history will be found accounts of the county poor-farms and alms-houses. Next to these official institutions perhaps the oldest charity that comes within the scope of this history is the "Loysville Orphans' Home," which had its beginning as an academy in the basement of the Lebanon church at Loysville in 1853, with J. R. Titzell as principal. Two years later Colonel John Tressler erected a three-story brick building for the use of the school, which continued with marked success until the beginning of the Civil war. At the close of the war the property passed to David Tressler, who turned it into a school for soldiers' orphans. In 1867 the building and twenty-seven acres of ground were purchased by the Lutheran church and the name of the "Tressler Orphans' Home" was adopted. The buildings were soon afterward enlarged, the grounds beautified, and other improvements made to give the home the character of a permanent institution.

The Huntingdon "Home for Orphans and Friendless Children" started with a humble movement to relieve the distress of a few families living in West Huntingdon. A small house at the corner of Sixteenth and Mifflin streets was rented and the first inmate, a little sick girl, was carried into the home on the evening of March 1, 1881. Miss Carrie

Miller was placed in charge, other children came in, and in April larger quarters were secured at the corner of Eighteenth and Moore streets. On January 8, 1883, the home was chartered and, after occupying rented buildings for several years, was located permanently at Eighteenth and Oneida streets. About that time, or a little later, a movement was started to raise an endowment fund of $25,000 and a large part of the amount had been subscribed in 1913. The home is undenominational, each church in the city electing one member of the board of trustees. Since the establishment of the institution a large number of orphans or friendless children have been placed with private families, where they can be properly reared and educated, and the "Huntingdon Idea," as this plan has been called, has commanded the attention of philanthropists in all parts of the country.

On the evening of February 20, 1905, a public meeting was held in Lewistown to consider the question of establishing a public hospital. The need of such an institution had been recognized and discussed for several years prior to that time, but at this meeting the first definite steps were taken for the formation of a hospital association. Permanent officers of the association were elected a little later and a charter was granted by the Mifflin county court on May 15, 1905. Subscriptions were then solicited and before the close of the year enough had been pledged to warrant the adoption of plans for a building. A desirable site was secured on Highland avenue, just north of the borough line and the cornerstone was laid on November 17, 1906. The hospital was opened to the public on February 18, 1908, with Miss Anna Lenz as superintendent and some of the best physicians in Lewistown as members of the staff.

The total cost of the building and equipment was approximately $60,000, of which the state appropriated $12,000 and the balance was raised by popular subscription and the issue of $18,000 in bonds. During the first year 284 patients were treated, of whom 172 were free patients. In connection with the hospital association a Women's Aid Society was organized and it has done a great deal of valuable work in securing support for the institution. Committees have also been organized at Mifflintown, McVeytown, Yeagertown, Belleville, Reedsville and Milroy with a view to furnishing rooms or wards in the hospital for the accommodation of patients from those places, or at least to aid in defraying the expense of treatment of patients.

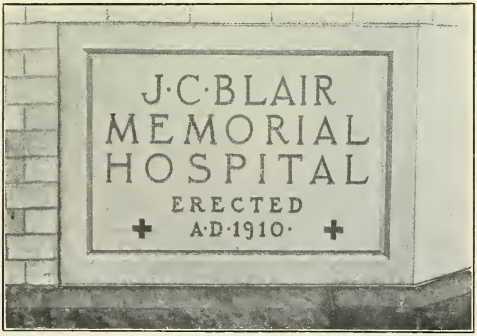
Not long after the hospital was opened it became evident that the accommodations for nurses were inadequate and a movement was started for the erection of a nurses' home. A site at the corner of Highland avenue and Fourth street, directly opposite the hospital grounds, was selected and the purchase was made as a memorial gift by G. K. and H. H. McClintic, the cost being $1,000, and the state appropriated $4,000 for the erection of the building, which was completed early in the year 1913.

At Huntingdon is the J. C. Blair Memorial Hospital, erected to the memory of John Chalmers Blair, and, as the deed of gift states, "to be for the use of all, without preference as to religion or theory of medicine." The hospital is beautifully situated on an eminence bordering on Warm Springs avenue, near Thirteenth street. The total cost of the site and building, including furnishings, was $145,230, to which should be added the expense of beautifying the grounds, all of which was personally provided and looked after by Mrs. Kate Fisher Blair. The corner-stone of the hospital was laid on May 31, 1910, by the Masonic fraternity, and the building was formally opened on September 4, 1911, for the reception of patients, with Miss Pena Schneider as superintendent. Between that time and June 1, 1912, the institution received 331 patients, 57 of whom were persons injured in the wreck of a limited train on the Pennsylvania railroad at Warrior Ridge, near Huntingdon, on the morning of February 15, 1912. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company was so well pleased with the treatment accorded these unfortunate passengers that it not only paid the hospital services, but also gave to the institution $2,500, of which $2,000 was to be applied to the furnishing of a nurses' home. The State of Pennsylvania also made an annual appropriation of $6,000 for the home, the first of which was available on June 1, 1911.

On December 4, 1911, a training school for nurses was opened in connection with the hospital, the first class numbering six students. The curriculum recommended by the Pennsylvania state board of examiners for registration of nurses was adopted as the course of study, with such additions as the special needs of the institution might demand.

The second annual report of the hospital, for the year ending on June 1, 1912, shows an endowment fund of $29,300.79, of which $25,000 was contributed by Mrs. Blair. Membership in the Blair Memo-

J. C. BLAIR MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.



CORNER STONE OF J. C. BLAIR MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

rial Hospital Association is divided into three classes—life, perpetual, and annual. The first two are based upon the payment of $100 or more, which amounts are placed to the credit of the endowment account, and the annual membership is based upon the payment of $5.00 annually.

Of the secret and benevolent organizations the Masonic fraternity is entitled to first place, by right of seniority. The first lodge of this order in the Juniata valley was organized at Huntingdon on July 23, 1792, with John Cadwallader, master; John Marshall, senior warden; William Kerr, junior warden. During the next five years about fifty members were admitted, but in 1806 the lodge, for some reason not known, was discontinued. It was revived under a warrant dated June 24, 1821, as Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 178, and continued in operation until the times of the anti-Masonic excitement, when it was disbanded and its charter was vacated by the grand lodge on February 6, 1837. A new warrant was issued for the revival of the lodge on September 5, 1854, but it never went into effect. The present Masonic lodge at Huntingdon —Mount Moriah, No. 300—was constituted on November 26, 1857, with John A. Doyle, master; Graffus Miller, senior warden; John B. Givin, junior warden. The membership in 1912 was 193.

Lodge No. 68 was established at Mifflintown under a warrant dated March 21, 1796, with Dr. Ezra Doty, master; Thomas Evans, senior warden; Robert Cooper, junior warden. Its charter was vacated on April 4, 1814, and on June 6, 1825, Jackson Lodge, No. 203, was organized at Mifflintown. A short time after that the anti-Masonic excitement broke out and after a few years of feeble existence the lodge was removed to Lewistown, where it is now known as Lewistown Lodge, No. 203, the date of its reorganization as such being May 27, 1845. The first officers under this reorganization were: Francis McClure, master; John R. Weekes, senior warden; Christian Ritz, junior warden. Meetings were first held in the stone building at the foot of Main street, then in the old Jacobs house, on Market street, later in the upper story of the Odd Fellows' building, and, finally, in the Masonic Temple, which was built at the southeast corner of the public square in 1893. In 1912 the lodge reported a membership of 254.

The next oldest Masonic lodge in the valley is Adams Lodge, No. 319, of New Bloomfield, which was first organized as No. 76, at Landisburg in 1825, but ceased to hold meetings in 1833. It was subsequently

revived at New Bloomfield and reorganized under a warrant dated March 1, 1858, with Irvine J. Crane, master; Charles J. T. McIntire, senior warden; Alexander C. Klink, junior warden. This lodge reported seventy-five members in 1912.

Union Lodge, No. 324, at Mifflintown, was established under a warrant dated September 6, 1858, with Jacob N. Dewees, master; William Dent, senior warden; F. M. Mickey, junior warden, and nineteen charter members. On the night of December 31, 1870, the lodge room, with all its contents, including a library, was destroyed by fire, but a new meeting place was soon secured and ten years later the lodge had the reputation of being one of the best in the state. The membership in 1912 was 143.

Lamberton Lodge, No. 371, at Thompsontown, and McVeytown Lodge, No. 376, were both organized in 1866. The warrant of the former was dated October 16, 1866, and the first officers were: George W. Rothrock, master; John Deitrick, senior warden; Jacob T. Emerick, junior warden. The lodge started with sixteen charter members and in 1912 reported forty-one. The warrant of McVeytown Lodge was dated October 22, 1866, and the lodge was instituted on November 16th, with thirteen charter members, but the names of the first officers cannot be learned. The membership in 1912 was 63.

In 1867 Newport Lodge, No. 381, was organized with eight charter members, and two years later Perry Lodge, No. 458, was instituted at Marysville on December 27, 1869, with twelve charter members. In 1912 the membership of Newport Lodge was 99 and that of Perry Lodge was 108.

The youngest Masonic lodge in the four counties embraced in this work is at Orbisonia and is known as Cromwell Lodge, No. 572. In 1912 it reported a membership of eighty. A lodge was organized at Alexandria in December, 1800, but its warrant was vacated on April 4, 1814. An effort was made to revive this lodge in 1823, but it was unsuccessful.

Royal Arch chapters have been established at Lewistown, Huntingdon and Newport. Lewistown has a Knights Templar commandery, No. 26, which was organized in June, 1867, and Huntingdon Commandery, No. 65, was organized some years later, as the serial number indicates.

The oldest Odd Fellows' lodge of which any reliable account can be obtained was McVeytown Lodge, No. 123, which was instituted in 1841, but was disbanded about two years later. The present lodge at McVeytown—Bright Star Lodge, No. 705—was organized under a charter dated March 14, 1870.

Lewistown Lodge, No. 97, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was chartered on August 19, 1844, with John Hamilton, noble grand; L. J. Elberty, vice-grand; A. W. Groff, secretary. A stock company was soon afterward organized and a lot at the southwest corner of Market and Dorcas streets was purchased, upon which was erected a brick building at a cost of $6,000. This building later became the property of the lodge, which still owns it. The Lewistown Encampment, No. 256, was organized under a charter dated September 13, 1881, and Bell Lodge (Rebekah Degree) was chartered on May 12, 1884.

Juniata Lodge, No. 117, located at Huntingdon, was first organized on June 1, 1845, and for a time held meetings in the hotel building at the corner of Seventh and Penn streets. J. B. Luden was the first noble grand. In May, 1857, the lodge surrendered its charter, but was reorganized on June 28, 1867, since which time it has been prosperous. Mount Hor Encampment, No. 180, was organized at Huntingdon on March 6, 1869.

Newport Lodge, No. 102, was also organized in 1845, with eight charter members, its charter being dated March 18, 1845. Mifflintown Lodge, No. 131, was chartered on October 20, 1845, with Tobias Kreider as the first noble grand. The first meetings were held in rented quarters until the Odd Fellows' hall was completed in May, 1851. It was destroyed in the great fire of December 31, 1870, but was rebuilt on the same site in 1872.

Another Odd Fellows' lodge organized in 1845 was Mount Dempsey, No. 172, at Landisburg. The following year the lodge purchased what was known as the Stambaugh building, on Main street, and met there until in 1863, when the third floor of the Landisburg Hotel was leased for a lodge room.

United Brothers Lodge, No. 176, was instituted on April 20, 1846, in West township, Huntingdon county, with John R. Hunter as noble grand, and on November 26, 1846, Evergreen Lodge, No. 205, was instituted at Duncannon (then Petersburg), with W. J. Stewart as noble

grand. Perry Encampment, No. 100, was organized at Duncannon some years later.

On January 15, 1848, Harts Log Lodge, No. 286, was organized at Alexandria, with John Huyett as noble grand. For several years the lodge prospered, but during the Civil war so many of its members enlisted in the army that in 1864 the charter was surrendered. In March, 1872, the lodge was reorganized with H. Isenberg as noble grand.

In 1849 Odd Fellows' lodges were organized at Thompsontown and New Bloomfield. The former, known as Sincerity Lodge, No. 357, was chartered on April 16, 1849, and instituted on May 30th, with E. D. Crawford as the first noble grand. In 1861 an Odd Fellows' Hall Association was organized and a building was erected, the hall in which was dedicated in February, 1862. The New Bloomfield lodge is known as Mackinaw Lodge, No. 380, and received its charter on October 1, 1849. A. C. Klink was the first noble grand. For about nine years meetings were held in the old bark-house on East McClure street, when a hall was fitted up in the Wiggins building on the southeast corner of the public square. This building was burned on December 8, 1873, and the lodge secured the third floor of the Fenstermacher building for a lodge room.

Aughwick Lodge, No. 472, was organized at Newton Hamilton in 1852, in the upper story of the house afterward known as the Miller Hotel. Subsequently the property was purchased by the lodge, which met there until in 1867, when the place was sold to John B. Miller and the Odd Fellows' hall was built in 1869.

Tuscarora Lodge, No. 556, was organized at Port Royal in 1859, and in 1875 purchased a site and erected a hall at a cost of about $2,000.

On March 6, 1860, Coalmont Lodge, No. 561, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was instituted with nineteen charter members and Addison Moore as the first noble grand. A hall was erected by the lodge in 1862.

Lost Creek Lodge, No. 566, was chartered on May 18, 1860, and held its meetings in Mifflintown until its quarters were destroyed by the fire of December 31, 1870. The charter was lost in that fire and the lodge received a new one dated January 6, 1871, and the following June secured permanent quarters in the Hollabaugh building. William M. Allison was the first noble grand of this lodge.

McWilliams Lodge, No. 702, was organized in 1863. A hall was

built in 1873 and five years later the lodge was disbanded. The building was burned in 1880.

An Odd Fellows' lodge was instituted at Broad Top City in 1865 with eighteen charter members, S. G. Miller as noble grand, and J. B. Gussinger as vice-grand. A building was purchased by the lodge about six months after its organization.

Marysville Lodge, No. 290, was instituted on November 19, 1866, with W. W. Jackson, noble grand; John S. Weaver, vice-grand; E. J. Mills, secretary, but the subsequent history of the lodge has not been ascertained.

Orbisonia Lodge, No. 640, was organized on August 21, 1868, with D. S. Baker, noble grand, and May 20, 1870, McAlisterville Lodge, No. 716, received its charter. D. B. McWilliams was the first noble grand of the latter, which met over McAlister's store until about 1875, when an Odd Fellows' hall was erected. Another lodge organized in 1870 was Mount Hor, No. 736, which was instituted at Cassville on November 2nd, with Andrew W. Decker as the first noble grand. This lodge occupied rented quarters for about seven years, when a building was purchased for $600 and fitted up for an Odd Fellows' hall.

Oak Hall Lodge, No. 783, was instituted at Petersburg, Huntingdon county, January 3, 1872, with sixteen charter members, and on April 29, 1875, Milroy Lodge, No. 213, was instituted with William Kays as the first noble grand.

Shortly after the close of the Civil war in 1865 an organization called the Grand Army of the Republic was formed, the objects of which were to aid destitute soldiers and their families, collect and preserve historic relics of the war, etc. The lodges or societies of this order are called posts. The first post to be established in the Juniata valley was the Hulings Post, No 176, which was organized in the hall of the Apprentices' Literary Society at Lewistown on the evening of December 10, 1868, with General John P. Taylor as commander. The post was named for Thomas M. Hulings, colonel of the Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Regiment, who was killed at Spottsylvania, May 10, 1864. The last meeting under the original charter was held on August 31, 1871, but in April, 1880, it was reorganized with a number of new members and since then has held meetings regularly.

George Simpson Post, No. 44, was organized at Huntingdon in 1879

as the successor of a post of the same name (No. 33) which had been organized in 1868, the reorganization taking place on December 13, 1879. George Simpson, for whom this post was named, was the color-bearer of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Pennsylvania Regiment.

In June, 1879, David H. Wilson Post, No. 134, was organized at Mifflintown, with Louis E. Atkinson as commander, and the first regular meeting was held on the 10th of July following. Three years later the number of members was nearly 140, but many of the old veterans have answered the last roll call and there is only a remnant of the original post left.

In 1880 Post No. 188 was organized at Marysville, with Alfred Corl as commander; William M. Allison Post, No. 196, was organized at Duncannon, the date of the organization being October 2, 1880, with forty-four members and Harvey Fisher as commander, and later in the same year Harry Corbin Post, No. 200, was established at Mapleton with twenty-one members.

Isaac Rogers Post, No. 252, was organized at Orbisonia on May 30, 1882 (Memorial Day), with twenty-four charter members; Arnold Lobaugh Post, No. 297, was established at Newport on January 13, 1883, with thirteen charter members; John Jones Post, No. 448, was instituted at New Bloomfield on June 28, 1884, with a membership of twenty-four, and was named in honor of Sergeant John Jones, of the Ninth Pennsylvania cavalry, who was killed in North Carolina on March 10, 1865; Thomas Stevenson Post, No. 482, was organized at McVeytown on June 21, 1885, with thirty-one members; and a post called Benjamin Benfert Post was established at Oriental, Juniata county, some time in the '80s, but the exact date is uncertain. Its number was 316.

Closely allied to the Grand Army of the Republic, though only local in its scope and character, was the Veterans' Reunion Association of Juniata county, which was organized at Mifflintown on October 19, 1878, for the purpose of holding annual reunions of honorably discharged soldiers of the Union army. The first of these reunions was held on December 18, 1878. Colonel John K. Robinson was the first president of this association. Reunions were held annually for ten years or more, when the number of veterans began to grow fewer every year, the interest waned and the organization finally died for want of adequate support.

Justus H. Rathbone, a government clerk in one of the departments

at Washington, D. C., with four of his fellow clerks, organized the Knights of Pythias in that city a few years after the close of the Civil war. The first lodge of the order in the Juniata valley to receive a charter was Lewistown Lodge, No. 255, which was chartered on June 2, 1870, and was organized in a hall in the Odd Fellows' building, where the meetings were afterward held. The writer has been unable to learn the fate of this lodge, but its charter was evidently surrendered, as Juniata Lodge, No. 270, organized on October 26, 1870, is the only Knights of Pythias Lodge in Lewistown. Its meetings are held on Saturday evenings in the Odd Fellows' building. The membership is about 300.

Buehler Lodge, No. 269, Knights of Pythias, was instituted at Marysville on November 3, 1870, with a strong charter membership and W. A. Sheaffer as worthy chancellor. About five months later—April 8, 1871—Vaulteburg Lodge, No. 288, was instituted at Duncannon with thirty-one charter members, and a few months later Blue Cross Lodge, No. 295, was established at Huntingdon. Cocolamus Lodge, No. 397, at Mifflintown, was chartered May 22, 1873, with ten charter members and William F. Snyder chancellor. The meetings of this lodge are held in the Odd Fellows' hall.

Ongpatonga Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men, No. 6, was organized at Lewistown on February 20, 1867; the Ongpatonga Haymakers were organized at the same place on March 10, 1889, and Ongpatonga Council, Degree of Pocahontas, was organized on April 24, 1901. Iroquois Tribe, No. 42, was organized at Mifflintown under a charter issued on "the 17th Sun of the Cold Moon," 1871. Juskakaka Tribe, No. 96, was instituted at Duncannon on December 27, 1869, with eighteen charter members. A tribe had been established at Marysville some time before that, but its history has not been learned. Teton Tribe, located at Reedsville, was established in 1898.

The order known as the Patriotic Sons of America has camps in several of the boroughs in the Juniata valley. The one at Marysville is probably the oldest, having been instituted on December 24, 1880; that at Lewistown was instituted on August 10, 1889, and the one at Huntingdon about the same time. Yeagertown Camp was established in October, 1906.

Perry Council of American Mechanics, located at Duncannon, was

one of the first lodges organized in that borough. It was instituted on July 2, 1847, in the basement of the Methodist church, with Roswell Shirtluff as councilor. After several years the council suspended, but was reorganized on January 10, 1859, and on December 26, 1863, its hall, in a building erected by the council, was dedicated. Silver Star Council, No. 129, was instituted at Huntingdon on May 30, 1881, with twenty-three charter members. This organization does not appear in the latest directory, but the date of its suspension is not known.

The Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks has lodges at Lewistown and Huntingdon; the Holy Temple Commandery, Knights of Malta, was organized at Lewistown in 1888; Juniata Lodge of the National Protective Legion was instituted at Lewistown in August, 1906; the Knights of the Golden Eagle are represented by lodges at Huntingdon and Lewistown; the Knights of the Maccabees also have "Tents" in those boroughs; the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Loyal Order of Moose, the Foresters and the Woodmen have organizations at several points in the valley and many of these organizations own their own halls or club-houses.

Family and Personal History

Family and Personal History

FRYSINGER

In Schiller's "Thirty Years' War" there is a reference to the territory of Freisinger, showing that there was princely blood in the family which bore the name; but this historical reference also shows that this is nothing of which to boast, since the ruler of the territory and his retainers were in arms against the champion of Protestantism, Gustavus Adolphus, by whose forces the petty province was completely wiped out. This was about 1632. A hundred years later the name was borne by a better breed. They espoused the cause of the Reformation, and, being exposed to persecution in the land of their birth, some of them came to America, seeking, like the Pilgrim Fathers, a land wherein they might find freedom to worship God.

About the year 1752 three brothers of the name of Freisinger came to this country in the good ship "Polly," presumably accompanied by their wives. In honor of the vessel which bore them in safety to this Western continent, the name Polly was given to a child born either on shipboard or soon after the arrival of the party in the land of their adoption. They all settled on the Conewago Creek, near the town of Hanover, in the county of York, and colony of Pennsylvania.

One brother, Gottleib Frederick, subsequently removed to the colony of Virginia. He had one son who was a Lutheran preacher, and either this son or another conducted an academy in the Virginia domain. The entire *freundschaft* seem to have been piously inclined and well educated for that day. The family history is altogether lost sight of during the greatly disturbed period of the revolutionary war. In 1816 Peter, a son of Gottleib F., removed from Virginia to Ohio, settling in Champaign county. He had a large family of sons and daughters, and their progeny are to be found scattered throughout Champaign, Mercer and Van Wert counties, some of them occupying prominent professional and public positions. One of this line, the Rev. John Frysinger, was a well-known Methodist local preacher.

Another of the original brothers, John, removed to Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, at an early date, the government census of heads of families, taken in 1790, containing this record: "Dauphin County, Harrisburgh Town, John Frisinger; 2 free white males of 16 years and upward; no free white males under 16 years; 2 free white females; no slaves". Of his descendants we have still less information than of those of Gottleib. In the vicinity of Lewisberry, York county, Pennsylvania, there are quite a number of the family name, a John Frysinger, presumably a son of the John who resided in Harrisburg in 1790, having settled there early in the nineteenth century. There are others probably of the same stock in the neighborhood of Spring Mills, York county, and still others in Dauphin county.

The last of the original trio, though perhaps not in the order of age, Ludiwick, is also mentioned in the census of 1790 as follows: "York County, Dover Township, Ludiwick Frisinger; 2 free white males of 16 years old and upward, including heads of families; 3 free white males under 16 years; 3 free white females, including heads of families; no slaves". This record shows that Ludiwick was the only one of the three brothers who remained in the Conewago Valley, and that his children were all reared there. One of the "3 free white males under 16 years" was George Frysinger, born November 2, 1781. About 1805 he married Elizabeth Ritter, whose mother's maiden name was Magdalena Mott, and who emigrated from near Basle, Switzerland, while that region was being agitated by what is known as the "Seven Years' War" (1756-1764). There seems to have been something romantic connected with this lonely flight to America, as soon after the strife had ceased she was followed by Jacob Ritter, who was probably her affianced lover. Impoverished by the devastation of war, he was compelled to resort to what was a common custom in order to reach this country, allowing the captain of a vessel to sell his service for a limited time to pay his passage. He was thus bound to a family of Germantown, Pennsylvania, of the name of Chew, by whom he was still employed after his time as a "redemptioner" had expired. When the battle which has made that place famous took place, the Chew residence was in the line of artillery fire, and with the family he was compelled to take refuge in the cellar. At the close of the war of the revolution his circumstances had improved and Magdalena Mott became his wife.

George Frysinger, who married their daughter Elizabeth, became a resident of Hanover in early life, and soon took prominence as a citizen. He was a member of the first town council of that borough, organized in 1815. Previous to this, however, in 1811, he was elected a member of the Pennsylvania legislature, and took an active part in the proceedings favoring the war with England, known as the war of 1812. In that war, when the British attempted to take Baltimore, he joined a hastily improvised volunteer company, which, although not regularly enrolled nor attached to any particular command, participated in the battle of North Point. As soon as they got under fire the captain became demoralized and made a hasty retreat, calling on his men to follow, which they were disposed to do, as a whole regiment broke into a run; but Lieutenant Frysinger rallied his wavering compatriots, and under him they did good service while the brief conflict lasted. In consequence of this meritorious conduct, he was afterward chosen captain of another company regularly organized, but which, on account of the cessation of hostilities, saw but a short term of service as appears from the following record in "Pennsylvania Archives, Vol. XII, Second Series" (published in 1895) containing the "Muster Rolls of the Pennsylvania Volunteers in the War of 1812-14, with Contemporary Papers and Documents, Vol. I," page 164:

"Roll of Capt. George Frysinger's Company.—Receipt-roll of a company of militia, commanded by Capt. George Frysinger, of the Third Regiment, First Brigade, performing a tour of duty under the command of Col. Lefever, who rendezvoused at Hanover, under the general order of the Governor, dated October 15, and 22, 1814. Commencement of service, November 1; expiration of service, December 5."

As he gave the writer some personal incidents connected with one of the northern campaigns of the war, it is probable that he was one of the twelve men from Hanover and vicinity who responded to the first call for volunteers and joined the Army of the Northern Frontier, but the record of the names has not been found to date (1913).

Mr. Frysinger carried on the business of building wagons of the "Conestoga" make, a favorite with the teamsters who moved most of the merchandise handled in that day. A gentleman of Baltimore city told the writer that his father purchased these wagons in lots from Mr. Frysinger, and that they were so well made that his customers were

never disappointed in them. Some of them were used to convey heavy loads from Baltimore to Pittsburgh. While his father profited by the builder's honesty and skill, this gentleman said that the children, of whom he was one, profited by his generosity, for with every consignment of wagons came a liberal consignment of nuts or fruits for the juveniles. The census record of "no slaves" indicates the aversion to slavery which the early ancestors of the family entertained, as they were well able to avail themselves of such service, and this feeling seems to have been inherited by their children. If not the principal agent in the community, George Frysinger sustained some connection with "the underground railroad," of which Hanover as a border town was a station, a very aged colored man many years ago having so informed the writer, attributing his own freedom to Mr. Frysinger's assistance. After many years of useful citizenship in Hanover, he removed to York, Pennsylvania, where he conducted a small business until enfeebled by age, and where, respected by all who knew him, he departed this life April 5, 1870, in his eighty-ninth year, his wife having deceased May 21, 1852. They had four sons: Jesse, George, Jacob and William; and three daughters: Elizabeth, Polly and Matilda, the name Polly being still retained in memory of the vessel which brought the grandparents to this country.

Jesse, the oldest of the sons, was born in Hanover, Pennsylvania, January 21, 1806, where he spent a long and useful life. For many years he served the public in the capacity of a magistrate, and so just were his decisions and so accurate his work as a scrivener that he obtained a reputation which few in such a position have won, being familiarly known in the community as "the Honest Squire." In 1827 he married Caroline Grumbine, and to them were born nine sons: Henry, Edward, Lewis, Charles, William, John, David, George and Jesse; and four daughters: Elenora, Amelia (who died in infancy), Sarah, and Emma (who died in her tenth year). Four sons became extensive tobacco manufacturers, of whom Edward is still living in Lewistown, Pennsylvania, and Charles in York, Pennsylvania. Three became printers. William was for many years editor and publisher of a weekly paper in Brownstown, Indiana, where he died. David has for a quarter of a century or more been a trusted attache of the Harper establishment in New York. The venerable Henry Frysinger, who passed his

eighty-second birthday anniversary October 9, 1912, is one of the oldest newspaper editors in Pennsylvania, having been in the profession since 1852, when he began the publication of a weekly paper in Hanover, Pennsylvania. He subsequently took charge of the *Clinton Democrat* at Lock Haven, Pennsylvania, and in 1854 purchased the *True Democrat* of Lewistown, Pennsylvania, which he conducted successfully for about twenty-five years. Since, September, 1879, he has owned and edited the *Delaware County Democrat,* at Chester, Pennsylvania. He is the father of nine children.

George Frysinger Jr., son of George Frysinger Sr., was born in Hanover, Pennsylvania, November 4, 1811. He early developed a literary taste. Such was his fondness for books that before he was twenty-one he had read a thousand volumes, filling his retentive memory with a rich store of information. In 1827 he entered the office of the *Baltimore American,* one of the oldest journals in the country, and obtained a thorough knowledge of the printing trade and business. While in Baltimore he became a member of Gratitude Lodge, No. 5, I. O. O. F., which, as its name indicates, was the fifth lodge of Odd Fellows organized in the United States. He was personally acquainted with Thomas Wildey, founder of the order. In 1832 he went to Washington city, where he was employed in what was nominally the government printing office as a proofreader, an important and responsible position, as the mere misplacement of a comma in one of the congressional bills which passed through his hands might have affected national legislation. Disabled by an accident, he returned to his native town, and in 1835 established the *Hanover Herald.* In 1841 he removed to Lebanon, Pennsylvania, and became the proprietor of the *Courier,* which he conducted until 1844, when he again went to Baltimore, entering into an engagement with Taylor & Company, publishers of *The Western Continent,* a high-class periodical edited by the talented Park Benjamin. This firm published the first edition of Dumas' "Three Guardsmen" issued in this country, the proofreading being entrusted to Mr. Frysinger. In 1846 he purchased the *Lewistown Gazette,* and spent the remainder of his life in Central Pennsylvania. With the exception of one year, he published the *Gazette* until 1883, making nearly thirty-eight years of editorial work in Lewistown. Had all employers been as just and considerate as he there would be no labor troubles. Every

week he gave his hands, usually five in number, a whole or half holiday, without lessening their pay. He was one of the most unselfish of men, almost impoverishing himself in helping others. Many poor families were the recipients of his bounty, and a number of young men received from him substantial aid to start them in life. He was a public-spirited citizen, serving four terms as chief burgess when there was virtually no salary attached to the office, and acting as clerk to the county commissioners when the important period of the civil war demanded a man of his capacity in that position. Much higher and more remunerative offices were repeatedly tendered him, but he invariably declined them in favor of others. He was a lover of nature, and manifested a deep reverence for nature's God. What was said in the funeral oration of General Grant could with as much truthfulness be said of this man of equally retiring disposition:

"He was taciturn concerning his religious faith and experience—not, however, from doubt and fear, but from mental characteristics. The keenest, closest, broadest of all observers, he was the most silent of men. He lived within himself. His thought-life was most intense; his memory and imagination were picture galleries of the world and libraries of treasured thought. He was a world to himself."

On June 16, 1839, he married Sarah Susanna, daughter of Daniel and Maria Barnitz, of Hanover, Pennsylvania, who, as a model homemaker, proved an efficient helpmate. It is worthy of note that her father as well as his was a member of Hanover's first town council. She received a common school education in Hanover and was then sent to York, where better school advantages were to be had. While in the latter place, in the year 1825, she had the good fortune to see Lafayette as he rode in the long procession which passed through the principal streets of the town, witnessing the pageant from a window of the residence of her granduncle, Charles A. Barnitz, afterward a member of the twenty-third congress. Mr. Frysinger's almost invariable rule to take a day's recreation every week and his temperate habits contributed to a long and enjoyable life. An incident illustrating his appreciation of outdoor recreation as well as his regard for veracity may not be out of place here. With his oldest son he was about setting out for a day's fishing, when a prominent lawyer hurriedly approached him and stated that he had an important legal document he wanted printed. "I cannot

do it, Mr. W.," was the answer. "I promised my boy to give today to him, and I always keep my promises to my children". "I will give you double your price for the job," pleaded the lawyer, "it will be a great disappointment to me if you will not do it". "It would be a greater disappointment to my boy", said the father, "if I did not keep the promise I made him". And off they went, fishing rods in hand. The writer was that boy, and his whole life has been influenced by that incident. Such was the character of this unassuming man. He died December 14, 1901, over ninety years of age, his companion following him July 15, 1902, being over eighty-nine years old, their wedded life having extended through sixty-two years. They had three sons. The youngest, Charles, died in infancy at Lebanon, Pennsylvania.

The oldest son, William Maslin, was born in Hanover, Pennsylvania, April 18, 1840. He received an academic education in Lewistown, and then learned printing in his father's office. Before he was twenty, he was offered a position in Sherman's book printing establishment in Philadelphia, which would have paid him $1,000 a year; but a call from the Methodist Episcopal church to enter its ministry coming at the same time, he chose the latter, receiving $100 for his first year's labor, which was mission work in York, Pennsylvania, and out of which grew what has become the second of five flourishing churches of the denomination in that city. In 1871 he received the degree of A. M. from Dickinson College, being at the time pastor of the chapel connected with that institution. Subsequently he received the degree of D. D. from the same source. For seven years he conducted the M. E. Book Room at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, editing the *Conference News* at the same time, and for seven years more was president of Centenary Biblical Institute (now Morgan College) of Baltimore. Then for five years he was editor of the *Baltimore Methodist*. In 1894 he again became "Preacher to the College" in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, remaining the full limit of five years. After serving two other important charges, Tyrone and Bloomsburg, in the Central Pennsylvania Conference, he ended his pastoral work and devoted a year to the secretaryship of the Conference Annuity Fund. In 1904 he retired from active work and is spending the evening of life in California, where he still preaches occasionally and performs some literary labors, having been fifty-three years (1860-1913) a minister of the gospel.

The second son of George and Sarah S. Frysinger, was born in Lebanon, Pennsylvania, November 3, 1841, and was given the name of George Ritter. He was educated in Lewistown, where he spent nearly all his life. Like each of the males of the family, he was a printer "to the manner born." Following in his father's footsteps he spent some time in the government printing office at Washington, acted as foreman in a Baltimore newspaper office, and for many years has been connected with the *Lewistown Gazette,* either as publisher or special contributor. For several years he edited and published the *Lewistown Free Press.* For some time he carried on the book and stationery business. He has never found anything to his taste unless flavored with printer's ink. He is known and consulted as the local historian of Mifflin county. Inheriting his father's love of nature, he has made an amateur study of natural history, contributing an article on the Robin to *Lippincott's Magazine* which was widely copied. His influence as an upright citizen and active Christian of the Lutheran persuasion is generally acknowledged. He was one of the three months' volunteers at the time of Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania in 1863, and his regiment, although arriving on the scene too late to participate in the battle of Gettysburg, was put in charge of the field. While on duty there he contracted what was popularly known as "the battlefield fever," and for some time his life was despaired of, but the vitality inherited from a sturdy ancestry overcame the disease and prolonged his days. He still resides in Lewistown with the history of which he is probably more familiar than is any other member of the community.

Jacob, son of George Frysinger Sr., also a native of Hanover, Pennsylvania, born about 1818 (?), went to Baltimore, Maryland, as a young man, entering the establishment of one of the prominent merchants of that city. He subsequently married a daughter of the proprietor, Miss Agnes Caughy. They removed to Rock Island, Illinois, where he engaged in business for himself, and where, after a residence of more than fifty years, he died. He was the father of three children.

William, son of George Frysinger Sr., was born in Hanover, Pennsylvania, April 19, 1822. In early life he removed to York. His trade was that of printing, and for several years he was engaged in newspaper publishing. Subsequently he became a merchant, but eventually con-

centrated his attention and business energy on carpet manufacturing, in which he acquired a good reputation and trade. His probity of character, unassuming but large benevolence, and genial disposition, won the esteem of the entire community. For many years he was one of the most ardent members and liberal supporters of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, effectively filling various official positions. In 1844 he married Henrietta, daughter of John and Eve Stine of York, Pennsylvania, a most happy union which extended through just half a century. His death occurred March 15, 1894, and that of his wife in 1900. Their children were five in number: Francis, who succeeded him in business; Horatio, Lizzie E., Alice and Nettie. Alice married the Rev. W. W. Evans, D. D., and a son bears the honored family name of Frysinger.

Elizabeth, daughter of George Frysinger Sr., was born in Hanover, Pennsylvania, about 1808 (?). She married Judge Horatio Price, of Westminster, Maryland. Their union proved one of great felicity, and both were held in the highest esteem throughout their long lives which were spent in the quiet enjoyments of domestic life. They had no children.

Mary (Polly), daughter of George Frysinger Sr., was born in Hanover, Pennsylvania, in 1810. She married a Mr. Houck, of Jefferson, York county, Pennsylvania, by whom she had one child, Cordelia, who was married twice and left several children. Mrs. Houck also married twice, her second husband being a Mr. Werner, whom she outlived. She was of most gentle disposition, amiable, patient, charitable, a rare and lovable character. She died August 15, 1875, aged about sixty-five, at the residence of her daughter, near Baltimore city.

Matilda, daughter of George Frysinger Sr., was also born in Hanover, Pennsylvania, November 27, 1814. In 1831 she married Francis Shriver, of Westminster, Maryland. Their home was ever one of plenty and generous hospitality, and was blessed with eleven children. Both were honored and useful members of the Methodist Protestant church. After years of great suffering, which she bore with remarkable patience and resignation, she died in great peace, January 27, 1884.

While the family name is said to be a common one in Germany, it is doubtful if, aside from the pedigree of those here given, any number bearing it are to be found in this country.

The literal significance of the name Freisinger in German is "Free Singer," and it was no doubt bestowed upon the first who bore it as title denoting both distinctive rank and native musical talent. That it indicated the latter is confirmed by the frequent recurrence of such talent as an hereditary quality in the line of succession. William, son of George Frysinger Sr., manifested this peculiarity as a child. At an early age he played any instrument put in his hands. As a lad he became a member of a brass band in Hanover, and created such a furore of enthusiasm by his performances on his first appearance in public, that some of the musicians mounted him on their shoulders and carried him through the streets, followed by a cheering crowd. While yet a mere boy he became leader of this same band. Although he excelled in the use of various instruments, his favorite was the flageolet, of which he became a master. Most of his family have exhibited remarkable musical ability.

A daughter of Henry Frysinger has achieved quite a reputation as a vocalist, and has sung upon the stage in this country and Europe; and a granddaughter in Philadelphia is a notable pianist. Agnes, daughter of Edward Frysinger, of Lewistown, Pennsylvania, and wife of Professor Norcross, of Williamsport, Dickinson Seminary, has attained more than local eminence as a pianist, performing the difficult compositions of classical artists with ease and grace of expression, making her a favorite in high-class recitals wherever she is known. It may be said of George R. Frysinger that "his life flows on in endless song," as, on account of his musical bent, he has been retained in the choir of St. John's Lutheran Church, of Lewistown, Pennsylvania, for a greater part of his earthly sojourn. In appreciation of the services thus rendered, the congregation of said church in 1907 presented him a handsome gold watch bearing the following inscription: "In recognition of 50 years' service as a member of St. John's Lutheran Choir, Lewistown, Pa., Sept., 1907." A son of the late Jesse Frysinger Jr. is an organist of superior merit, his public recitals attracting much favorable attention and comment. He is also a composer of more than ordinary ability. He is at the head of the University School of Music at Lincoln, Nebraska. An infant son of Frysinger Evans, a child of the fifth generation born in America, though but four years old (1913), is a musical prodigy.

GREENE

The history of this branch of the Greene family begins in Pennsylvania with Kenzie L. Greene, born in Hampstead, now Coxiestown, Maryland, in 1803, died in Orbisonia, Pennsylvania, in August, 1896. He lost his parents when little more than an infant, and was left to the guardianship of William Lovell, who, when the lad was about six years of age, located in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania. Mr. Lovell and his wife Margaret were kind and just to their ward, giving him the advantages of such schools as the neighborhood afforded at that early day. He grew to manhood on the farm, but later learned surveying, becoming a well known expert in his profession, prospered and became the owner of considerable property in Huntingdon county, including a farm of two hundred acres in Clay township. When he first came to that township he settled in Trough Creek Valley, later moved to Three Springs, where he remained until ten years prior to his death, when he moved to Orbisonia, making his home with his daughter, Melissa, widow of Thomas C. Ashman. He was a man of more than ordinary mental ability, an extensive reader, and possessed of unusual practical common sense and judgment. He was left a widower the last fifteen years of his life, and lived practically retired during that period. He was a Republican in politics, well known in the county, and held many public offices of trust, including that of commissioner of Huntingdon county. He married Diana Hudson, of English descent, daughter of William H. and Linda (Doyle) Hudson. William H. Hudson was a large landowner, part of which he cleared and improved, and on which he erected a flouring and grist mill. He died aged seventy years, leaving three children: Nancy, married Moses Greenland, a wealthy resident of Huntingdon county; George, died at Three Springs, Pennsylvania, a farmer and hotelkeeper; Diana, of previous mention, wife of Kenzie L. Greene. Mrs. Greene died February 28, 1881, the mother of nine children: 1. Melissa, married Thomas C. Ashman, whom she survived, a resident of Orbisonia until her death in 1899. 2. Amon, died in childhood. 3. Carroll, died in childhood. 4. William H., died in childhood. 5. Margaret, married Elijah C. Houck and died in Cairo, Illinois, in 1869. 6. Priscilla, married Rev. David W. Hunter, a Baptist minister, whom she survives, a resident of Lewistown, with her daughter Anna, wife of Albert B. Spanogle. She also had two sons, Edwin and Dr. John P. Hunter, the latter now deceased.

7. Calvin, of whom further. 8. Ruth Ann, married Rev. James T. Bradford, and resides at Jersey Shore, Pennsylvania. 9. Dr. B. Franklin, a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, an eminent physician, who died at Three Springs, Pennsylvania, June 16, 1874, leaving a son, Franklin H. Greene.

(II) Calvin, son of Kenzie L. and Diana (Hudson) Greene, was born at Three Springs, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, February 19, 1845, and now, after an active, useful life of successful effort, is living practically retired at Lewistown, Pennsylvania. He obtained a good elementary education in the public schools at Three Spings, supplemented by a three years' course in the higher branches at Shirleysburg Academy, under Professor J. B. Kidder, and a business course at Iron City Commercial College at Pittsburgh, whence he was graduated in 1865. He then taught two terms in Shirleysburg public school and then embarked on a business career, with little capital except a good education, health, high ideals, an excellent reputation for manly uprightness, and a stout heart.

He married at the age of twenty-four, and about a year later entered the employ of Leas & McVitty, as bookkeeper at the Saltillo Tannery, Saltillo, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, (the junior partner, Mr. McVitty, was his father-in-law). Here he acquired his first knowledge of the tanning business, in which he later became so conspicuous a figure. He grasped every detail of the manufacture of leather, from the green hide to the finished product, and in 1873 was made manager of the Saltillo Tannery, and a partner in the firm, which continued business for the next twenty years as Leas, McVitty & Sons. The personnel of the new firm included the original partners of the old firm, William B. Leas and Samuel McVitty, with their sons, David P. Leas and Thomas Edward McVitty, and Calvin Greene. The only change was caused by the death of William B. Leas, whose interest ceased in 1884. Mr. Greene was a potent factor in the success of the firm and besides his interest in the prosperous Saltillo Tannery, he acquired in 1887 an interest in the North American Tannery at Lewistown, owned by the firm, Leas, McVitty & Greene. Of this plant Mr. Greene had general supervision, visiting it every two weeks until the dissolution of the firm by mutual consent in 1893. The same firm obtained a charter from the state of Virginia for the Salem Tanning Company, capital stock two

Calvin Greene

THE GIFT OF
FLORENCE

hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and from 1890 to 1893 operated a tannery, which they built at Salem, Roanoke county, Virginia. Of this company Mr. Greene was a director until 1893, when he sold his interest. He now had his capital unemployed, and desiring to concentrate it, purchased in 1893 the entire stock of the Saltillo Tannery, with its real estate, plant, and all pertaining thereto, and at once reorganized it as Calvin Greene & Son, taking in his son, Edward M. Greene, as partner. In 1895 he purchased the plant of the North American Tannery Company at Lewistown and, leaving his son as manager of Saltillo plant, he moved his residence to Lewistown, and gave his attention to the tannery there. This plant, which he had formerly owned as a partner of Leas, McVitty & Greene, was substantially erected, the building of brick, with a good equipment for the manufacture of heavy sole leather, and during his management produced annually 1,225,000 pounds of chestnut and oak bark tanned sole leather. The capacity of Saltillo plant being seven hundred and eighty-two thousand pounds of the same quality and style of leather. In 1902 Mr. Greene disposed of the North American Tannery by sale to George H. Maxwell, of Titusville, Pennsylvania. The Satillo Tannery was continued in operation until 1911, when the raw stock on hand was tanned and the plant closed, although still owned by Calvin Greene. Although practically retired from the tanning business, and entirely so from active management, he yet retains an interest in the Mount Union Tanning & Extract Company, at Mount Union, Pennsylvania. The company employs about one hundred men and operates two distinct plants, one tanning hides imported from South America, Mexico, Africa and China, producing 3,500,000 pounds of leather annually from seventy-five thousand hides; the other plant manufacturing a tanning extract from chestnut wood and bark, also from the marabolams nut, valonia and mangrove bark. This plant produces annually fifteen thousand barrels of tanning extracts, which are shipped to all leather tanning centers of the United States and Canada.

He is also a director in the Mann Edge Tool Company, an incorporated company with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, operating a plant at Lewistown and another at Mill Hall, Pennsylvania. In 1893 Mr. Greene assisted in organizing the Union National Bank at Huntingdon and served as a director until prior to his removal to Lewistown, when he resigned, but still retains his interest as a stock-

holder. In 1906 Mr. Greene and his son Edward, with others, organized the Lewistown Trust Company, of which he was elected the first president. He continued in this responsible position until 1911, when he resigned, but retains a large stockholder's interest. He has a lively interest in the prosperity of his adopted town, of which he has been a valued citizen for over seventeen years (1913), and an active member of its board of trade, serving on the executive committee. Always devoted to the cause of education, he served for many years as trustee of Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, but in 1909 resigned, not through lack of interest, but feeling that younger shoulders should bear the burden. Mr. Greene's only business interests, outside his own state, have been in Texas, a state in which he has great faith. In 1904 he was one of the organizers, subsequently director and treasurer, of the Belton & Temple Traction Company, operating in Bell county, Texas, between the towns of Belton and Temple. This company, a successful one, and bonded for $2,000,000, was operated by the original company until 1911, when they sold to another company. Another Texas enterprise in which both Mr. and Mrs. Greene are deeply interested, and of which he is president and treasurer, is the Pennsylvania Land and Irrigation Company, with offices in Lewistown. This company owns 1,736 acres in Hidalgo county, Texas, in the Rio Grande Valley, which is to be divided into small tracts and sold as fruit and produce farms.

In political faith Mr. Greene is a Republican, holding many offices when residing in Saltillo, and serving three years as councilman in Lewistown. In religious belief he is a Baptist, is trustee and a deacon of the Lewistown congregation, also is one of the board of directors of the Pennsylvania State Baptist Missionary Society. Both his wife and family are communicants of the Baptist church.

Calvin Greene married, December 24, 1869, Amanda J., daughter of Samuel and Esther (McKinstry) McVitty, and maternal granddaughter of Rodney and Margaret (McCammon) McKinstry, he was born in county Antrim, Ireland. Children of Rodney McKinstry: John, Samuel, Alexander, Elliott, James and Esther. Samuel McVitty, a wealthy tanner of Saltillo (as described), died March 14, 1891, aged seventy-six years. His wife, Esther, survived him until December 29, 1893. Children: Emeline, deceased, married Richard W. Hudson; Thomas Edward, married Phœbe Quimby; Mary Ellen, drowned at the age of

eighteen months; John, died in childhood; Amanda J., of previous mention; Alice Belle, deceased, married Dr. W. S. Madden.

Children of Calvin and Amanda J. Greene; 1. Edward McVitty, educated at Bucknell University, junior member of Calvin Greene & Son, now president and manager of the Mount Union Tanning & Extract Company, previously described, of Mount Union, Pennsylvania. He married Carrie Wittemeyer, of Middleburg, Pennsylvania, and has sons, Edward and Waldo. 2. Nora May, graduate of Bucknell Institute, second vice-president of the Lewistown Hospital Association and an active worker for church and charity. She resides with her parents. 3. Ida Gertrude, graduate of Bucknell Institute, married G. K. Watson, and resides in Mercedes, Hidalgo county, Texas, in the Valley of the Rio Grande. 4. Esther McKinstry, educated at Bucknell Institute, married Hugh Hamilton and resides in Hope, Arkansas; children: Hugh, John and Raymond. 5. Raymond, graduate of Bucknell University, class of 1902; member of Phi Kappa Psi, and of lodge, chapter and commandery of the Masonic order. He is now secretary and treasurer of the Mount Union Tanning & Extract Company. 6. Mary, born July 17, 1883, died August 1, 1883.

The family residence of the Greenes is on Third street, Lewistown, near the Presbyterian church, and is a beautiful brick mansion erected by Calvin Greene in 1900. This record of a busy life would be incomplete, did it fail to note the high esteem in which Mr. Greene is held in his community. His long life has been spent in the full blaze of publicity, in two communities, and from the almost penniless young man of 1870, he has risen through honorable effort to affluence and a high position in the business world. His name is a synonym for uprightness and his character has proved, in its maturity, the promise of his youth. His friends are legion, and in this, the autumn of his life, should he care to cast a retrospective glance over the past half century of his career, the review can give him naught but satisfaction. His life has been a well-spent one and the success he has attained is fully deserved.

HARSHBERGER

This family, a noted one in the medical history of the Juniata Valley, descends from a German ancestry. The founder, a farmer, settled in Potter township, Center county, at an early date, leaving a large family,

many of the name yet living in the same locality or near where their ancestor first settled.

(I) John Harshberger was born in Germany and came to the United States in the latter half of the eighteenth century. He became a farmer of Penns Valley, Center county, Pennsylvania, his farm lying in Potter township. There he lived until death honored and respected. He married and two of his sons, Abraham and Henry, became eminent physicians of Juniata and Mifflin counties. The latter, born February 18, 1818, studied with his brother, Dr. Abraham, obtained his degree from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and practised at McAllisterville, Pennsylvania, dying there January 28, 1883.

(II) Dr. Abraham Harshberger, son of John Harshberger, was born in Penns Valley, Center county, Pennsylvania, December 12, 1810, died in Milroy, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, in 1893. He obtained a good preparatory education, read medicine with Dr. T. A. Worrall and Dr. William I. Wilson, of Potters Mills, in Lewistown, 1841 and 1842, and then entered Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, whence he was graduated M. D., class of 1844. He married, and established in practice in McAllisterville, Juniata county, Pennsylvania, remaining until 1855, when he moved to Port Royal in the same county. Here he practised until September, 1861, then gave up all his plans and ambitions to enter the service of his country. He enlisted in 1862 and was elected captain of Company I, 49th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. He did not accompany his regiment to the front, but deciding he could be of greater usefulness as a physician than as a soldier, he was commissioned assistant surgeon of the 124th Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry, August 2, 1862, was promoted surgeon December 5, 1862, transferred to the 166th Pennsylvania Regiment, and November 9, 1863, to the 149th Regiment, serving with the latter regiment until the war closed, being mustered out June 24, 1865. His regiments were a part of the Army of the Potomac and the doctor was under fire at Antietam, Hatcher's Run, Wilderness, Stony Creek Station, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Yellow Tavern and other engagements. After the war Dr. Harshberger returned to his home in Juniata county, but his three years of absence had given other physicians the field and on September 4, 1865, he moved to Milroy, Mifflin county, and there continued in active, successful practise until his death in 1893.

Dr. Harshberger was a learned, successful physician and stood high in the medical fraternity. He was a member of the American Medical, Pennsylvania State Medical and Mifflin County Medical societies and kept pace with all medical thought and discovery, while his army experience had given him a skill in surgery unequalled in the county. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, and with his wife, rendered useful Christian service. While a member of both the Masonic and Odd Fellow fraternities, his humanities extended to all men and his charity was not bounded by lodge or church lines. In politics he was a Republican, but he never accepted public office, his profession being to him all-in-all.

He married in Penns Valley, Mary Ann McCoy, born there about 1822, died in Milroy, Mifflin county, in 1881, daughter of Alexander and Mary (McDowell) McCoy, both born in Ireland, but married in Center county, Pennsylvania. They settled on a farm in Center county, which they owned and cultivated until death. Their children were: John, Frank, Mary Ann, Margaret and Hannah, the latter the wife of Henry H. Van Dyke. Children of Dr. Abraham Harshberger: 1. Frances E., married Rev. John Butler, a missionary to China, both deceased. 2. Alexander Samuel, of whom further. 3. John, died aged four years. 4. Mary, died aged four years. 5. Annie C., died aged twenty years, unmarried. 6. Frank McCoy, a graduate lawyer, now engaged in the legal department of the Northern Pacific railroad, located at Tacoma, Washington.

(III) Dr. Alexander Samuel Harshberger, son of Dr. Abraham and Mary Ann (McCoy) Harshberger, was born at McAllisterville, Pennsylvania, January 6, 1850. He was educated at Airy View Academy, Port Royal, Pennsylvania, a graduate of the class of 1867, after which he read medicine with his father until March, 1869, when he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, whence he was graduated M. D., class of 1870. For the first thirteen years of his professional life he practised in association with his honored father, Dr. Abraham Harshberger, gaining in actual sick-room practise and by association with the veteran army surgeon a most valuable experience. In August, 1884, he moved to Lewistown, Pennsylvania, where he is firmly established in successful general medical and surgical practise. He is surgeon-in-chief and president of the board of directors of Lewistown

Hospital, a position he has most capably filled ever since its erection in 1907. He is a member of the American Medical, the Pennsylvania State and Mifflin County Medical societies, and also contributes occasional articles to the medical journals, treating of special or unusual cases that occur in his practice. For fifteen years he has been surgeon to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; has served on the state and local boards of health and in private practise is the oldest physician in Lewistown.

He has business interests outside his profession, including a directorship in the Mann Edge Tool Company. In political belief he is a Republican and for sixteen years has served his borough as school director. He is a member of Lodge No. 203, Free and Accepted Masons; Chapter No. 186, Royal Arch Masons; Commandery No. 26, Knights Templar; and Lodge No. 97, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and belongs to the beneficial order, Royal Arcanum. In religious faith he is a Presbyterian.

Dr. Harshberger married, December 27, 1872, Mary Elizabeth Brown, born in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, daughter of James M. Brown. Child: Annie G., born December 24, 1879, was educated in Lewistown public schools and is a graduate of Swarthmore Preparatory School. She married William W. Cunningham, who is cashier of the Citizen's National Bank of Lewistown, Pennsylvania, and they have a son, Alexander Samuel Cunningham.

MITCHELL

The Mitchells of this record descend from Henry Mitchell, of Marsden Lane, Lancastershire, England, a carpenter by trade, who married Elizabeth Foulds, 3rd mo., 6th, 1675. Both were members of the Society of Friends, and he was imprisoned for his religious conviction in 1685. On 12th mo., 16, 1699, Marsden monthly meeting gave a certificate to Henry Mitchell, wife and four children. They sailed on the "Britannica" for Pennsylvania and after a voyage of fourteen weeks arrived in the Delaware, August 25, 1699. The vessel was overcrowded and there was a great deal of sickness on board, fifty-six dying at sea and twenty after landing. Henry Mitchell being among the latter. The widow and children settled near the head of tide-water on Neshaminy, and Middletown, Bucks county, may be considered the family home. The mother, Elizabeth,

died two weeks later on September 10. The children were taken under the care of the Middletown Meeting and found good homes.

(II) Henry (2), son of Henry (1) Mitchell, was born at Marsden Lane, Lancastershire, England, October 17, 1680, died in Bristol, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, in 1726. He was a carpenter by trade, becoming a land and mill owner. He married Sarah, daughter of Richard Gove, of Philadelphia.

(III) John, son of Henry (2) Mitchell, was born March 10, 1711, died April 31, 1789. He learned the carpenter's trade, but later became a farmer. He married, December 19, 1738, Margaret Stackhouse.

(IV) Henry (3), son of John Mitchell, was born in 1750. He married and settled in the Buffalo Valley of Pennsylvania, where he engaged in farming.

(V) Henry (4), son of Henry (3) Mitchell, was born about 1790, in New Berlin, Pennsylvania, where he grew to manhood. Later he moved to Beaver Springs, where he followed his trade of tinsmith many years, and there died. Both he and his wife were members of the English Lutheran church. He married Sarah Edmonds. Children: 1. Sarah, married William Shafer and died in Nebraska. 2. Edward, of whom further. 3. Allen, died in Nebraska, a wagon maker and general merchant. 4. Caroline, married Jerry Hackenberry, of Beaver Spring.

(VI) Edward, eldest son of Henry (4) Mitchell, was born in 1832 in Snyder county, Pennsylvania, died in Lewistown, Pennsylvania. He learned the blacksmith's trade, which he followed until the civil war, when he enlisted and served as corporal in Company I, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. He saw hard service with the Army of the Potomac and fought in several of the bloody battles of the war. After the war he followed his trade at Beaver Springs, then settled at Middle Creek, where he lived for thirty years, spending his last days at Lewistown, with his daughter, Mrs. T. A. Ewing. He was a Republican and both he and his wife were members of the Lutheran church. He married (first) Mary Dreese, and had: Ada, married Joseph Shirk, of Beaver Springs; Lizzie, married William H. Hartley, of McClure, Snyder county, Pennsylvania. He married (second) Hettie Fetterolf, born in Snyder county in 1834, who survives him, a resident of Lewistown with her daughter, Mrs. Ewing. She is

a daughter of Andrew Fetterolf, born in Snyder county, where he died in 1880, a blacksmith and farmer, owning a good farm. James William, mentioned below, is a child of Mr. Mitchel by his second marriage.

(VII) Dr. James William Mitchell, son of Edward and Hettie (Fetterolf) Mitchell, was born at Middle Creek, Pennsylvania, August 10, 1870. He attended the public schools until he was sixteen years of age, then began business life as clerk in a country store, continuing there six years. He then located in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in the grocery business on his own account, continuing three years. He then decided upon the profession of medicine and in 1895 entered Medico-Chirurgical College of Medicine in Philadelphia, whence he was graduated M. D., class of 1898. He at once began practise, locating at McClure, Snyder county, where he remained ten years. In 1908 he located in Lewistown, where he is well established in general practise, although a specialist in X-ray operations and electrical therapeutics. He has been for the past four years a member of the staff of Lewistown Hospital, and is a member of both Pennsylvania State and Mifflin County Medical societies. He is a member of the Masonic order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Sons of Veterans and the Loyal Order of Moose. In political preference he is a Republican. While living at McClure he was active in municipal improvement, promoting and organizing the Water Works Company and erecting an electric light plant of which he was also the owner.

Dr. Mitchell married, April 12, 1893, Minnie C. Knepp, born in Lewistown, daughter of Edward Knepp. Child, Mary, born in McClure, Pennsylvania, May 1, 1900.

McCOY

The McCoys of Lewistown, Pennsylvania, herein recorded, are of Scotch-Irish descent, the emigrant ancestor settling in Bucks county, where Samuel H. McCoy, his son, was born. After the death of his father, Samuel H., although but a boy, left Bucks and settled in Mifflin county, where he married and founded the family of whom we write. His home was in Granville township, where he owned several farms and was a man of prominence. He married Rachel Anderson, who became the mother of his five children: Frank I., of whom further; Charles Howard, now in business in the state of Washington; Anna, now living in Lewistown, unmarried; Wil-

liam T., now living on the old McCoy homestead; Edward, residing in Lewistown.

(III) Frank I., eldest son of Samuel H. McCoy, was born in Granville township, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, January 16, 1847, and died there February 26, 1907. He grew to manhood at the home farm, later purchasing one of the farms owned by his father and there residing until his death. He was a Republican in politics and held several township offices. Both he and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal church, she still continuing a faithful member. He married, November 23, 1871, Mary Penepacker, born in Mifflin county, January 13, 1847, who survives him, a resident of Lewistown. She is a daughter of Elias Penepacker, born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, coming when young to Mifflin county and locating in Lewistown. He was principal of the public school, then composed of three grades. Later he moved to Granville township, where he also taught school and was justice of the peace and assessor. He afterward moved to Vira, where he was a merchant and postmaster. He owned a large farm in Wayne township and a smaller one at Vira. He married Nancy Davis, who bore him nine children: Benjamin, died in the Union army; Rev. George Davis, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church; Jennie, married William Bobb and resides in Washington, D. C.,; Mary, widow of Frank I. McCoy; Etta, married Gustavus M. Rehse and resides in Philadelphia; Laura, married Thomas Brown, whom she survives, a resident of Lewistown; Samuel S., now in the insurance business at Wheeling, West Virginia; Gertrude, married R. M. Lowrie, deceased; John J., a teacher and county superintendent in the state of Washington. Children of Frank I. and Mary McCoy: 1. Harry Hurlburt, now a machinist with the Standard Steel Company, residing in Lewistown. 2. Dr. Charles Milton, of whom further. 3. Carrie I., married M. B. Rehse and resides in New York City.

(IV) Charles Milton McCoy, M. D., son of Frank I. and Mary (Penepacker) McCoy, was born near Lewistown, Pennsylvania, in the village of Granville, April 8, 1874. He attended the public schools, later entering Millersville State Normal, whence he was graduated in the class of 1898. He taught in the public schools for five years, then deciding upon a different profession, entered Hahneman Medical College at Philadelphia. He pursued a full course of study there, and was graduated

M. D., in the class of 1904. He located in Lewistown, where he is well established as a skilful, honorable practitioner. He is a member of the medical staff of Lewistown Hospital; the American Institute of Homeopathy and the Pennsylvania State Homeopathic Society. Dr. McCoy is a member of the Masonic order, a Republican in politics and a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal church.

WEBER

The founder of this branch of the Weber family in America was Christian Weber, who with his wife, Applonia, came from Holland, landing at Philadelphia September 27, 1727. His first land purchase was a tract of fifty-five acres, in what is now Montgomery county, on which in 1737 he built a stone house, still in existence. Here he lived the remainder of his life, making his will May 4, 1776, his death occurring in 1778, at the age of eighty-two years, fifty-one years having been spent in Pennsylvania. His wife died in 1775. They were both members of the Reformed church, and were buried in the cemetery at North Wales, Montgomery county, Pa. They had five sons, who left a numerous posterity, not only in Montgomery county, but in adjoining counties, and in far away states. Jacob, the eldest son, left three sons, Abraham, Benjamin and Isaac. Nicholas, another son, married an English Quakeress, and left issue. Benjamin, another son of the emigrant, left daughters, who intermarried with the Zearfoss and Shearer families of Montgomery county. Christian (2), youngest son of Christian (1) Weber, the emigrant, was a man of great force of character and business ability. He was devotedly attached to the colonial cause and, in 1778, he recruited and was captain of a company of one hundred, whom he led to battle with the revolutionary army. Many years later he was appointed by Governor Mifflin, justice of the peace, and also in 1800, served as county commissioner. He had sons, John and Jesse, both of whom seem to have inherited their father's ability and capacity for politics and public affairs. From this ancestry sprang William H., father of Sylvester B. Weber, of Lewistown, Pennsylvania.

(1) William H. Weber was born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, and was there educated and married. He became a wholesale dealer in paper, having a store on the corner of Fifth and Commerce streets, in Philadelphia, Pa. He was in business there ten years, until 1856, when

he disposed of his interests in Philadelphia, and moved to Lewistown, Pennsylvania, where he established a retail grocery. His store was located on the corner of Market and Brown streets, on the site of the present building occupied by the Lewistown Trust Company. He continued in successful business for about twelve years, until his death, his wife surviving him five years. They were both members of the Lutheran church. He was a Democrat, although never accepting public office. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in all his deals maintained the strictest regard for fairness. He was held in high esteem by all, and left to posterity an unsullied name.

He married Annie Bean, of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, her family being one of the old and prominent families of that county. Children: 1. Jacob, a sheet-iron worker; veteran of Company K, Ninety-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry; died in Philadelphia. 2. Andrew, a carpenter, died in Peoria, Illinois. 3. William B., a grocer; veteran of Company A, Forty-sixth Regiment Volunteer Infantry; died in Lewistown, Pennsylvania. 4. David B., a railroad man; veteran of Company K, Thirty-first Regiment Volunteer Infantry; died in Lewistown. 5. John H., a groceryman; veteran of Company A, Twelfth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves; died in Lewistown. 6. Sylvester B., of whom further. 7. Rebecca, died in Philadelphia, aged about 12 years. 8. Annie, married H. P. Leaf and resides in Pottstown, Pennsylvania.

(II) Sylvester B., sixth child of William H. and Annie (Bean) Weber, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 1, 1845. He began his education in the public school of his native city, but in 1856 his parents moved to Lewistown, where he completed his studies. He began business life in his father's grocery store, and continued until 1871, when he established his present business at No. 19 East Market street, Lewistown. From boyhood until the present time (1913), he has been actively engaged in business, and has been uniformly successful in all his many undertakings. His start was humble, but prosperity has followed in his wake until he has a large well-stocked establishment. He has been interested in many of Lewistown's enterprises, and has contributed his full share to the upbuilding of his town. For ten years he was president of the Mifflin County National Bank, filling that high position with ability and honor. He is treasurer of the Mann Edge Tool Company, and vice-president of the Lewistown Ice and Cold Storage

Company. He is a Democrat in politics, but has never accepted public office, although a patriotic, interested citizen and well informed on all questions of the day. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

The military record of Mr. Weber and his brothers is of especial interest. Out of six brothers, five served in the Union army during the civil war. All served in the Army of the Potomac; all were engaged in the battle of Antietam, four were at Gettysburg, none were killed and not one was wounded; all under fire in many of the deadliest battles of the war. John was captured and held a prisoner in a southern prison eight months; Sylvester spent one year in Richmond, Andersonville and Savannah, a prisoner, but with these exceptions they served terms of three and four years. Sylvester B. Weber enlisted August 21, 1861, and served in Company E, Forty-ninth Regiment Volunteer Infantry, three years and five months, one year of this being passed in southern prisons. He served under two enlistments, his second being in the Third Regiment United States Veteran Corps, for a term of one year. He was engaged at Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Second Bull Run, Seven Days battle before Richmond, Gettysburg, Brandy Station, and other battles. He was captured at Brandy Station and sent to Libby Prison, later to the awful Andersonville pen, thence to Savannah until his exchange. His military life, like his business record, is without blemish, and he can review a long life of activity and not be ashamed. He married, about 1872, Annie Berlew, who was born in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania.

Children: 1. Harry, associated in business with his father; married Mary Hummell. 2. Annie, died in infancy. 3. Bessie, married Harry Laird, and died, aged thirty years. 4. Mary, married C. H. Niemyer, and resides in Wilkinsburg, Pennsylvania. 5. Marian, married S. G. Hendren, and resides in Decatur, Pennsylvania. 6. John, died in infancy. 7. George, married Betty McKinney. 8, Sylvester, died in infancy. 9. Joseph, married Olive Linn, and resides in Lewistown. 10. Jean, married T. W. Haverstick, and lives in Tyrone, Pennsylvania. 11. William, residing at home.

SHUNKWILER

The earliest record found of the Shunkwiler family is of Solomon Shunkwiler, who lived in Lehigh county, later moved to Northumberland county, where he engaged in farming and followed his trade of black-

smith. He married, reared a family and is buried at Christ Church, near Lick Kill, in the Mochatunga Valley.

(II) Daniel, son of Solomon Shunkwiler, was born in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, in 1822. He learned his father's trade of blacksmith, and followed that trade in his native county until 1842, when he located in Reedsville, Mifflin county. There he secured employment in the axe factory, and prior to his marriage, boarded with the great-grandfather of the present manager of that factory. After his marriage he again followed his trade, having a shop at Reedsville, but later again worked at the axe factory, and still later moved and made his permanent residence in Lewistown. He died July 1, 1901, having retired from active business twelve years prior to his death. He married Rachel Romick, born 1838, daughter of Charles and Mary (Hoffnagle) Romick, of Snyder county. Her parents moved from Snyder to Juniata county, later to Mifflin county, where he worked for a time for old General Taylor. Later Charles Romick bought a farm four miles from Lewistown, which he cultivated until his death. He was a Democrat, and served as tax collector. His widow, Mary Hoffnagle, died in Reedsville at the home of her youngest son. Children of Charles and Mary (Hoffnagle) Romick: Henry, now a retired land owner of Kansas; Robert, a notary public of St. Paul, Minnesota; Christopher, killed in the civil war at the battle of Brandywine Station; Rachel, married Daniel Shunkwiler; Elizabeth, married James McAuley and lives in Nebraska; Charles, now living in Center county, retired; William, killed by lightning on his farm in Iowa; Catherine, married William Worrell, whom she survives, a resident of Sunbury, Pennsylvania; Samuel, killed by an accident in the ore bank at Vira, Pennsylvania; Landis, now a resident of Niles, Ohio. Children of Daniel and Rachel (Romick) Shunkwiler: Charles A. (q. v.); Susanna, died unmarried in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania; Rebecca, died in infancy; Ella, marrried R. K. McDonald, and resides in Reedsville, Pennsylvania; S. Will, of whom further.

(III) S. Will, youngest son of Daniel and Rachel (Romick) Shunkwiler, was born in Reedsville, Pennsylvania, December 2, 1864. He was educated in the public schools, and at the age of seventeen years, began working in an axe factory, remaining four years. He then entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at Altoona, working for two years in the Fourth street shops. He then returned to Reedsville

and re-entered the axe factory, remaining about two years, until 1896, when he entered the employ of the Whitman-Schwartz Company as traveling salesman, covering Central Pennsylvania territory, continuing nine years. He then became manager of a wholesale confectionery at Lewistown, remaining as manager thirteen months, until January 1, 1907, when he purchased the business and operated it as S. Will Shunkwiler & Company, until June, 1912. He then bought his partners' interests and became sole owner, trading under the firm name, S. Will Shunkwiler. The business is a prosperous one and increasing in volume. Mr. Shunkwiler is a Democrat in politics, and always interested in public affairs. In 1911 he was the candidate of his party for treasurer of Mifflin county, was elected and is now serving. Both he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church. He is a member of the Masonic order; Knights of the Golden Eagle; Modern Woodmen of America and the Royal Arcanum, taking active part in the work of these fraternities. He married, October, 1892, Matilda C. Reed, born in Reedsville, Perry county, Pennsylvania, daughter of Robert and Margaret Reed, of an old Pennsylvania family, her father a merchant. Children: Robert Daniel, died aged thirteen months; Margaret Reed, born May 11, 1895, now receiving a musical education; Susanna Clare, born January 6, 1900.

SHUNKWILER

(III) Charles Andrew, son of Daniel (q. v.) and Rachel (Romick) Shunkwiler, was born at Reedsville, Pennsylvania, October 4, 1859. He was educated in the public school and learned the axe making trade with his father, later working with him in the axe factory at Reedsville. In 1890 he entered the employ of Janney & Andrews, a Philadelphia wholesale grocery house, as traveling salesman, continuing with them three years. He then was with Halpman, Greene & Company, of Philadelphia, in a similar capacity, until August 1, 1895, when he became manager of a branch store of Whitman-Schwartz Company, wholesale grocers, the branch store being located at Lewistown. He has made a very successful manager, and is still at the head of this very important branch of Whitman-Schwartz Company, which maintains a selling force of nine men.

In 1908 Mr. Shunkwiler was elected a director of the company,

which is a prosperous corporation, with headquarters at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. The Lewistown branch covers Central Pennsylvania territory only. He is also a director of the Lewistown Trust Company and holds a prominent place in Lewistown business circles. He is a Democrat in politics, and in 1905 was elected treasurer of Mifflin county, serving three years. He is a member of Lodge No. 203, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Chapter and Commandery of the Masonic order, also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of the Golden Eagle and the Knights of the Maccabees. Both he and his wife are members of the Lutheran church.

He married, February 11, 1892, Maude F., born in Reedsville, Pennsylvania, daughter of John A. and Margaretta (Teveling) Bower. Children: 1. Edward Maurice, born July 11, 1895. 2. Charles Witman, May 12, 1898. 3. Madalene, September 13, 1904.

SELHEIMER

The Selheimers, of Lewistown, Pennsylvania, descend from Nicholas Selheimer, born in Hesse-Cassel, Germany, who came to Pennsylvania, settling in Franklin county, about 1765. He founded a strong, virile race, and one ever ready to take up arms in defence of its country, as did the old emigrant himself. The family records teem with the warlike deeds of men of the race in every war, while their records as men in the peaceful pursuits of agriculture and merchandising are equally honorable. Nicholas Selheimer purchased land in Franklin county and erected a home, but when the revolutionary wave reached his province, he joined the army and fought until peace was declared and independence won. His wife, Mary Miller, was his brave helpmeet, and bore her full share of the pioneer's burden. Children: William, of whom further; Conrad; George; John, served under Commodore Perry, and was killed on board the "Niagara" during the battle on Lake Erie; Jacob, who also served in the war of 1812; Susan. A precious heirloom of the family is a large silver medal, one of a number awarded by the state to her distinguished sons of the war of 1812, bearing this inscription: "To John Selheimer in testimony of his patriotism and bravery in the naval action on Lake Erie, September the 10th, 1813."

(II) William, eldest son of Nicholas and Mary (Miller) Selheimer, was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, in 1776, died in what is now

Juniata county, in 1826. He was a manufacturer of paper, building and operating a mill in Chester county, Pennsylvania, until 1815, when he moved to Mifflin county (in the part now included in Juniata county), and carried on the same business there until his death. His mill stood in the midst of a large tract of land which he owned in Juniata county, where he also erected several dwellings. He married Elizabeth Houltry, of Hagerstown, Maryland. Children: Absalom B., of whom further; William; John; Patterson; Elizabeth, marrried Thomas Kerr; Catherine, married William Kirk; Mary, married William Robinson; Sarah, married John McKennan; Jane, married John P. Law; Maria, married David Doughman.

(III) Absalom B., eldest son of William and Elizabeth (Houltry) Selheimer, was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, in 1798, died in Rochester, New York, in 1852. He became familiar with the paper manufacturing processes employed by his father, and was associated with him in the operation of both the Chester and Juniata county mills. He married (first) in 1821, Eleanor, daughter of Judge William Beale, of Beale township, Juniata county. He married (second) in 1833, Louisa A., daughter of Dr. William Crawford. Children by first marriage: William B.; Napoleon B., served in the Mexican war, in the cavalry; John B., of whom further; Hannibal S. Children of second marriage: Robert S., David Crawford, a lieutenant in the civil war; Absalom B., a captain in the civil war; Jane A., married E. W. Eisenbise; Oliver P., who enlisted when fifteen years of age and served nine months during the civil war.

(IV) Colonel John Beale Selheimer, third son of Absalom B. Selheimer and his first wife, Eleanor (Beale) Selheimer, was born in Milford township, Juniata county, Pennsylvania, died in Lewistown, Pennsylvania, December 17, 1893. He attended the district schools and worked on the farm until he was sixteen years of age, then determining not to be a farmer, left home and came to Lewistown, where he apprenticed himself to a tinsmith. Later he finished his trade in Philadelphia, becoming an expert tin and metal worker. He formed a partnership with James Bell and started a tinsmithing business in Lewistown. November 25, 1848, he bought his partner's interest for two hundred and fifty dollars. The original note given for that amount in payment is preserved by his son. From this small beginning grew the prosperous

Wm. B. Selheimer

hardware business, which at the time of Colonel Selheimer's death, was conducted in a large store, containing a stock costing $25,000. He continued in the tin and sheet metal business until 1862, at No. 22 East Market street, then increased his stock and made hardware his specialty. In 1871 he moved his store to No. 13 East Market street, on the northeast corner of the Public Square, where he continued in business until his death, one of the best known and prosperous merchants of the county. The business is still conducted for the estate.

He had been interested in military matters since 1858, when he was chosen captain of the Logan Guards, then newly organized. In April, 1861, the "Guards" volunteered for service, and immediately after the fall of Fort Sumter their services were accepted, and on the evening of April 16, 1861, the company, one hundred strong, entrained for Harrisburg (the telegram of acceptance having arrived in the morning of the same day). The "Guards" were the first company to arrive in Harrisburg, and one of the first five companies mustered into the United States service from Pennsylvania. On April 18 they left with four other Pennsylvania companies for Washington, passed through Baltimore one day earlier than the Sixth Massachusetts, but escaped the fury of the mob that attacked that regiment. They handed in the first report of the day at Washington, on the 19th, and were soon ordered on duty at Fort Washington, remaining there until their three months' term of service expired. The Logan Guards later became a part of the Twenty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Captain Selheimer being elected lieutenant colonel, and the "Guards" becoming the color company.

Colonel Selheimer was a Democrat in politics and a leader of the party in Mifflin county. He served the borough of Lewistown as school director, town commissioner and chief burgess, and was elected, in 1859, treasurer of Mifflin county, serving two years. In 1884 he was elected state senator from the Thirty-first senatorial district for four years, with honor, and served on the following committees: Constitutional reform; canals and navigation; military affairs; banks; federal relations; pensions and gratuities. He was a member of Lewistown Lodge, No. 203, Free and Accepted Masons; Lewistown Chapter, No. 186, Royal Arch Masons; Lewistown Commandery, No. 26, Knights Templar, and was interested in all that pertained to the advancement and prosperity of Lewistown.

He married, March 23, 1850, Eliza J. Matthews, daughter of Joseph Matthews, of Lewistown; she was born in Lewistown, in 1832, and survives him, a resident of Lewistown, aged eighty years, tenderly cared for by her two daughters and son, Joseph M. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Children: 1. Joseph Matthews, of whom further. 2. Eleanor B., unmarried. 3. William L., resides in Lewistown, a hardware merchant; married Fredericka Bossinger. 4. Elizabeth L., married D. L. Beckwith and resides in Albion, New York. 5. Henry C., an attorney-at-law, practicing in Birmingham, Alabama, unmarried. 6. Mary L., resides in Lewistown.

(V) Joseph Matthews, eldest son of Colonel John B. and Eliza J. (Matthews) Selheimer, was born in Lewistown, Pennsylvania, January 31, 1851. He was educated in the public school, Lewistown Academy and Crittenden Commercial College, beginning business life at the age of seventeen years as clerk in his father's hardware store. He became familiar with every detail of the business and for ten years prior to the death of the founder, was the capable manager. He literally grew up with the business, and kept pace with its wonderful growth and development. He was appointed administrator of his father's estate, and has ably conducted the large interests committed to him. He is a director of the Mann Edge Tool Company, and was one of the organizers; was the first vice-president, and for the past three years, has been president of the Lewistown Trust Company; was a director of the Lewistown Gas and Electric Company, and one of the organizers and a director of the Lewistown Ice and Storage Company. In all public affairs he is liberal and public spirited, devoted to the interests of Lewistown. He is a Democrat in political faith, but has never sought political preferment, although he has filled local offices when the public good demanded. He has always been a friend of the fire department, and for several years was an active member in the volunteer service. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, but extends his liberality to the support of all churches. He is a prominent member of the Masonic order, belonging to Lewistown Lodge, No. 203, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is past master; past high priest of Lewistown Chapter, No. 186, Royal Arch Masons; past commander of Lewistown Commandery, No. 26, Knights Templar, and is a Shriner of Lulu Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Philadelphia. In Scottish Rite Masonry he has at-

tained the thirty-second degree, belonging to Harrisburg Consistory. Mr. Selheimer is a member of the Lewistown Board of Trade, and has been its treasurer since its organization.

BAKER

This branch of the Baker family is found in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, at an early day, and there Walter Scott Baker, grandfather of Dr. William M. Baker, of Lewistown, Pennsylvania, was an early resident. Later he moved to Snyder county, Pennsylvania, and there engaged in farming until late in life, when he moved to Missouri, and there died. He married and left issue, including a son, Walter.

(II) Walter, son of Walter Scott Baker, was born in Snyder county, Pennsylvania, September 17, 1839. He was educated in the public school, and learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed until he entered the army. He enlisted September 7, 1864, in Company M, 184th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war under the command of Captain L. C. Edmunds. He was in the battles fought by the Army of the Potomac during the last year of the war, and witnessed the surrender of Lee at Appomattox. He was honorably discharged and mustered out June 2, 1865. After the war he returned to Snyder county and resumed his trade of carpenter and cabinet maker. In the spring of 1872 he moved to Mifflin county, locating in Decatur township, where he bought a farm, and also continued working at his trade. About the year 1900 he moved to Lewistown, where he yet follows his trade, although in the seventy-fourth year of his age. He is an expert wood worker, and turns out the finest of cabinet work. He is a Republican in politics, a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and of the Lutheran church, as was his wife. He married Salome McClain, born in Center county, Pennsylvania, in 1843, died in Lewistown, June 18, 1906, only child of John and Sophia (Treaster) McClain, of Snyder county. Children: 1. James M., born November 30, 1861; graduate of Northwestern Ohio University; read law with Andrew Reed, of Lewistown, was admitted to the bar and practiced for one year in Lewistown, then moved to Snyder county, where he is now engaged in the practice of his profession; he married Mary Yeager. 2. William McClain, of whom further. 3. Mary, born April 8, 1866, died December 16, 1867. 4. Ada C., born April 11, 1870; married Edward S.

Aurand, and resides in Lewistown. 5. Ira R., born June 11, 1873; graduate of Northwestern Ohio University; now a teacher in Iowa. 6. Elizabeth M., born July 8, 1875; married James Aurand, and resides at Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio. 7. Samuel S., born May 28, 1878; graduate of Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland, Ohio; now employed in manufacture of steel with Jones-Loughlin & Company, Pittsburgh; unmarried. 8. Elsie V., born November 12, 1880; now a teacher in Lewistown public schools. 9. Kirby, born April 23, 1882; married Annie Peters, and resides at Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.

(III) William McClain, son of Walter and Salome (McClain) Baker, was born June 24, 1863. He was educated in the public schools, and at the age of seventeen years began teaching. His first position was at Center school, in Decatur township, where he taught one year. He then entered the preparatory department of Northwestern Ohio University. After leaving the university he taught two terms at Lilyville, Decatur township; then in October, 1886, entered Ohio Medical College, at Cincinnati, remaining one year. He then matriculated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, whence he was graduated M. D., April 4, 1888. He spent a few months at his home after graduation, then began the practice of his profession at Beavertown, Snyder county, Pennsylvania, where he built up a good practice and remained until October 15, 1895. He then disposed of his practice there and located in Lewistown, where he is now well established in general medical and surgical practice. He holds high rank in his profession, and is the present chief of medical staff of Lewistown Hospital; he was for thirteen years physician to Mifflin county jail, nine years physician to the county almshouse, served three years on the borough board of health, and is a member of Mifflin County Medical Society. He is a Republican in politics, and is now serving his first term as commissioner of Mifflin county.

He holds high degree in the Masonic order, belonging to Lewistown Lodge, No. 203, Free and Accepted Masons; Lewistown Chapter, No. 186, Royal Arch Masons; Lewistown Commandery, No. 26, Knights Templar; is a thirty-second degree Mason of Harrisburg Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and a noble of Jaffa Temple, Altoona, A. A. O. N. M. S. He also is a member of Juniata Eyrie, No. 419, Fraternal Order of Eagles, and of the Temple Club.

Dr. Baker married, September 1, 1887, Mary Willa Ingram, born in Decatur township, Mifflin county, daughter of Augustus M. and Elizabeth (Sigler) Ingram. Children: 1. Lloyd, born 1888, died July 14, 1909, while a student at Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland. 2. Merle, born 1890; a graduate of Lewistown Preparatory school. 3. Charles Vernon, born 1891, died in infancy. 4. Russell, born 1892, now a student in chemistry in Lehigh University. 5. Rex M., born 1894, graduate of Lewistown high school.

Mrs. Mary W. (Ingram) Baker is a granddaughter of James and Martha (Cottle) Ingram—he was a lifelong resident and farmer of Mifflin county; she was born in that county, but after her husband's death went to Missouri, where she died. Both were members of the Presbyterian church. Children: Mary, married a Mr. Potter, and moved to Illinois, where she died; Isabel, twin of Mary, married John Milligan, who died in Center county, and she died in Missouri; Augustus M., eldest child and only son of James and Martha Ingram, was born in Mifflin county, in 1828, died December 1, 1882. He was educated in Academia Academy, intending to prepare for the profession of law; his father, however, was determined he should become a minister of the Presbyterian church. During the controversy the young man married, and all idea of a profession was abandoned. He became a farmer, owning a good farm of one hundred and seventy-five acres in Decatur township. He was justice of the peace many years, and both he and his wife were members of the Presbyterian church. He married Elizabeth Sigler, who died November 19, 1905. Children: Elizabeth, born 1848; Adeline, 1850; William, 1852, died young; Sarah, 1854; Robert, 1856; Mary Willa, wife of Dr. Baker; James, born 1861, killed accidentally November 3, 1903; Howard, born 1863; Anna, 1865; Ella, 1869. Eight of these children are now living.

Elizabeth (Sigler) Ingram was a daughter of George (3) and Sarah (Townsend) Sigler, who lived in the stone house built by George (2) Sigler, his father. George Sigler (3) was a prosperous farmer, owning two large farms; was always actively engaged in political affairs, a staunch Democrat, justice of the peace many years, and head of a large family. The Siglers came to Pennsylvania from New Jersey, where George (2), son of George (1) Sigler, was born February 17, 1762. The family came to Mifflin county prior to 1775, settling in Decatur

township. In the year that George (2) Sigler was thirteen years of age (1775) there was a report that Indians had invaded the Kishacoquillas Valley. George, the father, said that he would go over to Bell's and inquire what truth there was in the rumor. Bell was a neighbor, living a mile away. But George, the son, begged that his father allow him to go instead, and permission was granted; when about half way, near a small spring, on the north side of the present road, Indians sprang out of the bushes and the lad ran for home. He was overtaken and struck over the head with a club, the blow knocking him down. He was then obliged to go with his captors, five Indians and a Frenchman, but later were joined by another party of five Indians and a white man, the second party having a white girl captive with them. They were later joined by other Indians, and all made their way north to Canada. He was closely watched, and beyond being tied too tightly, was not harmed. On arriving in Canada he was painted black and compelled to "run the gauntlet." He came out of his ordeal very well, having a few scars and bruises, but doing some damage to his tormentors as he ran the course. His successful "running the gauntlet" so pleased a chief that he exchanged a white girl for him. After being held a captive one year and a day he was released July 14, 1776, and with another captive, whose father had been murdered by the Indians, young Sigler made his way back to Pennsylvania, coming down the Susquehanna river to Northumberland. There he met one of his father's neighbors, Caleb Parshal, who was there to purchase a load of groceries and salt. He then parted with his comrade and came home with Parshal, arriving after night. Parshal went to the Sigler home and told the mother he had seen George, and that he would soon be home. He then called him in and a joyful reunion followed. After a talk with his mother, the others of the family were awakened, and together they spent the night listening to the adventures of the boy they had given up as lost.

George (2) married, in 1791, Elizabeth Bunn, born in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, became a farmer of Decatur township, and on his farm built a stone house, yet standing and in good condition. He seems to have feared another Indian raid, as the walls are unusually thick. He died August 3, 1821, aged fifty-nine years five months fourteen days, leaving two sons and three daughters.

The old stone house was later the home of George (3) Sigler, and

there Elizabeth (Sigler) Ingram, grandmother of Mary Willa (Ingram) Baker, was born.

McCLINTIC

The McClintics were among the early settlers of Lewistown, Pennsylvania, the head of the family being James McClintic, a boat builder. He built many of the boats used on the Juniata in the early days, later became a carpenter and built many houses and barns in the neighborhood. He married Elizabeth Comfort and reared a family of four children: John Comfort, deceased; Brown, who died in Indiana; Elizabeth, married Griffith Thomas, and died in the west; and Robert H., of whom further.

(II) Robert H., son of James and Elizabeth (Comfort) McClintic, was born in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, near the Juniata river, in 1810, died in 1871. He learned the trade of cabinetmaker and upholsterer, at which he worked until 1832, then established a factory and became a manufacturer of furniture in partnership with his cousin, William Shimp. They also had a chair factory, which they operated together until 1834, when they separated, Shimp taking the chair factory and McClintic the furniture, which he developed into a substantial business, which is still carried on in the family. He began business in a small frame house that burned down a few years later, but he had become so well established that he replaced it with a large building in which he continued manufacturing until his death, in 1871. He was a Democrat in politics, and served one term as treasurer of Mifflin county. He was a member of the Presbyterian church and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. By his first wife he had six children. He married (second) Isabel Kirk, born in Juniata county, died in Lewistown, Pennsylvania, in 1895. Her parents came to Juniata county from Maryland, her father running a paper mill. Mrs. Kirk died at the birth of her daughter, Isabel, who was reared by an aunt, Mrs. Elizabeth Kerr, her father returning to Maryland. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Children of Robert H. McClintic, by his first wife, Elizabeth Montgomery: Mary, deceased, married John P. Crull; John M., died in infancy; James, a machinist and veteran of the civil war, deceased; William, a printer, died in the west; William Shimp, died young; Charles B., died young. Children of Robert H. McClintic by his second wife: 1. Thomas Kerr, died in New York, a cabinetmaker and

bridge-builder. 2. Robert H., deceased, was engaged in business in Lewistown with his brother, George K. McClintic. 3. Kirk H., now a tinner and hardware dealer of Mifflintown, Pennsylvania. 4. George K., of whom further. 5. Elizabeth Kerr, died unmarried. 6. Henrietta, died in infancy. 7. Margaret N., died aged twenty-one. 8. Howard Hale, head McClintic-Marshall Construction Company, of Pittsburgh.

(III) George K., son of Robert H. McClintic and his second wife, Isabel (Kirk) McClintic, was born in Lewistown, Pennsylvania, November 6, 1855. He was educated in the public schools and learned the trade of cabinetmaker in the business founded by his father in Lewistown. His two older brothers conducted the business until 1873, then the elder retired and George K. took his place as an active member of the firm. This continued until after the death of his mother and sister, when George K. became sole owner and conducted a prosperous business. He is also funeral director and undertaker, having taken professional courses in embalming in both Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. He is a director of the Lewistown Trust Company, and was treasurer of Mifflin county three years, 1897-98-99. He is a Democrat in politics, and in 1892 was defeated for the office of county treasurer by thirteen votes. He is a frequent delegate at county and state conventions of his party, and has always taken an active part in county politics. Both he and his wife are members of the Episcopal church. Mr. McClintic is prominent in the fraternal orders, belonging to lodge, chapter and commandery of the Masonic order; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of the Golden Eagle and the Improved Order of Red Men. He married (first) in June, 1882, Effie Foy, who died in August, 1883. He married (second) in 1898, Emma Lewis, born in Coatesville, Pennsylvania, but a resident of Lewistown since 1873, daughter of George W. Lewis. Mr. McClintic has no issue. It is of interest to note that the furniture manufacturing business, owned and operated by Mr. McClintic, is the oldest in Lewistown and Mifflin county, and the high character of the product is well established and has an assured market.

McCLINTIC

(III) Kirk H. McClintic, third son of Robert H. McClintic (q. v.) and his second wife, Isabel (Kirk) McClintic, was born in Lewistown, Pennsylvania, August 11, 1853. He was educated in the public schools and Lewistown

Academy, beginning business life with his father. He continued in Lewistown until 1880, then located at Mifflintown, Pennsylvania, where he is yet located. In 1880 he established a small tin shop, to which, in 1883, he added a line of hardware, small at first, as became his capital, but constantly adding to his stock and enlarging his business. In 1889 he purchased the two-story building, twenty-five by one hundred and forty-five, erected by F. G. Franciscus, on Main street, where he is firmly established in a profitable business, carrying a stock valued at ten thousand dollars. He is master of every detail of the tin and hardware business, and has proved an executive manager of unusual ability. He is a Democrat in politics, has served his borough as school director, and is vitally interested in all that concerns the material or moral welfare of his town. He is a member of Lewistown Lodge, No. 203, Free and Accepted Masons, and both he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church.

He married Margaret N., born in Lewistown, daughter of Peter and Maria Loudenslager, he deceased, she yet a resident of Lewistown, aged eighty-seven years. Children: 1. Isabella, graduate of Mifflintown high school; married the late Edmund E. Buehn, a wholesale dealer in Edison phonograph records and supplies; child: Margaret Christina. 2. Robert, died aged six years.

SNOOK

The Snook family has been identified with Mifflin county since early days, the grandfather of Daniel H. Snook, of Lewistown, having been among the early settlers who cleared and tilled the soil. He married and left male issue, including a son, Peter.

(II) Peter Snook was born in Decatur township, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, where he was educated, lived and died. He learned the cooper's trade, which he followed in connection with farming. He was a Whig in politics and a member of the Reformed church. He married Gertrude Wagner, also born in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania. They were the parents of fourteen children, four yet living: Jessie, Moses, Thompson and Daniel H.

(III) Daniel H., son of Peter and Gertrude (Wagner) Snook, was born in Decatur township, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, April 18, 1843. He attended the district school and worked on the farm, later learning

the carpenter's trade. He did not follow his trade exclusively in younger life, but for twenty-two years engaged in farming, before moving to Lewistown Junction. He lived there on a farm for thirteen years, then moved to Lewistown, where he now resides. He there followed his trade, helping to build the First and Second Evangelical churches, and has erected many residences, having in one period of two years built twenty-four houses. He is a member of the United Evangelical church, he and his wife having been the first converts in the Lawver Evangelical Church in Decatur township. He was for many years superintendent of the Sunday school, but in recent years his health has prevented such activities. In political faith he is a Democrat.

Mr. Snook married, in 1862, Susanna Lawver, born in Decatur township, Mifflin county, daughter of John Lawver, an early settler of that township. He donated land for the Evangelical church and cemetery, being a wealthy farmer and contractor. Children of Daniel H. and Susanna (Lawver) Snook: 1. Samuel Casper, married Jennie Brower, and has children: Edna, Bertha and Sarah. 2. Elizabeth Gertrude, married Harvey Snook and has: Walter, Warren, Olive, Merill, Ethel, Russel, Paul and Elizabeth.

SNYDER

This branch of the Snyder family came to this country about 1774, the founders being Christopher and John Snyder, father and son, who came from Holland. Among their possessions was a walnut chest with the date 1774 carved upon it, which approximates the date of their coming. They settled on wild land in what is now Snyder county, Pennsylvania, where they lived until the death of Christopher, the father.

(II) John, son of Christopher Snyder, owned a large tract of land, and was a pioneer of both Snyder and Clinton counties, all his children being born in the latter county. He married and had twelve children, all deceased, John, the last to survive, died in 1913, aged eighty-eight years. The names of ten are as follows: Susan, Nancy, Katherine, Leah, Charlotte, Lucinda, Hannah, Betsy, two unknown, and Elias and John.

(III) John (2), son of John (1) Snyder, was born in Clinton county, Pennsylvania, November 5, 1824. He grew to manhood at the home farm, which later became his property. He continued there until April, 1909, when he moved to Mill Hall, Mifflin county, where he lived a re-

tired life until his death. He was a Democrat and both he and his wife were members of the German Baptist church (Dunkard). He married, December 11, 1851, Catherine McGuire, born in Clinton county, Pennsylvania, February 27, 1830, yet living. The aged couple on December 11, 1912, celebrated their sixty-first wedding anniversary at their home in Mill Hall, there receiving the congratulations of many relatives and friends. Children: 1. Nancy, married John Anthony and died at Lock Haven, Pennsylvania, aged fifty-two years. 2. Harry, married Jane Porter and lives at Mill Hall, Pennsylvania, where he is employed in a milk condensing plant. 3. Ida, resides at home, unmarried. 4. Clara, died aged fifteen years. 5. William, a bank employee in Lock Haven, Pennsylvania. 6. Lottie, resides at home, unmarried. 7. Elmer N., of whom further.

(IV) Elmer N., youngest son and seventh child of John (2) and Catherine (McGuire) Snyder, was born in Clinton county, Pennsylvania, November 18, 1868. He was educated in the public school and grew to manhood on the home farm. Later he learned the tailor's trade at Lock Haven and for six years was in charge of the tailoring department at the government Indian school at Carlisle, Pennsylvania. In 1900 he located in Lewistown, opening a merchant tailoring store on Dorcas street, but moving the next year to his present store on Market street, where he is well established and prosperous. He is a Democrat in politics and both he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church. While at Carlisle Mr. Snyder was made a Mason in Carlisle Lodge, No. 260, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, where he yet holds his membership.

He married, October 17, 1900, Jane Cochran, born in Perry county, Pennsylvania, daughter of Robert and Anna (McFarland) Cochran. They have no children.

BRATTON

The first actual settler in what is now the township of Bratton, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, was Andrew Bratton, who with Samuel Holliday, his brother-in-law, came over the mountains early in 1755 in search of lands on which to locate. Andrew selected a tract on the south side of the Juniata river, and made application at the land office at the same time. Samuel located at what is now McVeytown. Warrants were issued to them

September 8, 1755, but Indian troubles drove them out and they returned to Cumberland county, remaining there until 1762, before it was considered safe to again settle on their land. They then came with their families and began improvements. Andrew Bratton built a log house first, but later erected a stone house, later owned by Joseph Harshbarger. A log meeting house was erected near his house for the use of the Presbyterians in the neighborhood. It is said that the first religious service in that part of the county was held at the house of Andrew Bratton in 1766 by the Rev. Charles Beatty, a traveling minister. Andrew Bratton had two sons, William and John. There were a number of the name who located lands near the Bratton homestead, viz.: John Bratton, July 13, 1762; William and George Bratton, October 26, 1785; George Bratton, January 6, 1768, four hundred acres additional; Jacob Bratton; Edward Bratton, February 28, 1787; James Bratton, April 22, 1795. Between 1811 and December 16, 1816, George, Jacob, William, Wallace, James and Andrew Bratton took up over one thousand acres of land.

The John and William Bratton above mentioned were the sons of Andrew, the pioneer. John was a graduate of Princeton College, a general of militia, and lived a bachelor on the old homestead. William was elected first lieutenant in Captain Robert Adam's company, January 9, 1776, under General William Irvine, was promoted captain March 20, 1777, and resigned April 17, 1779. The many Brattons all living in the same locality and bearing the same Christian name, render it impossible, in the absence of vital records, to trace the line of William Charles Bratton, of Lewistown, beyond his grandfather, Samuel Bratton, but the evidence points to his being a son of James Bratton, who was the owner of two hundred and eighty acres of land on the Juniata river, bought from Alexander Hamilton, March 29, 1779. This was the first tract of land within the present limits of Bratton township, to which title was obtained, and was warranted to Alexander Hamilton, February 10, 1755, Andrew Bratton not obtaining his warrant until September 8, 1755. James Bratton was the second owner of the tract, and sold it to George Patterson, July, 1795, and two years later, November 10, 1797, Patterson sold it to Samuel Bratton, who was its fourth owner.

(I) Samuel Bratton had sons: James, died in the west; Charles, died on the old homestead; Elisha, of whom further; and Richardson, died in Bratton township.

(II) Elisha, son of Samuel Bratton, was born in what is now Oliver township, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, March 28, 1805, died September, 1878. He was a successsful farmer, living for a time in Bratton township, but returning to Oliver, where he owned six hundred and sixty-nine acres of farm land. He was a man of substance and influence; a Whig, later a Republican, but never accepting public office. He served his time, when a young man, in the state militia, holding the rank of lieutenant. He was a consistent Christian, holding the office of elder in the Presbyterian church. He married (first) Catherine Swigert, born in Ferguson's Valley, Oliver township, Mifflin county, in 1812, and was there married. She died in 1860, the mother of eleven children: Margaret, deceased; John S., deceased; Joseph R., deceased; an infant son, died unnamed; Samuel, deceased; Michael, now living in Missouri; William Charles, of whom further; Reuben E., died in Virginia; Mary Catherine, died aged eighteen years; Anna E., married Samuel Troxell, whom she survives, a resident of Philadelphia; Elizabeth, married James Sigler, whom she survives a resident of Lewistown. Elisha Bratton married (second) Mary A. Snyder; children: Lottie, died infancy; an infant died unnamed; Leah Jane, married Edward Postlewaite, and resides in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania.

Catherine Swigert, first wife of Elisha Bratton, was a daughter of John Swigert, and granddaughter of Adam and Eve Swigert, the emigrants from Germany. John Swigert, on May 29, 1792, bought one hundred and fifty acres of wild land from William Harper, in Oliver township, which he cleared and improved, and in 1836, a John Swigert was assessed on two hundred and fifty acres. Peter and Christian Swigert also settled in Ferguson's Valley. The Swigerts were members of the German Baptist church (Dunkard). John Swigert married (first) L. Miller and had issue: Catherine, married Elisha Bratton; Mary, married Joseph R. Hanawalt. John Swigert married (second) Margaret Hood, who bore him a large family.

(III) William Charles, son of Elisha and Catherine (Swigert) Bratton, was born in Oliver township, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, January 24, 1844. He was educated in the public school and grew to manhood in his native township, following farming until 1870. He then moved to Lewistown, where he built a home at No. 1 Juniata street, which has since been his home. For seven years he was a traveling salesman,

handling a line of dry goods and notions, and for twenty-five years dealt in stock, lumber, etc. He now lives retired from all business, save the care of his private interests. In political faith he is a Prohibitionist and in religion is a Presbyterian. He is a veteran of the civil war, and was a member of the state militia, previous to his enlistment in Company K, 202nd Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, serving until the close of the war.

Mr. Bratton married, December 26, 1867, Sarah Houtz, daughter of Emanuel Houtz. Children: One died unnamed; Walter Boyd, of whom further; Edward Elisha, now a civil engineer and contractor of Philadelphia; Ira H., died aged ten years; Jay McCullough, in the music business; William Charles, a civil engineer in Albany, New York; Carroll, died aged eighteen months.

(IV) Walter Boyd, eldest son of William Charles and Sarah (Houtz) Bratton, was born in Lewistown, Pennsylvania, March 15, 1872. He was educated in the public schools and a trade school in New York City. After leaving school he went to Troy, New York, where he learned the plumbing trade. In 1895 he established in business on his own account at No. 21 Valley street, Lewistown, remaining there one year, then for six years was located on the public square. He then erected a three-story store building at Nos. 13-15 and 19 Valley street, where he was in successful business until 1907, when he sold out and for two years was out of business in Lewistown. For nine months he was engaged on a large contract in Philadelphia, then returned to Lewistown, where he is now engaged in the plumbing business with S. S. Bratton, under the firm name W. B. & S. S. Bratton. He has been very successful in his undertakings, and ranks as one of the substantial men of his town. Mr. Bratton built his present home at the corner of Market and Juniata streets, during the years he was out of business. It is a modern two-story house, built of mottled brick, and stands close to the bridge. He is an independent Republican in politics; a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Royal Arcanum, taking active interest in both these fraternities. Both he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church.

He married, December 3, 1896, Anna McKee, born in Granville township, Mifflin county, daughter of George and Anna McKee. Children: Ruth, Edith and Sarah.

BRISBIN

This is a Scotch-Irish family that early settled in the Juniata Valley. James Brisbin, born in Center county, early settled near Reedsville, Mifflin county, where he entered about one hundred and forty acres of government land. He held for several years a commission as justice of the peace under appointment of the governor of Pennsylvania. He cleared his land with the help of his sturdy sons and lived on his homestead until death. He was a Democrat in politics and both he and his wife members of the Presbyterian church. He married Margaret McManigal, born in Mifflin county. Children: 1. Sarah (Sally), married B. McNitt, and died at Milroy, Pennsylvania. 2. James, died in 1896, at the old homestead; for forty years he was school director; unmarried. 3. Mary, married John McDowell, and died in Reedsville, Pennsylvania. 4. Will John, of whom further. 5. Elizabeth. Three other children, William, John and Mary, died in infancy.

(II) Will John, son of James and Margaret (McManigal) Brisbin, was born near Reedsville, Pennsylvania, married, lived and died there. He attended the common school, and spent his early life in a store in Reedsville. After his marriage he spent two years in the commission business in Philadelphia, but his health failing he returned to Reedsville. He then opened a general store there, which he conducted until his death in 1872. He was a Democrat in politics, but never accepted public office. Both he and his wife were members of the Presbyterian church. He married Anna Maria Mann, daughter of William and Ann (Hutchison) Mann, an old Massachusetts family that settled in Mifflin county, between Lewistown and Reedsville, and there William Mann established a factory for the manufacture of axes that became famous as the William Mann, Jr. & Company, now the James H. Mann Company. William Mann, by a first wife, had a daughter, Beulah, who died young. Children by his second wife: James, died 1906, at Mann's Narrows; William, died in 1876, on the Ohio river; Anna Maria, married (first) Will John Brisbin, whom she survived and married (second) Jerry M. Yeager, and moved to Yeagertown, where she died in August, 1910; Fearn, died at Lewistown, Pennsylvania; Charles, died of pneumonia at the age of twenty-eight years. Children of Will John and Anna Maria Brisbin: William Mann, now a farmer of Yeagertown; Sarah, died in infancy; Brice, died in infancy; Charles H., of whom further. By her

second husband, Jerry M. Yeager, she had a daughter, Bertha M., who married Charles Rice, a merchant of Reedsville.

(III) Dr. Charles Hutchison Brisbin, son of Will John and Anna Maria (Mann) Brisbin, was born at Mann's Narrows, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, June 12, 1867. He was educated in the public schools and Lewistown Academy, Hackettstown (New Jersey) Academy and New Bloomfield Academy. After completing his academical courses he entered Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, whence he was graduated M. D., class of 1890. He at once began the practice of his profession in Yeagertown, remaining there seven years. He then practiced one year in Middleburg, Pennsylvania, thence in 1898 coming to Lewistown, where he established a lucrative general practice, and so continued until 1908. He then took special courses in the diseases of the lungs, which specialty he has followed in connection with his general practice ever since. For the past five years he has been in charge of the State Free Tuberculosis Dispensary and is Mifflin county's medical inspector. He is an authority on lung diseases, but is constantly pursuing study and experiment, and has taken the advanced work at Philadelphia, under state supervision. He is a member of both state and county medical societies, is at present (1913) president of the Mifflin County Medical Society, and stands high as a lung specialist. He is a Republican in politics, and both he and his wife belong to the Presbyterian church.

He married, August 27, 1896, Anna Shirey, born in Snyder county, daughter of Isaac and Harriet (Lehr) Shirey. Children: Will John (2), born July 4, 1897; Isaac Lehr, August 2, 1903, and Harriet Isabel, born January 31, 1913.

RUSSELL

The Russells of this record descend from James Russell, who came from Ireland, about 1750, with his brothers, William and Joshua. Joshua settled on a farm about four miles north of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. He was the father of twenty children, only one of whom reached adult years, all dying in infancy. William settled near Brownsville. James Russell owned and cultivated a farm four miles northwest of Gettysburg, and two miles west of the estate of his brother, William. He died about 1805, leaving eight children: Sons—Samuel, Alexander, John and James; daughters—

C. H. Brisbin, M.D.

Hannah, married David Hosack, of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania; Elizabeth, married James Speer, of Indiana, Pennsylvania; Jane, married John Dickson, of Adams county, Pennsylvania; Mary, married Achison Laughlin, of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. Samuel, one of the sons, lived on his own farm adjoining his father's, later selling it and moving to Huntsville in the same county, thence to Connellsville, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, where he died leaving several sons and daughters. John, another son, lived for many years on the homestead, then moved to an adjoining tract, where he lived until death, leaving issue. James, another son, was in mercantile business in Alexandria, D. C., in 1808, married and left issue. Alexander, one of the four sons of James Russell, the emigrant, mentioned below, is the ancestor of the Lewistown branch.

(II) Alexander, son of James Russell, was born February 25, 1758, in York county, Pennsylvania, in that portion out of which Adams was later created. He grew to manhood at the homestead farm near Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, and when the war for independence broke out was a student at Princeton College, preparing for the ministry in accordance with the wishes of his father. He left school to enter the service. He was commissioned second lieutenant in Captain William Alexander's company, of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, was promoted first lieutenant September 1, 1777, and resigned April 16, 1779. After the war he settled in Philadelphia, where he engaged in merchandising. About 1785 he moved to York, Pennsylvania, and was a merchant there until 1787, when he moved to a farm on Marsh creek, about three miles west of Gettysburg, continuing there until 1796, when he moved to Gettysburg, where he was a merchant and iron manufacturer until his death, April 15, 1836. The following notice of his death is from a paper of the time:

"Died, at his residence in the Borough of Gettysburg on the morning of Friday last (April 15, 1836), in the 79 year of his age, Alexander Russell, Esq. The deceased left the quiet pursuits of Princeton College at an early age and united himself with the destinies of his country in the battle field. From his regiment in the Pennsylvania line, commanded by Col. Irvine, into which he first entered, he was commissioned Ensign and subsequently First Lieutenant in Capt. Alexander's Company, and continued in the service until 1779, having borne his part in the battles of Brandywine, White House, Paoli, Germantown and Monmouth; and having long been permitted to see his country free and

happy, has laid down the burden of his years peacefully to rest in her bosom. As a public officer and a citizen he was faithful and persevering in duty; as a friend, constant and sincere; as a husband and father, it would be a futile attempt of the writer to speak. The scenes of his dying chamber proclaimed in the bursts of grief, what he had been to those he had long cherished and loved. 'Mark the good man and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace.'"

Alexander Russell married, in York, Pennsylvania, Mary, born September 27, 1763, daughter of Robert McPherson, of a place near Gettysburg. She survived him and continued her residence in Gettysburg until her death, at the age of eighty-seven years. Children: 1. James McPherson, born November 10, 1786; a lawyer by profession; married, February 8, 1812, Rebecca Lyon, who died September 11, 1803, aged seventy-seven years. 2. Nancy, born August 6, 1788; married September 5, 1815, John M. Stevenson, of Baltimore, who died June 8, 1870; she died June 14, 1873. 3. Robert Gier, born August 20, 1790, died February 18, 1855; he married (first) June 21, 1815, Sarah C. Bean, who died June 29, 1816; he married (second) September, 1818, Susan H. Worthington, and resided in Rockville, Maryland. 4. Hannah, born September 22, 1792, died March 25, 1836. 5. Alexander, born August 31, 1795, died April 15, 1836. 6. Maria, born February 28, 1797, died July 3, 1888; married, February 21, 1822, Robert W. Wilson. 7. John, born February 13, 1799, died December 27, 1825, a physician. 8. Samuel Riddle, born June 21, 1801, died August 15, 1894. 9. William, of whom further.

(III) William, youngest child of Alexander and Mary (McPherson) Russell, was born in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 30, 1803, died in Lewistown, Pennsylvania, in July, 1886. He received a fine education, including a wide knowledge of Latin and Greek. In earlier life he was engaged in the manufacture of iron as a member of the firm, Paxton, Stevens & Company, one of his partners being the later celebrated Abolitionist, Thaddeus Stevens, who was also his personal friend and political mentor. Later, however, Mr. Russell became interested in banking, being employed in the old Lancaster Bank and in a similar institution in Columbia, Pennsylvania. In 1848 he located in Lewistown, coming as agent of the Lancaster Bank to establish a branch of that institution. This branch was known as Longnecker-Grubb & Company, bankers, and

William Russell

so existed until the failure of the Lancaster Bank in 1852. Mr. Russell then continued in business under his own name, and as William Russell, Banker, conducted a private bank at the corner of Brown and Market streets in the building erected in 1837 by the Lewistown Bank, and he also had his residence in the house built on the rear of the same lot. It is believed to have been at that time the only bank between Harrisburg and Williamsport. He continued business as William Russell, Banker, until January 1, 1883, when the firm name was changed to William Russell & Son, the present title and location being the same as when first started. Mr. Russell was a wise financier, successful in business, and, while he surrendered the leadership and burden to his son, did not retire until death claimed him at the age of eighty-three years. He did a great deal for the development of Lewistown, organized or assisted in the organization of many industries; was borough treasurer, also treasurer of the Gas Company and the Water Works Company. He was high-minded and honorable in business and a warm friend of church and school. He was a member of the Presbyterian church; his wife of the Episcopal. In politics he was a Republican and, as stated, a friend of Stevens and ardently supported the principles of that party.

He married (first) May 10, 1853, Mary Grace Mayer, who died in May, 1872, daughter of George Louis and Esther (Clarkson) Mayer, both natives of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, of German and Scotch descent. George Louis Mayer was a hardware merchant and president of The Farmers' Bank from 1829 to the time of his death, which occurred in 1837. This institution was merged and is now the Farmer's Trust Company of Lancaster. He died in middle age; was the father of fourteen children; a Whig in politics and both he and his wife were members of the Episcopal church. William Russell married (second) a widow, Mrs. Molly Myers, daughter of Joseph Milliken. Children, all by first marriage: 1. William Clarkson, died unmarried, September 1, 1890. 2. George Louis, of whom further. 3. Esther Clarkson, married Rev. Henry E. Cooke and resides in Cleveland, Ohio. 4. Samuel Riddle, now assistant cashier of the Western Reserve National Bank of Warren, Ohio.

(IV) George Louis, second son of William and Mary Grace (Mayer) Russell, was born in Lewistown, Pennsylvania, January 29, 1858. He was educated in the Lewistown Academy and Cheltenham Academy,

beginning business life in his father's bank, when sixteen years of age, in 1874. In 1883 he was admitted a partner and the firm name changed to William Russell & Son. At his father's death he became sole owner and continued as a private banker. In 1900 the Belleville National Bank of Lewistown was organized with Mr. Russell as president, a position he has most capably filled to the present time. He continues his residence in the large red brick building that also contains the bank. Although built in 1837 the building is still in good condition and must, at the time of its erection, have been far in advance of the needs of that early day. Mr. Russell is a Republican in politics; has served as borough treasurer and as a member of the school board. He is one of the substantial and highly respected men of his town. The family belongs to the Presbyterian church and he is a member of the Lewistown Lodge, No. 203, Free and Accepted Masons.

He married in 1880, Anna Leah Brisbin, born in Lewistown, daughter of Samuel J. and Catherine (Blymeyer) Brisbin, formerly of Center county, Pennsylvania. Children of George L. Russell: 1. Mary Grace, born in July, 1881; married Walter Fosnot. 2. Samuel Brisbin, born January 7, 1883, engaged in banking with his father; married Carrie Swanger, deceased. 3. Catherine McPherson, born April 15, 1885, died June 30, 1911; married M. T. Jones. 4. Esther Clarkson, born May 16, 1887, married D. C. Pomeroy and resides at Port Royal, Pennsylvania. 5. William, born May 13, 1888, married Estella Dreese and resides in Los Angeles, California. 6. George Louis, born May 6, 1896, now a student at Lawrenceville Preparatory School, class of 1913. 7. Anna, twin of George Louis, residing at home.

The Russell and Buchanan families were early connected by marriage, the father of President James Buchanan, and Alexander Russell (of the second generation) having been either first or second cousins. This relationship was well understood, as President Buchanan in a letter to James McPherson Russell signs himself "Your kinsman." These two men were about the same age and classmates at school.

LOTZGESELLE

For fifty-five years Adam Lotzgeselle was a resident of Lewistown, coming from his native Germany at the age of twenty-one years. He was born in Wattembach, Hesse-Cassel, Germany, July 11, 1836, died Janu-

ary 3, 1913. He was a son of Sebastian Lotzgeselle, a farmer and small landowner, who lived and died in Germany, as did all his family of seven children, except Adam. Descendants, however, of Sebastian later came to the United States and are found in Pottstown, Pennsylvania, and in the state of Washington.

Adam Lotzgeselle received a good education in the German schools, and while a minor worked with his father. On attaining his majority he sailed for the United States, embarking from Bremen in September, 1857, arriving at Baltimore, Maryland, October 9, following. Soon after his arrival he located in Lewistown, where he obtained employment as a freight handler for the Pennsylvania railroad at the Lewistown station, which was then located on the opposite side of the river, all freight being hauled from there to town in wagons and drays, over the old plank road, leading from what is now Lewistown Junction to the wooden covered bridge, crossing the Juniata on the site of the present railroad bridge. He was identified with the interest of the Pennsylvania railroad for over twenty years, holding the same position on this side of the river, when the freight station was transferred to the borough depot in 1872. In later years he became a merchant, dealing extensively in groceries, also in salt fish and fresh vegetables, at his well known store and warehouse on Chestnut street. Soon after coming to the United States, Mr. Lotzgeselle became a naturalized American citizen, in the Mifflin county courts, and always took an active interest in state and national issues. He was a quiet, retiring man, his German energy keeping him well abreast of the times and his honest business methods holding the respect of his associates.

He enlisted in Company C, Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, under Captain A. B. Selheimer, it being the last company to enter the civil war from Mifflin county. He was a member of Colonel Hastings Post, No. 176, Grand Army of the Republic, of Lewistown; was the second oldest Odd Fellow in Lewistown, having joined the order in 1865, the senior member being William N. Hoffmann, who became a member in 1863. Mr. Lotzgeselle was active in the work of the order and served as trustee four years.

He was an attendant of the Lutheran church, of which his family were members. He married in Lewistown, March 8, 1860, Anna C. Heineman, of Wattembach, Germany, daughter of Henry Heineman,

who died in Germany. She and her mother came to this country on the same ship as Mr. Lotzgeselle. They made their home with a son, Sebastian Heineman, a farmer; his widow resides on Valley street, aged eighty-six. Children of Adam Lotzgeselle: 1. George C., died in infancy. 2. Alfred, died aged four. 3. John, died April 5, 1905, aged forty-seven, unmarried. 4. Harry J., custom house employee in Philadelphia; married Ida C. Pearson; two children, Ethel and Bessie. 5. Annie C., married John Decker, a resident of Lewistown; children: Gertrude, Ralph and Paul. 6. Mary; married Robert Bearley and resides in Lewistown; children: Katherine, deceased; Edward, Jeanette and Marie. 7. Carrie, married Harry Dippery and resides in Lewistown; children: One died in infancy; Eugene. 8. Catherine, married Carl Weber, of Lewistown; children: Helen and Carl. 9. Bessie, died aged seven years.

SHULL

The Shulls are of German descent and trace to Abraham and Elizabeth Shull, of Perry county, Pennsylvania. She was born in Perry county where they were married and reared their five children: 1. Thomas, a contractor, unmarried. 2. Eliza, married Christian Beck, a tailor, and died at Millerstown. 3. Margaret, died at Millerstown, Pennsylvania; married Christian Hoover, a tailor. 4. Abraham (2), died at Lewistown, a carpenter; married Ellen Wonder. 5. Chauncey M., of whom further.

(II) Chauncey M., youngest son of Abraham and Elizabeth Shull, was born in Perry county, Pennsylvania, 1829. He learned tailoring, and when yet a single man came to Lewistown, where he married and worked at his trade until his death. His shop was located at the Five Points for many years, on the site now occupied by Heading's Drug store. He finally retired late in life and devoted himself entirely to his office of justice of the peace, holding that office twenty-five years. He was an enlisted member of the Logan Guards and during the civil war enlisted in the Eighty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war, participating in many of the important battles of the war. He was a Republican; a member of the Independent Order of Good Templars; the Grand Army of the Republic; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and, with his wife, belonged to the Presbyterian church. He married Elizabeth Moore, born in Ireland in 1825, and brought to the United States by her parents when a child.

Her parents, John and Elizabeth (Karns) Moore, were both born in Belfast, Ireland, where they married and about 1835 came to the United States, settling in Philadelphia (Kensington), where they died. Both were members of the United Presbyterian church. Children: 1. Jane, died in San Francisco, California, unmarried. 2. Agnes, died in San Francisco, unmarried. 3. James, lived and died in Philadelphia; owner of the Bush Hill Iron Works, located on the present site of the United States Mint. 4. Sarah, married Enoch Swayne and died in Lewistown, Pennsylvania. 5. Elizabeth, lived in Philadelphia until her parents' death, then joined her sister Sarah in Lewistown, and there married Chauncey M. Shull. 6. Mary, married Edward Thatcher and died in San Francisco. Children of Chauncey M. Shull: 1. Elizabeth (Betty), married Joseph L. McKinney and resides in Lewistown. 2. James, died in infancy. 3. Blanche, married William H. Rodgers, whom she survives, a resident of Juniata, Pennsylvania. 4. Chauncey E., of whom further.

(III) Chauncey E., son of Chauncey M. and Elizabeth (Moore) Shull, was born in Lewistown, Pennsylvania, March 11, 1861. He was educated in the public schools and Lewistown academy and, after obtaining his education, learned the tinner's trade. He followed his trade until twenty-three years of age, then in 1884 formed a partnership with his father, one a merchant tailor the other dealing in ready-made clothing in the same building, at No. 110 East Market street. After the retirement of his father, Chauncey E. continued in the same business and now has a well stocked, modern clothing and furnishing store and a well established, prosperous business. He has now transacted business in the same building for over a quarter of a century, and has built up a reputation for honorable dealing that insures him the patronage and respect of his community. He is fond of outdoor life and is an active member of the Lewistown Rod and Gun Club. He belongs to the Royal Arcanum and both he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church. In political faith Mr. Shull is a Presbyterian.

He married, June 24, 1891, Catherine E. Sherlock, born in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, daughter of Rev. Thomas and Kate (Colcher) Sherlock, he born in Philadelphia, she in Schuylkill Haven, Pennsylvania. Children of Chauncey E. and Catherine E. Shull: 1. Leland S., born June 3, 1893, educated in high school, now in business with his father. 2.

Maurice, born November 29, 1894, educated in Lewistown high school, also in his father's store. 3. Catherine, born October 2, 1900. 4. Chauncey E. (2), May 9, 1902.

SWIGART

This family name, also spelled Swigert, was brought to Mifflin county at an early day by John Swigart and his brothers, Peter and Christian. They were sons of Adam and Eve Swigart, who came to Eastern Pennsylvania from Germany, settling in Berks county, Pennsylvania.

(II) John, son of Adam Swigart, was born in Berks county in 1757. On May 29, 1792, he bought one hundred and fifty acres of land of William Harper, adjoining land of widow Talor and James Bratton. It was described as being in the upper end of John Brown's Narrows along Jack's Mountain. He also purchased lands in Oliver township, where, in 1836, John Swigert was assessed on two hundred and fifty acres. Peter and Christian Swigart lived and farmed in Ferguson's Valley. John Swigart erected a stone house, on his Oliver township farm, which is still standing. He died in 1806, leaving a large family, including several sons, who settled on and near the homestead.

(III) John (2), son of John (1) Swigart, was born in Oliver township, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, in 1786. He was born on the old homestead which he inherited, passed his life upon and there died in 1858. He was a member of the Church of The Brethren, a branch of the German Baptist church. He was a Democrat in politics; held several local offices and was a man of substance as well as influence. He married (first) Catherine Miller, who bore him daughters, Catherine and Mary. He married (second) Margaret Hood, of Irish descent. Children, all deceased: Amanda, Margaret Ann, Levi, Eve Elizabeth, Samuel, Rachel, Martha, James, and Abram Rothrock, who is further mentioned below.

(IV) Abram Rothrock, son of John (2) and Margaret (Hood) Swigart, was born in Oliver township, March 4, 1847, died February 11, 1902. He was a carpenter and also a molder, working for a time in the machine shops near McVeytown, but carpentering was his principal occupation. He owned a farm of thirty acres near McVeytown, on which he lived until late in life. He was a Democrat and served three years as road supervisor and six years as tax collector. He was

a member of the Church of The Brethren, and a man of clean, upright, honorable life.

He married, October 4, 1870, Jane Rupert, born in Warriors Mark township, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, February 12, 1853. She survives her husband and resides in Lewistown with her son, Samuel W. Swigart. Children: 1. John Rupert, born July 10, 1873, now a fireman in the employ of the Pennsylvania railroad, residing at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; married Ella Bortell and has Edith, Howard and George. 2. Marian Allen, born January 1, 1875; married Harry Crosson and resides in Oliver township on part of the Swigart homestead; children: Vaughn, Berenice, Samuel and Mildred. 3. Samuel Wakefield, of whom further. Jane (Rupert) Swigart, mother of these three children, is a daughter of John Rupert, born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, May 14, 1823, died in Oliver township, Mifflin county, February 5, 1881, son of Adam and Catherine (Foust) Rupert, of Franklin and Huntingdon counties. Adam Rupert, a shoemaker and farmer, died in Huntingdon county, aged ninety-six years. John Rupert was for thirty years a deacon of the German Baptist church and, until 1852, was a resident of Henderson township, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania. He resided in Warriors Mark township three years, then in Brady township until 1860, when he married a widow, Rebecca (Kinsel) Allen, and settled on her farm in Oliver township. By this second marriage there were six children. His first wife, Martha Wakefield, was born in Cromwell township, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, May 16, 1823, died in Brady township, same county, October 7, 1857. Children of John Rupert by first wife: 1. Elizabeth, married Samuel James Swigart, a minister of the Church of The Brethren. 2. Eli W., a school teacher of Pennsylvania and Illinois; married Martha Curlee. 3. Samuel G., a minister of the Church of The Brethren; married Rebecca Elizabeth Raney. 4. Adam P., married Minnie Rhoads. 5. Jane, widow of Abram Rothrock Swigart. 6. George C., a teacher and farmer of Osborne county, Kansas; married Emma Galbraith. 7. Mary, married Samuel W. Allison and resides in Oliver township, Mifflin county. Children of John Rupert by second wife: Rebecca, William, Christian, Anna, Edward and Frederick, twins. Martha (Wakefield) Rupert was the eldest child of Eli Wakefield, born in Oliver township, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, April 15, 1795, died in Brady township, Huntingdon county.

He married Elizabeth Way, born in Half Moon township, Center county, and both are buried in the family burying ground on his farm in Brady township; they had nine children, all of whom reached adult age, married and reared families. Eli Wakefield was a son of George Wakefield, born April 13, 1758, died November 24, 1826; married, May 8, 1788, Rebecca Passmore, who died 1826, daughter of Augustine and Hannah (Howard) Passmore. They had five children, all married and heads of families, except one, who had no issue. George Wakefield was a son of John Wakefield, born 1727, a member of the Society of Friends. He had by wife Martha ten children. The mother and children, after the death of their father, received a certificate from Nottingham Monthly Meeting, Cecil county, Maryland, but as the certificate was never delivered, and George Wakefield and Rebecca Passmore marrying "out of Meeting," they were disowned by Nottingham. After several years they made an acknowledgment and received a certificate to Warrington Monthly Meeting, dated 8 mo. 27, 1803, which was endorsed to the latter to Center county (Pennsylvania) Meeting 9 mo. 8, 1804.

Augustine Passmore, of Cecil county, Maryland, was born July 27, 1714, died May 25, 1782. He married (second) January 28, 1754, Hannah Howard, born February 15, 1729, died March 2, 1774. Hannah Howard was a daughter of Henry Howard, who was "christened" December 22, 1689, son of Richard Howard of Lower Dawven, Lancashire, England. He died in Edgmont township, Chester county (now Delaware), Pennsylvania, October 12, 1760. He married, 6 mo. 11, 1720, at Chester Meeting, Hannah Sharpless, born at Ridley, Pennsylvania, 8 mo. 5, 1697, died 10 mo. 17, 1780. They were the parents of nine children, of whom Hannah was the fifth. Hannah (Sharpless) Howard was the daughter of John (2) Sharpless, born at Blakenhall, Cheshire, England, 11 mo. 16, 1666, died near Chester, Pennsylvania, 7 mo. 9, 1747. He married, 9 mo. 23, 1692, at a Meeting held at John Bowaters' house in Middletown township, now Delaware, then Chester county, Hannah Pennell, born 7 mo. 23, 1673, died 10 mo. 31, 1721. John (2) Sharpless was a son of John (1) Sharpless, baptized at Wybunburg, Cheshire, England, August 15, 1624, died near Chester, Pennsylvania, 4 mo. 11, 1685; married, April 27, 1672, Jane Moor, born 1638, died 9 mo. 1, 1722. John (1) Sharpless came to Pennsylvania in 1682, and is the ancestor of the Sharpless family of Philadelphia, with many

main and collateral branches in many states, including the branch of the Swigart family.

(V) Dr. Samuel Wakefield Swigart, son of Abram Rothrock and Jane (Rupert) Swigart, was born near McVeytown, Oliver township, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, September 7, 1877. He was educated in the district schools and Cumberland Valley State Normal School, whence he was graduated with the class of 1899. During and after his years of preparation he taught school, his services in that profession being six years. Deciding upon the profession of medicine, he entered Illinois Medical College at Chicago, whence he was graduated M. D., class of 1906. Dr. Swigart began practise in Lewistown at once, continuing there until 1911, when he moved to Wattsburg, Erie county, where he remained eighteen months, then returned to Lewistown, where he is now (1913) located. He is highly regarded as both physician and citizen, while his practise is growing in importance daily. While in Erie county he was county physician to the poor. He is a member of the American Medical Association, Pennsylvania State Medical and Mifflin County Medical societies, taking a deep interest in all these and keeping abreast of all medical thought and discovery that will increase his usefulness. He is a member of the Church of The Brethren, and in political faith a Democrat. Through his Swigart, Wakefield, Passmore, Rupert and Sharpless ancestors he is connected with the best early Quaker, German and English families of Pennsylvania and Maryland, while his own personality and professional ability have won for him a high standing in the community in which his lot is cast. He married, June 11, 1913, Maude Mabel Mitchell, a native of Wattsburg, Erie county, and member of an old and prominent family.

VAN VALZAH

Inseparably connected with the medical history of the Buffalo Valley, Union county, Pennsylvania, is the name Van Valzah, where the pioneer, Dr. Robert (2) Van Valzah, lived and died, being followed in the same profession by sons, grandsons and great-grandsons.

(II) Dr. Robert (2) Van Valzah was born in New York state, at his father's home on the Croton river, April 17, 1764, died at Buffalo Cross Roads, Union county Pennsylvania, April 18, 1850. He was the only son of Robert (born 1733) and Mary (born 1739) Van Valzah, both

born in Holland, and with others of their race came to New York, settling along the Hudson river, where they lived and died. Robert entered the revolutionary army when he was sixteen years of age, serving in two campaigns. After the war he studied medicine and in 1786 came to Pennsylvania and the Buffalo Valley. He arrived at Sunbury without sufficient funds to pay his ferriage across the river, but one of the Beattys gave him a shilling to pay his way across, and in doing so made the best investment in his life. The young doctor never forgot the favor and afterward cared for one of the Beatty family, during his life, and by his will provided for her maintenance on his farm at Buffalo Cross Roads, where she had a comfortable home until her death, which occurred in 1875.

After getting safely across the Susquehanna he continued westward, settling first at Penn's Creek, where he married and remained two years helping his father-in-law in the meantime to build a mill. In 1796 he settled at Buffalo Cross Roads where he purchased a farm and practised his profession until late in life. He was well known all through the Valley, and had a large practise in Union and adjoining counties. He was a Democrat and both he and his wife were members of the Presbyterian church. He married, at Penn's Creek, Elizabeth Sutherland, who died in 1840. Two of his sons, Robert and Thomas, became eminent as physicians. Children: 1. Robert, studied medicine with his father, settled in Mifflinburg, Pennsylvania, where he died March 14, 1851, aged sixty-two years. He married and had seven sons, five of whom were physicians, as follows: i. Robert F., practised at Spring Mills, Center county, where he died, leaving four sons, two of whom, Frank and Henry, became physicians. ii. Thomas, practised at Boalsburg, Center county. iii. Montgomery, lived in Nebraska, where he was killed by Indians in 1870. iv. Samuel H., practised in Lewisburg and Mifflinburg, Pennsylvania, later in Durand, Illinois. v. Stephen H., practised in Watsontown, Pennsylvania, where he was succeeded by his son, Dr. Grier Van Valzah. 2. Thomas, of whom further. 3. John A., born October 27, 1800, died August 26, 1854. He married October 9, 1844, Sarah Boude Barber, born March 6, 1815, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Clingan) Barber. Their daughter, Jane Roan Van Valzah, married Dr. Franklin H. Van Valzah, born in Center county, Pennsylvania, a physician at Spring Mills. John A. settled on the old homestead

farm at Buffalo Cross Roads and also operated a grist mill. 4. William, settled with his brother on the homestead farm, married and had four sons, two of whom were physicians: Robert T., practising at Ashland, Schuylkill county; the other, William, practising in Philadelphia. 5. Elizabeth, married Peter Wilson and settled at Spring Mills, Center county; one of her sons, Robert, became a physician, settling in Clearfield county. 6. Jane, married William Foster, a farmer of Mifflinburg. 7. Margaret, married John Foster and lived at Mifflinburg. 8. Mary (Polly), born January 22, 1791, died March 24, 1846; married, February 14, 1811, Colonel Samuel Barber, born in Buffalo Valley, June 21, 1787, died March 2, 1846. Colonel Barber was colonel of the Forty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Militia, in 1825; was a splendid horseman and swordsman, very popular with the soldiers. He was an ardent Democrat and a member of the first general assembly held west of the Allegheny mountains. Their son, Robert B., was a lawyer, appointed deputy attorney general in 1839 by Governor Porter, again appointed in 1846 by Governor Strunk and, in 1852, aide with the rank of colonel by Governor Bigler.

(III) Dr. Thomas Van Valzah, son of Dr. Robert (2) and Elizabeth (Sutherland) Van Valzah, was born at Buffalo Cross Roads, Union county, Pennsylvania, December 23, 1793. He obtained his classical education under the instruction of Rev. Thomas Hood, and read medicine with his father. During the war of 1812, although but twenty years of age, he enlisted and served as surgeon. Later he entered the University of Pennsylvania, whence he was graduated, class of 1818. He began the practise of his profession at Lewisburg and steadily advanced to a successful practise. In 1837 he moved to Freeport, Illinois, but in 1842 returned to Pennsylvania, locating at Lewistown, where he was in active practise until his death April 6, 1870, having been an active and successful practising physician fifty-eight years.

Dr. Van Valzah was by nature and education well fitted for his profession. He possessed a charm and kindliness of manner that inspired his patient with confidence, and his warm sympathy was of itself a medicine and a restorative. He always heeded the call of the poor, bestowing his skill upon all alike, regardless of fee. Aside from his local practise, he was often called away for consultation in both medical and

surgical cases, being a skillful surgeon and an unquestioned authority in both branches of his profession. He kept always abreast of his times and availed himself of all progress made in medical science. He was a rapid and skillful surgical operator, and in 1827, in connection with Dr. Dougal, performed the first Cæsarian operation ever performed in this country. The operation was performed in Northumberland county, and is reported in the "American Journal of Medical Science," 1835, page 343. The first high operation for lithotomy in America was performed by Dr. Gibson of Philadelphia; the second by Dr. Carpenter, of Philadelphia, and the third by Dr. Thomas Van Valzah of Lewisburg, see Gibson's "Surgery," vol ii, page 244, edition of 1849, which refers to the successful operations of these eminent surgeons. The second *successful high* operation in America for lithotomy was performed by Dr. Van Valzah. The doctor delighted to dispense hospitality, and at his home his friends loved to congregate to receive a welcome and generous entertainment. He was kind, dignified, and considerate of the rights and feelings of others. His long white beard, bright eyes and cheerful countenance, gave him an attractive and patriarchal appearance. He died May 6, 1870, in his seventy-seventh year of pleuro-pneumonia, contracted during a visit to Washington. His death was much lamented and during the hours of his funeral all business places in Lewistown were closed as a public testimonial of respect to the memory of one who was a valued citizen, an eminent physician, a kind neighbor and a true friend.

Dr. Van Valzah married, February 3, 1820, Harriet, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Harris) Howard (from whose family our state capital was named), of Union county, Pennsylvania; he was a large land owner, prosperous farmer and influential member of the Presbyterian church. Children of Dr. Thomas Van Valzah: 1. Thomas Howard, became a physician, practising in Lewistown, where he died. 2. Robert Harris, died in Freeport, Illinois, a practising physician. 3. Laird, died in 1843. 4. Mary Elizabeth, deceased; married Andrew P. Jacobs. 5. John, died in the Union army, while serving as surgeon of an Illinois regiment. 6. Jane Howard, married Ezra D. Parker and lived in Lewistown; she is now deceased. 7. Harriet Rebecca, died in infancy. 8. David D., of whom further.

(IV) Colonel David Dougall Van Valzah, youngest son of Dr.

Thomas and Harriet (Howard) Van Valzah, was born near Freeport, Illinois, January 5, 1840. He was educated in the public school and Lewistown Academy, entering business life as clerk in a drug store, continuing about four years.

On May 14, 1861, he was commissioned first lieutenant of the Twelfth Regiment of United States Infantry. He served with his regiment in the Army of the Potomac during the entire period of the civil war, and was engaged at Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, first and second battles of the Wilderness, Cedar Mountain, and many other battles. At the second battle of the Wilderness he was captured, and from May until November was held a prisoner in the southern prisons at Lynchburg, Macon, Charleston and Columbia. On August 1, 1864, he was brevetted captain for gallant service in the battle of the Wilderness, during the campaign before Richmond, Virginia; was commissioned captain of Twelfth Infantry, August 10, 1864, and September 21, 1866, was transferred to the Thirtieth Infantry. After the civil war he was on reconstruction duty in Spottsylvania, Caroline and King George counties, in the south, until 1869, then saw hard service on the frontier in Texas, Montana, Wyoming, Nebraska, South Dakota, Arizona, and New Mexico.

In January, 1871, he was assigned to the Twenty-fifth Infantry, and October 19, 1886, was commissioned major and assigned to the Twentieth Infantry. On October 14, 1891, he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, and May 23, 1896, colonel of the Eighteenth Infantry. He served in the Philippines during the Spanish-American war, his being one of the first regiments to land, July 31, 1898, and taking part in the battle of Manila, later was engaged at Illio. Colonel Van Valzah was retired June 20, 1899, after over thirty years in his country's service. He was reported as dead at the time of his capture and imprisonment in the south, obituary notices were printed, and his friends all mourned him as one forever gone. He passed through all the perils of war unscathed, save for a slight wound in the thumb, received at Gettysburg.

Colonel Van Valzah was married, January 7, 1874, to Ellen J. Murphy, born in Texas, daughter of Daniel and Sarah (Henfey) Murphy. The family residence is at Third and Brown streets, Lewistown, Pennsylvania.

NOLTE

The Nolte family of Lewistown descends from John Miller and Mary Christine (Weiderecht) Nolte, both born in Germany, he in 1835, she in 1846. John Miller Nolte came to the United States when a lad of thirteen years and located in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he learned the shoemaker's trade. After the civil war, and his marriage, he located in Lewistown, where he engaged in manufacturing shoes, and also maintained a store for the retail marketing of his own product. After several years in the shoe business he disposed of his interests and opened a restaurant at No. 32 North Market street on the site of the present Crystal Café. He continued in successful business until his death in 1892. He was a Democrat in politics, and held in such high regard by his community that he was elected to important public offices. He was treasurer of Mifflin county, chief burgess of Lewistown, member of the borough council and school director, and filled each office with honor, never betraying the interests of those who trusted him with the conduct of public affairs. He was a member of the Logan Guards, and during the civil war enlisted and was captain of Company A, Forty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, serving until the close of the war, participating with his regiment in forty-nine battles, but escaped serious injury. He was an active member of the Lutheran church and a teacher in the Sunday school, love of children being one of his ruling traits. He was a member of the Masonic order, the Knights of Pythias; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of the Golden Eagle, the Grand Army of the Republic, and the Union Veteran Legion. After his death the name of his Post was changed to the Captain Nolte Commandery. He was active in all these orders and societies, and held in highest esteem everywhere.

Captain Nolte married, in Cincinnati, Ohio, Mary Christine Weiderecht, who was born in Germany in 1846 and brought to the United States when a child of two years, her parents settling in Cincinnati. After her marriage she came to Lewistown, where she now resides. Children: 1. Annie Mary Elizabeth, resides in Lewistown, unmarried. 2. George Edward Elias, resides in Lewistown, unmarried. 3. Harry Sebastian, a practising physician of Reed City, Michigan; married Grace Thrush. 4. Louis Elmer, resides in Braddock, Pennsylvania, unmarried; an employee of the Union Switch and Signal Company. 5. John Centennial, of whom further.

(II) John Centennial, youngest son of Captain John Miller and Mary Christine (Weiderecht) Nolte, was born in Lewistown, Pennsylvania, June 20, 1876, and was named in honor of the one hundredth anniversary of our nation's declaration of freedom. He was educated in the public school and, until he was of legal age, assisted his mother in the operation of the restaurant, which she continued after her husband's death, her son acting as manager from the time he was fourteen years of age. He then acquired a knowledge of photography and later bought out a studio on the public square, Lewistown, of which he is yet proprietor, also maintaining a department for the sale of photographic supplies, kodaks, etc. He is a Democrat in politics, but never an aspirant for public office. He belongs to the Patriotic Order Sons of America, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Patriotic Order of America, and the Loyal Association. Both he and his wife are members of the Lutheran church.

He married, November 22, 1900, Hannah Mary Burkett, born in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, daughter of Frederick and Elizabeth Burkett, an old family of Franklin and Mifflin counties. Children: Mary Elizabeth, John Frederick and Robert Arthur.

MUTHERSBAUGH

This name was originally spelled Mutthersbaugh, and the first settlement of the family in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, was in Derry township, where John and Catherine (Mulholland) Muthersbaugh were early settlers. They came to Derry from Morrisons Cove, on Spruce creek, and lived on a fine farm which he owned. John Muthersbaugh followed farming all his active years, but spent his latter days in Decatur township with his son, Abraham Muthersbaugh. He was a member of the German Baptist church. Children: Samuel, born March 6, 1798, died in Ohio; John, born May 22, 1800, died in Virginia; Susan, born December 28, 1802, married John James; Jacob, born April 14, 18—, lived and died in Lewistown; David, born November 1, 18—, died in Derry township, Mifflin county; Abraham, of whom further; Elizabeth, born April 30, 1808, married John Irvin and died in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania; Daniel, born March 18, 1810, died in Center county, Pennsylvania.

(II) Abraham, son of John and Catherine (Mulholland) Muthers-

baugh, was born in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, May 22, 1806, died in Decatur township, Mifflin county, June 15, 1867. In his youth he was a famed wood-chopper, later a worker at the iron furnaces of his locality. After his marriage, in 1843, he bought a farm of three hundred acres in Decatur township, in partnership with his brother David. Later the brothers divided the tract and to his half, Abraham later added two hundred and sixty acres, by purchase. He prospered and spent his entire later life in the cultivation and improvement of his own acres. He was the "peacemaker" of the township, and both well known and influential. He was a Democrat in politics until the election of James K. Polk to the presidency, then went over to the Whigs. He never accepted public office, but lived a private, quiet life, taking little part in township affairs, excepting to settle differences and to promote good feeling among his neighbors. Both he and his wife were active members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He married, February 28, 1843, Jemima Sigler, born in Mifflin county, August 17, 1812, died October 24, 1905, at the great age of ninety-three years. She was a daughter of Adam, and a descendant of John Sigler of German parentage, who came from New Jersey in colonial days. His son, George Sigler, was the father of George (2) Sigler, who was carried away by the Indians and held captive for a year. Adam was the third son of George (1) Sigler, and elder brother of the captured lad. Adam Sigler was born June 4, 1769, died June 30, 1846. He married Jemima Van Horn, born April 2, 1775, died August 24, 1854, daughter of Dan Van Horn, of Brooklyn, New York, a descendant of the Dutch family of Van Hooren, early settlers of Manhattan Island, Long Island, and New Jersey. After marriage Adam settled in Decatur township along Meadow Run, a small stream then abounding with fish. He erected a log house, which he many times remodeled and enlarged, to accommodate his large family of thirteen sons and daughters. He became the owner of over six hundred acres of land, much of which he cleared. He was a very large man, a great hunter and fisherman, and at his death owned perhaps the best farm and largest house in the township. The sons aided their father in clearing and improving the farm, while the daughters spun and wove the flax and wool from which later they made the family clothing. Both he and his wife were members of the Presbyterian church. Children of Abraham and Jemima (Sigler) Muthersbaugh: 1. Johnson, of

Johnson Muthersbaugh

Margaret (Miller) Muthersbaugh

whom further. 2. James Knox, born August 29, 1845, now deceased, a farmer of Granville township; married Mary M. Gallagher. 3. Annie Catherine, now residing on Valley street, Lewistown, unmarried. 4. Isabella M., a teacher, residing with her sister Annie, unmarried. 5. Howard, deceased, married Alice Alexander, who resides in Decatur, Illinois. 6. Ellen, married Thomas Brennan, he is now deceased; she resides in Lewistown. 7. Emma, married William H. Mendenhall and resides in Avalon, Pennsylvania.

(III) Johnson, eldest son of Abraham and Jemima (Sigler) Muthersbaugh, was born in Decatur township, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, December 7, 1844. He attended the public school and until August 30, 1864, was employed at the home farm. On that date he enlisted in Company K, Two Hundred and Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, under Captain F. B. McClenahan, served until the close of the war, received honorable discharge June 2, 1865. He was engaged in the battles of Petersburg, and in several skirmishes, doing faithful service in the closing year of the war between the states. After the war he attended Freeburg academy in Snyder county, Pennsylvania, where for two terms he was under the instruction of Rev. W. L. Wilson and Professor Van Dyke. The following year he taught at Germanville, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, then spent two years at the home farm. In 1868 he married and spent the following year at the farm of his father-in-law, engaged in its cultivation. In the spring of 1872 he entered the employ of Dickson and McGovern on the Lewistown division of the Pennsylvania railroad, moving to Lewistown and continuing with the Pennsylvania two years. He then began working at the carpenter's trade, working one season with William Smith, and with Daniel C. Matters four years. In 1877 he began contracting and became a well known, reliable and prosperous contractor and builder, continuing most successfully until 1908, when he retired. He built up, with the dwellings he erected, a reputation for honorable dealing and good workmanship that brought him a great deal of unsolicited patronage. He kept many men employed and ran, to its full capacity, a shop equipped with modern planing mill machinery. This he still owns and occasionally runs for a day or two, more in memory for his old-time busy days, than for profit. He is a Republican in politics, but independent in local elections. From 1908 to 1912 he served as borough councilman and has

always taken an active part in borough politics. He is a member of Lewistown Lodge, No. 270, Knights of Pythias, and of Colonel Huling's Post, No. 176, Grand Army of the Republic.

The family residence is at No. 122 Chestnut street, but Mr. Muthersbaugh takes frequent vacation trips to California, Florida and Canada, and in other ways enjoys the fruits of his long life of industry.

He married (first) Amelia Fees, who died May 10, 1899, daughter of Zeno and Lavina (Gift) Fees, granddaughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Fees, and maternal granddaughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Gift. He married (second) August 6, 1903, Margaret Miller, born in Mifflin county, daughter of Mrs. Mary Miller, of Mechanicsburg. The only child of his first marriage was Verna F., born December 25, 1872, died September 22, 1909; she married William M. Lind and left no issue.

SHERMAN

There is much in the German character to admire, but one trait that most impresses Americans is their untiring industry and thriftiness. As settlers in a new land they faced discouragement with a fortitude amazing; and while acquiring American citizenship also placed to their credit a good share of American dollars. Another trait, and one unlooked for from a race that has suffered much from the ravages of war, is the promptness with which they have rallied to the defense of their adopted country's flag whenever men were needed. The career of Henry Sherman, of Lewistown, illustrates both the above-mentioned traits, and can be duplicated in the lives of thousands of our German-Americans, who are among the best of our citizens.

Henry Sherman was born in Hesse, Darmstadt, near Lauderbaugh, Germany, July 27, 1834, son of Conrad and Margaret (Graff) Sherman. His father, a German farmer and land owner, died in 1858 aged fifty-six years. Both he and his wife were Lutherans in religion as were their children. Henry was the eldest son of a family of nine, as follows: 1. Died in infancy. 2. Anne Mary, died in Germany. 3. Henry, of whom further. 4. Gertrude, married John Klein, came to the United States and died in Lewistown. 5. Anna Barbara, married Henry Daupman, now living in Lewistown. 6. John, now residing in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, a cooper. 7. Margaret, died in in-

fancy. 8. Conrad, in Newburg, Pennsylvania. 9. Christian, died in Lewistown, aged twenty-one years.

Henry Sherman was well educated in German schools and spent his early life at the home farm, continuing until 1857, when he came to the United States, settling at Lewistown, Pennsylvania. There he learned the cooper's trade, working thereat until the outbreak of the civil war. He enlisted in August, 1862, for a term of nine months in Company K, 131st Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and saw hard service with the Army of the Potomac, fighting at Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville and on the Peninsula. After his term expired he reënlisted in Company F, 205th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry as corporal, serving until honorably discharged at the close of the war. He was engaged in several hard campaigns and battles during his second term of service, including Fort Stedman, Hatcher's Run and Petersburg, and witnessed the surrender at Appomattox. He was never wounded, although he had his cap shot off at Fredericksburg. After the war he returned to Lewistown and again worked at the cooper's trade for several years. He then engaged in farming, first near McVeytown, later near Rock's Mills. He prospered and continued at farming several years. He then was in the employ of the Pennsylvania railroad until 1904, when he was retired and now resides at No. 123 North Grand street, Lewistown, engaged only in the care of his several properties. He is a charter member of the local lodge, Knights of the Golden Eagle, is a Republican in politics and both he and his wife are members of the Lutheran church. He is highly respected in his town and fully deserves the high opinion of his neighbors. He married, June 7, 1857, Anna Mary Groff, born in Germany, died January 7, 1905. Children: 1. Louisa, married John Price and resides on Third street, Lewistown; two children: Frank, deceased; and Verna. 2. Henry, engaged in the grocery business with store at corner of Market and Grand streets, Lewistown; married Cora Rook; no children. 3. Sebastian, is a blacksmith in the employ of the Pennsylvania railroad and resides on Third street, Lewistown; married Annie Eby; two children: Elsie and Catherine. 4. Katherine, married a Mr. Barnes and resides in San Francisco; child, Sherman. 5. Maud, married Frank K. Tierce, an attorney, and resides in San Francisco; no children. 6. Mary M., twin with Maud, married David Wollner and resides in Lewis-

town; no children. 7. William, a machinist, resides in Lewistown; married (first) Bessie Saxton, who died in 1901 leaving two children: Frank and Mary M. He married (second) Leida Freid, by whom he had four children: William, Paul, Maud and Edward. The mother of these children died in 1912. 8. Henrietta, married Alvin King and resides on Grand street, Lewistown; children: Anna, Verna, Ralph, Henrietta, Roy, Carl and Maud.

SAXTON

The Saxtons of Lewistown are of English ancestry, and the Pennsylvania home of this family in early days was in Cumberland county. One branch settled in Silver Springs township, where they were farmers, and there descendants are yet found. The earliest record found of this branch is of Leonard Saxton, born in Pennsylvania about 1745. He spent most of his life as a farmer of Cumberland county, but lived his last years with his son in Mifflin county. He was a soldier of the war of 1812, a Democrat and both he and his wife were members of the Presbyterian church. His wife died while yet a young woman. Children: 1. Mary, married Abraham Freed, lived many years at McVeytown, and died in Lewisburg, Pennsylvania. 2. Jane, married and died quite young. 3. William, lived and died in Lewistown, a teamster. 4. John, of whom further following.

(II) John, son of Leonard Saxton, was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, died in Lewistown about 1899. His mother died when he was a small boy and soon afterward he was bound out to a Cumberland county farmer with whom he lived until the age of twenty-one years. He then came to Lewistown, Pennsylvania, later moving to Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, where he married and lived two years. He then moved to what is now West Virginia, there engaging in farming until about 1854, when he returned to Pennsylvania, again settling in Huntingdon. He remained there until 1858, then came again to Lewistown, his home until death. He was a veteran of the civil war, enlisting in 1862 in Company E, 137th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, serving nine months. He then reënlisted for a term of three years "or during the war" in Company H, 49th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, receiving an honorable discharge at the close of the war. He was engaged in many of the historic battles fought by the Army of the

Potomac, including Antietam, South Mountain, Fredericksburg, Spottsylvania Court House and many others. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and his wife was a communicant of the Presbyterian church. He married Mary White, born in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, who like himself was early bereft of a mother's care and reared among strangers. Soon after her mother's death, her father, an old settler of Huntingdon county in the Mill Creek district, was accidentally shot while hunting. She had a sister Susan, who married Solomon Chatham, and a brother John, killed at the battle of Pittsburg Landing (Corinth) during the civil war, unmarried. Children of John and Mary Saxton: Leonard Mitchell, of whom further; William, died in Huron, South Dakota, a locomotive engineer; John, died in 1863, from the effects of a thrown stone which struck him on the head; Abraham, died in childhood; Nancy Ellen, married Charles Baldwin and now resides in Altoona, Pennsylvania; Elmer, died in childhood; Mary, married John Chatham and resides in Altoona; Susan, married Daniel Ford and resides in Florida; Lucy, died in childhood; Bessie, deceased, married William Sherman; Charles, died in childhood.

(III) Leonard Mitchell, eldest child of John and Mary (White) Saxton, was born in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, October 12, 1850. He attended the public schools and in 1864 began working as a team driver on the Juniata canal, an employment that always had an attraction for farmer boys along the route of the old time canals. He rose from driver to captain and continued on the canal until 1889, then being captain of his own boat and owning several others. The great flood of that year caused him some loss and he decided to engage in some other business. He sold his boats to the Pennsylvania Canal Company, invested in teams and wagons and has since been engaged in a general teaming business in Lewistown. He has served as constable for twenty years, and four years of that period as borough policeman. He is a Democrat in politics; a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, (lodge and encampment) Knights of Malta and the Royal Arcanum and a member of Lewistown Board of Trade. For thirty-seven years he has been a member of Henderson Fire Company, the oldest fire company in Lewistown. From 1890 to 1894 Mr. Saxton was a private of Company G, Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania National Guard, under Captains Rufus C. Elder and L. M. Slogle. During the steel

workers' strike at Homestead he was on duty with his company for thirty days.

He married, January 9, 1873, Anna Barbara McCullough, born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, daughter of Henry and Barbara McCullough, both old residents of Lancaster county, he an iron manufacturer and a soldier during the civil war. Henry and Barbara McCullough moved to Lewistown for a time, but soon returned to Lancaster county, where they died. Children of Leonard Mitchell and Anna Barbara (McCullough) Saxton: 1. Mary Barbara, died aged two years. 2. John Henry, now a printer employed in the offices of the *Lewistown Gazette*. He married Emma Satcher and has children: John Leonard, George Robert, Harry Donald and James. 3. Charles Franklin, resides in Lewistown; married Effie Adair and has children: Anna C., Bertha Elizabeth, Sarah and Frank. 4. Sarah Ellen, now a stenographer with the Thompson Brothers' Knitting Mills Company, at Milroy. 5. Anna Bertha, married Edgar Custer and lives at Sunbury, Pennsylvania; child, Benjamin Saxton. 6. An infant son died unnamed.

WISEHAUPT

Among the many sturdy excellent German families that came to Pennsylvania in the early days was that of Wisehaupt. The ancestor, Valentine, born in Germany, settled in the Juniata Valley and became a large land owner and prosperous farmer of Juniata county. He married and left male issue including a son John.

(II) John, son of Valentine Wisehaupt, was born in Juniata county, Pennsylvania, and grew to manhood at the old homestead which he helped to clear and improve. Later he inherited a part of the home farm from his father, which he further improved by the erection of the good farm dwelling that is yet standing. He and his wife, Susan Hench, were members of the Lutheran church. They were the parents of eight children: 1. Valentine, died aged twenty years. 2. Leonard, died in the west aged sixty years. 3. Sarah, married William Stewart, both deceased. 4. John, of whom further. 5. Jacob, yet residing on the old homestead. 6. Caroline, married Wilson Robinson, both deceased; their son Kenney now owns and cultivates that part of the old homestead known as the "North Farm." 7-8. Two other children died in childhood.

(III) John (2), son of John (1) and Susan (Hench) Wisehaupt, was born in Juniata county, Pennsylvania, February 16, 1834. He attended the public school and inherited one hundred and fifty-two acres of the original Wisehaupt tract in Juniata county, to which he moved after his marriage. He further improved his farm by the erection of new buildings and there lived and prospered. In later years he retired and now lives at Port Royal. He is a Democrat, has always taken an interest in public affairs and held several township offices. Both he and his wife were members of the Lutheran church.

He married Mary Rice, born in Perry county, Pennsylvania, in November, 1838, died November 21, 1911, daughter of Conrad Rice, a farmer of Perry county. She was one of a family of eight: Johnson; Mary, who married John Wisehaupt; William, Lizzie, Sarah and Susan, all deceased; James, now living retired at Port Royal, Pennsylvania, and Kate, married George I. Rice and lives in Perry county. Children of John and Mary (Rice) Wisehaupt: 1. Sarah, married George P. McConnell, a farmer, and resides at Port Royal. 2. George B. M., of whom further. 3. David, died aged seven years. 4. Laura, married H. G. Frazer, a grain, coal and lumber merchant of Port Royal. 5. Anna, married C. C. Book, a farmer and school teacher, now residing at Port Royal.

(IV) George B. M., son of John and Mary (Rice) Wisehaupt, was born in Juniata county, Pennsylvania, January 22, 1864. He was educated in the public schools and at Port Royal Academy, which he attended five years. After leaving school he worked with his father one year on the farm, then for two years engaged in the butcher business. He then established in the grain, coal and lumber business at Port Royal, which he successfully conducted until 1903, when he sold a one-half interest to his brother-in-law, H. G. Frazer, the firm now being Wisehaupt and Frazer.

Leaving Mr. Frazer in charge of the Port Royal business, Mr. Wisehaupt located in Lewistown in 1903 and became vice-president of the Heverly Manufacturing, Storage & Supply Company, so continuing until 1909, when the company was re-organized as the Lewistown Ice & Storage Company, with George B. M. Wisehaupt as president and manager, S. P. Weber, vice-president, and J. A. Muthersbaugh, secretary and treasurer. The company does a large business, manufactures six thou-

sand tons of ice annually, has a floor storage space of one hundred and eleven thousand cubic feet, employs twelve men and ships ice to the nearby towns, as well as supplying the home market. Mr. Wisehaupt is also president of the Lewistown Market House Company, director of the Lewistown Trust Company and director and general manager of the Sunbury Ice & Storage Company, of Sunbury, Pennsylvania. He is an active, capable man of affairs and wisely manages the companies of which he is in charge. He is a Democrat in politics and in 1902 represented his district in the Pennsylvania house of assembly wisely and well.

He is a member of Mifflintown Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons and both he and his wife are members of the Lutheran church. He married in August, 1888, Margaret Snyder, born in Juniata county, daughter of George Snyder of an old county family. Children: 1. David Franklin, now connected with the Sunbury Ice & Storage Company and resides in Sunbury, married Mary Boyer. 2. Charlotte, married Russell Pugh, resides in Mansfield, Ohio, and has one child, Margaret Elizabeth. 3. John S. 4. Mary Jane. 5. Gertrude. 6. Margaret. 7. Pauline. 8. Luther. 9. Lillian. 10. Darwin.

BURKETT

The early records of Franklin county reveal no trace of the antecedents of Michael Burkett, grandfather of Harvey C. Burkett, of Lewistown, Pennsylvaniia. The records of Manheim township, York county, show a Peter Burgart, born 1766, whose descendants settled at Sinking Springs, Blair county, Pennsylvania, and spell their name Burket. No connection is shown between the families, therefore Michael Burkett, of German descent, may be considered the ancestor of this branch.

(I) Michael Burkett was born August 23, 1790, died August 19, 1865, and is buried in Snow Hill cemetery, Quincy township, Franklin county, Pennsylvania. His brother, Rev. Ephraim Burkett, was a minister of the German Baptist church (Dunkard). Michael married Mary Cole, born in Franklin county, May 8, 1799, died at the Methodist parsonage at Middletown, Illinois, April 9, 1870, and is buried in Spring Brook cemetery in Logan county, Illinois. Children: 1. Katherine, born November 2, 1827, married John Withers, whom she survives, a resident of Graffensburg, Pennsylvania. 2. Joseph, born August 30,

1830, died February 5, 1872. He enlisted and served thirteen years in the United States regular army, the last three years being engaged in the war between the states. He married at Memphis, Tennessee, and left two children. 3. David C., born July 4, 1834, died in 1911 at Tuscola, Illinois. He was an exhorter of the Methodist Episcopal church, later was ordained a minister of that church and located in Illinois. He was an itinerant minister in active work until 1900, when he was placed upon the superannuated list according to the rules of his church. He married (first) Ellen Everly, who bore him four children; he married (second) Susan Baxter. 4 Frederick Cole, of whom further. 5. Mary, born September 30, 1845, married William Palmer, now deceased; she is residing at Springville, Illinois. 6. Michael I., born June 29, 1846, married Mary Ann Long and is now a farmer, making his home in the state of Iowa.

(II) Frederick Cole, son of Michael and Mary (Cole) Burkett, was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, in May, 1837. His wife was born in the same county, a few years later. They married and lived there until about 1872, when they moved to Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, settling in Lewistown. He was a miller by trade and followed that occupation in both counties until about 1902, then began contracting in the hammer shop of the Standard Steel Company (axle department) and there continuing until 1909, when he retired from all active labor. He is a veteran of the civil war, having served in Company E, 158th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. He enlisted October 16, 1862, and served until August 12, 1863, under Colonel D. B. McKibben. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Knights of the Golden Eagle, is a Republican in politics, and both he and his wife are members of the Lutheran church. He married Eliza Jane Walk, who died March 10, 1902. She was the daughter of a well-to-do miller of Franklin county, who also kept a line of freight teams running between Franklin county points and Baltimore. Both he and his wife died in Franklin county. Children of Frederick C. Burkett: 1. Harry, died in childhood. 2. Charles, now proprietor of a tonsorial parlor at Yeagertown, Pennsylvania. 3. Anna M., married Howard Orth and lives in Lewistown, Pennsylvania. 4. Harvey Clinton, of whom further. 5. An infant, died unnamed. 6. Hannah Mary, married John C. Nolte, a photographer. 7. An infant, died unnamed.

(III) Harvey Clinton, son of Frederick Cole and Eliza Jane (Walk) Burkett, was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, November 19, 1870. He attended the public school of Lewistown and Yeagertown and from the age of thirteen to sixteen worked in his brother's shop in Yeagertown. He then became clerk in the Logan Company's store at Burnham (store No. 1) continuing two and a half years, when he was transferred to their store No. 2 at Greenwood Furnace, remaining there two and a half years. For one year he was clerk in a Yeagertown bakery and later was mailing clerk for six years in the United States postoffice at Lewistown. In 1902 he was elected register-recorder and clerk of the orphan's court of Mifflin county; was twice reëlected, serving in all ten years, giving the county most efficient service. In 1912, after retiring from office, he opened an office in the Masonic Temple, Lewistown, where he is conducting a successful local real estate business. He has been secretary of the Lewistown board of trade since its organization in 1908; is president of the Lewistown Standard Building & Loan Association since it was first started in 1903. Mr. Burkett was for several years a member of the National Guard of Pennsylvania and received the commission as regimental adjutant with the rank of captain, 5th Regiment Infantry, 2nd Brigade, May 9, 1905; this commission was signed by Governor Samuel W. Pennypacker. Since 1904 he has been secretary of the Masonic Association and he is a member of the Masonic order, being past master of Lewistown Lodge, No. 203, Free and Accepted Masons; past high priest of Lewistown Chapter, No. 186, Royal Arch Masons, and past commander of Lewistown Commandery, No. 26, Knights Templar, and is a member of the Temple Club. In politics he is a Republican and both he and his wife are members of St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church.

He married, January 25, 1906, Lovina Crawford McClellan, born in Juniata county, daughter of Captain Cornelius and Mary McClellan, he is a veteran officer of the civil war. Child: Dorothy, born September 12, 1908.

KLERX

Among the enterprising young business men of Lewistown who have been prominently brought into notice by the introduction of new enterprises and methods, is Herman Klerx, jr., who was born in Germany. He was well educated in his

native land and there was taught the art of silk weaving. He steadily progressed in his art and became so proficient in his knowledge of weaving silk and in his ability to manage men and important works, that he is now at the head of the Lewistown branch of the Susquehanna Silk Mills. This branch was organized in 1909 as an offshoot of the Susquehanna Silk Mills of New York, and in May, 1909, the erection of a mill for the manufacture of "broad silk" was begun at the extreme end of South Main street, Lewistown. In the fall of the same year one hundred and fifty looms were put in operation, and so successful was the enterprise that soon the entire floor space, two hundred by two hundred feet, was occupied, and three hundred looms operated by two hundred and fifty employees, mostly women, were in busy operation. The product is a fine quality and "Suskana Silks" have secured a high reputation in silk markets, the demand at times far exceeding the supply. This important branch of the silk industry is controlled by the Schniewind family and was originally established in Germany, a century and a quarter ago. They control fourteen mills, of which there are six in the United States, located as follows: at New York City; Sunbury, Pennsylvania (where a large dyeing and finishing mill is also conducted); Marion, Ohio; Jersey Shore and Lewistown, Pennsylvania. The other mills are located in Germany and different European countries. The Lewistown mill is fitted with the most modern machinery, adapted to silk manufacture.

HARRIS

The progenitor of William H. Harris, of Lewistown, Pennsylvania, was a Canadian farmer. His widow later came to the United States, making her home with her son John until her death. Their only living son (a half brother of John) resides in Canada.

(II) John Harris was born in Canada in 1844, died in Lewistown, Pennsylvania, in 1887. He attended the public schools and learned the carpenter's trade, coming to the United States prior to 1861. When the war between the states began he enlisted in the Union army, serving three years. After the war he settled in Lewistown, where he followed his trade until death. He was a Republican in politics and a member of the Baptist church. He married in Lewistown, Mary Myers, born there, survives her husband and still (1913) resides in her native town,

where she is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. She is a daughter of Joseph and Susan Myers, both born in Snyder county, Pennsylvania. Joseph Myers was a soldier of the war of 1812, lived many years in Lewistown and there died. His children were: George, a veteran of the civil war, resides in Lewistown; Allamena, married Henry Riden and resides in Illinois; Mary, widow of John Harris; Henry, now clerk in the office of the commissioners of Mifflin county. Children of John and Mary Harris: 1. William Henry, of whom further. 2. Sudie, married Edward Mills and resides in Altoona, Pennsylvania. 3. Joseph, resides in Lewistown, unmarried. 4. John, resides in Philadelphia, a carpenter. 5. Mary, married William Buck and resides in Mount Union, Pennsylvania. 6. Sarah, married George Miller and resides in Lewistown. 7. George, resides in Lewistown. 8. Frank, resides in Lewistown. 9. Edward, resides in Lewistown.

(III) William Henry, eldest son of John and Mary (Myers) Harris, was born in Lewistown, Pennsylvania, May 2, 1865. He attended the old Toll Gate public school and later learned the carpenter's trade. He has followed that occupation all his life and since July 10, 1892, has worked for the Standard Steel Company at Burnham. He is a Republican in politics and for four years served on the borough council of Lewistown. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Americans and both he and his wife are communicants of the United Evangelical church.

He married, April 8, 1891, Julia Hess, born in Lewistown, January 24, 1870, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Shearer) Hess, who were married in Lewistown, where the mother died in 1878. Samuel Hess married (second) Laura Lessick, both now living in Lewistown. He is a veteran of the civil war, a Republican and both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Children of William H. and Julia (Hess) Harris: 1. Ralph, born March 19, 1892, now a student at New York Trade School, learning the plumbing business. 2. Florence, born August 27, 1900. 3. William, July 26, 1903. 4. Walter, December 16, 1910.

The family residence of Mr. Harris is at No. 317 South Brown street, Lewistown, which was erected in 1897 by Mr. Harris, who is also the owner of other property, including various residential pieces in the same neighborhood.

SNYDER

Anson Weiser Snyder, of Lewistown, Pennsylvania, descends from old and long established English and German families in Pennsylvania, who located in Northumberland county while it was yet a wilderness, made homes for themselves and reared their families. Both the Snyder and Weiser families are descended from revolutionary stock. Many of each are named on the rosters of the Continental army.

(I) Peter H. Snyder, paternal grandfather of Anson Weiser Snyder, was born in Northumberland county, where his family had lived for generations. He was a farmer and large land owner, and he was one of the prominent men of his day and section. In politics he was an old line Whig, was active in the interests of his party and served in many of the local offices. He married Susan Shipman, like himself of an old Northumberland county family. They both died on his farm. They had twelve children among whom was John S., of whom further.

(II) John S., son of Peter H. and Susan (Shipman) Snyder, was born February 14, 1820, in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, died in Michigan in 1901. He was educated in the common schools of the county, and on reaching adult age began farming on land leased from his father. Later he bought one hundred and forty acres in Point township, near the town of Northumberland, and there remained until after the death of his first wife when he sold his farm and went to Michigan. He was a Whig as long as that party was in existence, afterward affiliating with the Republicans, but never aspired to office, He was a member of the Presbyterian church. He married (first) Margaret Weiser, born in Northumberland county about 1814, daughter of Philip and Margaret (Conrad) Weiser, also of old and long established families in Northumberland county. Philip Weiser was a farmer and an extensive land owner, and was able to give each of his children a farm and money. He held many local offices and was an influential man. Both he and his wife were members of the Lutheran church. Margaret (Weiser) Snyder died in March, 1856, in Point township, Northumberland county. During her life she was a devoted adherent of the Lutheran church. Children by first marriage: 1. Anson Weiser, of whom further. 2. Lester William, died aged twenty-six, while cashier of Sunbury Bank. 3. John Calvin, a physician and surgeon in

Bowling Green, Ohio. 4. Martin Luther, twin of above, an attorney at Sunbury, Pennsylvania. 5. Susan Margaret, died aged three. Mr. Snyder married (second) Catherine Gemberling, of Selins Grove, Pennsylvania, and by her had three children: Simon P., Phillipa, Hudson, died aged three years.

(III) Anson Weiser, son of John S. and Margaret (Weiser) Snyder, was born in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, November 6, 1848. He was given his preparatory education in the common schools, after which he was sent to the Bloomsburg Normal, and finishing there entered the Selins Grove Theological Seminary. Leaving school he taught for two years in winter and farmed in summer in Northumberland county. He moved to Mifflin county, purchased a farm and worked and lived on it for fourteen years. During this time he taught school for six terms near Burnham, which was near his farm. At the end of fourteen years he moved to Sunbury and for two years engaged in the real estate and insurance business. At the end of that time he disposed of his possessions and moved to Downs, Kansas, where he followed the real estate and insurance business successfully until the spring of 1907, when, because of the delicate health of his wife, he again disposed of his business and returned to Pennsylvania, locating in Lewistown. He entered into a partnership with G. T. Cooper under the firm name of Snyder & Cooper, which continues to the present time (1913). They deal in lands in all sections and represent a round dozen fire insurance companies, as well as three life insurance companies: The Union Central Life, the Providence Life, Philadelphia, and the Standard Life, of Pittsburgh. He was connected with the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Downs, Kansas, as a director and stockholder. He is a Republican and has held many local offices under that party. He is a member of the Presbyterian church.

He married (first) December 29, 1874, Sophia M. Kearns, born in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, daughter of Philip S. and Rhoda (Copeland) Kearns. She died May 21, 1909. They had no children. He married (second) June 21, 1911, Laura Elizabeth (Sigler) Thompson, widow of Orris Brown Thompson, and daughter of Joseph and Fannie (Sterrett) Sigler. There are no children to this union. Mrs. Snyder, the present wife, was born February 28, 1859, in Mifflin county. As a girl she assisted her father in his store and her early training stood her

A. W. Snyder

in good stead later in life. On December 30, 1890, she married Orris Brown Thompson, born in Mifflin county, son of Ira B. Thompson, an old settler and prominent citizen of that section. Orris B. Thompson was an insurance agent and a notary public. In 1898 he was appointed postmaster of Coalport, a position he held until his death in 1901. The United States government, recognizing Mrs. Thompson's ability, appointed her to the position, which she held with great credit to herself and satisfaction to the postoffice authorities until her marriage to Mr. Snyder. She had one son by Mr. Thompson, Robert Brown Thompson, born August 14, 1894, who is an electrical engineer in Lewistown. Mrs. Snyder is a descendant of Colonel Timothy Green, made famous by his brilliant war record. She is a member at large of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Conrad Weiser, great-grandfather of Anson Weiser Snyder, on the maternal side, a soldier of the revolution, came into the possession of the beautiful Isle of Que through a superstition of an Indian chief. The story runs something like this, and is a true one, too. The Indians not only believe in dreams, but that all dreams should be fulfilled. Mr. Weiser was the owner of a valuable gun, a very desirable piece of property in the early days of that country. A neighboring Indian chief very much desired the gun, and related to Mr. Weiser a dream he had had, that the former made the latter a present of the gun. The Chief was distressed at the fact of the dream, for he did not know how it could be fulfilled without depriving Mr. Weiser of his gun. Mr. Weiser at once perceived that it would not be wise to refuse to make the gift in accordance with the dream, and reluctantly in his own thoughts gave up the gun, proposing, however, to contrive some plan whereby he might get even with the wily chief. He, too, in his most wakeful thoughts had a dream. He dreamed that the same Indian chief had made him a present of the beautiful Isle of Que. With great apparent reluctance he told the chief he had had a dream, which concerned the chief, but he did not understand how it ever could be fulfilled. He finally related the dream, and the chief deeded to Mr. Weiser the beautiful island, which became one of the most valuable properties in that part of the state.

(The Sigler Line).

The Sigler family has for generations been among the most prominent in that section of the state of Pennsylvania. Of fine old German

stock they married and intermarried with the descendants of the English, Irish and Scotch immigrants to America, and in them is embodied the best qualities of the four nationalities, forming the true American.

(I) George Sigler, a native of Germany, settled in New Jersey upon coming to this country, from where he removed to what is now Decatur township, Pennsylvania, where he took up a large tract of land which he farmed during the remainder of his life. Mr. Sigler died at an advanced age and was buried on the homestead. Children: John, Henry, Adam, Samuel, Jacob, George, Elizabeth. An interesting story is told of his youngest son, George.

In the year that George (2) Sigler was thirteen years of age (1775) there was a report that Indians had invaded the Kishacoquillas Valley. George, the father, said that he would go over to Bell's and inquire what truth there was in the rumor. Bell was a neighbor living a mile away. But George, the son, begged that his father allow him to go instead, and permission was granted; when about half way, near a small spring on the north side of the present road, Indians sprang out of the bushes and the lad ran for home. He was overtaken and struck over the head with a club, the blow knocking him down. He was then obliged to go with his captors, five Indians and a Frenchman, but later were joined by another party of five Indians and a white man, the second party having a white girl captive with them. They were later joined by other Indians, and all made their way north to Canada. He was closely watched, and beyond being tied too tightly, was not harmed. On arriving in Canada he was painted black and compelled to "run the gauntlet." He came out of his ordeal very well, having a few scars and bruises, but doing some damage to his tormentors as he ran the course. His successful "running the gauntlet" so pleased a chief that he exchanged a white girl for him. After being held a captive one year and a day he was released July 14, 1776, and with another captive whose father had been murdered by the Indians, young Sigler made his way back to Pennsylvania, coming down the Susquehanna river to Northumberland. There he met one of his father's neighbors, Caleb Parshal, who was there to purchase a load of groceries and salt. He then parted with his comrade and came home with Parshal, arriving after night. Parshal went to the Sigler home and told the mother he had seen George, and that he would soon be home. He then called him in and a joyful

reunion followed. After a talk with his mother, the others of the family were awakened, and together they spent the night listening to the adventures of the boy they had given up as lost. Later he married Elizabeth Bunn, of New Jersey; both died and were buried on the farm.

(II) John, son of George Sigler, was a farmer and died on his farm at the age of eighty-six. He accompanied his parents from New Jersey to Decatur township. He married Jane Osborn, and they lie side by side in the family cemetery on the farm. Children: Elizabeth, Nancy, Sarah, Eleanor, Catherine; Samuel, of whom further; Jacob, Mary.

(III) Samuel, son of John and Jane (Osborn) Sigler, was a farmer and lived all his life on the farm, and died there May 7, 1859. He married Elizabeth, widow of Henry Ort. One child, Joseph, of whom further.

(IV) Joseph, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Ort) Sigler, was born March 2, 1828, at the Sigler homestead in Decatur township, died April 28, 1893. He attended the public schools that had recently been inaugurated through the foresight of Thomas Jefferson. He remained at home with his parents until he began farming for himself on his father's land. He was a successful farmer and prominent in all matters pertaining to the welfare of his section. On October 21, 1852, he married Frances Jane, born November 9, 1825, daughter of Timothy and Margaret (McManigal) Sterrett; she died March 7, 1899. Children: 1. Anna Mary, married F. M. Fisher, of Lewistown. 2. Margaret Woods, married John Aitken, of Milroy, Pennsylvania. 3. Fannie Emma, married J. S. Reigle, of Red Cloud, Nebraska. 4. Laura Elizabeth, married (first) Orris Brown Thompson, (second) Anson Weiser Snyder (see Snyder III). 5. Sarah Elmira, married W. G. Sigler, of the firm of Sigler & Company, of Paintersville, Pennsylvania. 6. David, died in infancy. 7. Samuel Sterrett.

SMILEY

Among the earliest settlers of Carroll township, Perry county, Pennsylvania, was George Smiley, ensign of Colonel Frederick Watt's company in 1777. He came to Carroll township in 1755 and on February 3rd of that year had warranted to him two hundred and twelve acres, and William Smiley warranted two hundred and forty-one acres on the same day. The Smileys took up other tracts and were long the largest land owners in the town-

ship and prominent in its early history. The name was written both Smyley and Smiley.

(I) Ensign George Smiley was of Scotch-Irish descent and lived prior to 1755 in York county, Pennsylvania. He came to Perry county in 1755 and accumulated a large estate. He married and had issue: Frederick, David, George; James, of whom further; Elizabeth, Jane, Margaret, Mary and Sarah. Jane married George Barnett and died in March, 1877, at the extreme age of ninety-three years.

(II) James, son of Ensign George Smiley, was born in Perry county, Pennsylvania, and in later life owned the farm first taken up by his father. He was a prosperous farmer and spent his life in Perry county, where he owned hundreds of acres of land. He and his wife Martha both died in Perry county. Children: 1. Margaret, married Wilson Smiley, both deceased. 2. George, a merchant and farmer, owning the homestead, died in Perry county. 3. John, of whom further. 4. Twin of John, died in infancy. 5. Sarah, married (first) John McCord, (second) George Lease.

(III) John, son of James and Martha Smiley, was born in Perry county, Pennsylvania, in 1825, died September 19, 1896. He was a well-to-do farmer, owning a good farm of over one hundred and fifty acres. He was a Republican in politics and held several local offices. Both he and his wife were members of the Presbyterian church. He married Sarah Eliza McBride, born 1843, died September 30, 1910, daughter of Matthew (2) and Mary (McGee) McBride and granddaughter of Matthew (1) McBride, a blacksmith, who warranted land in Center township, Perry county, about 1780, and on January 9, 1786, purchased one hundred and fifty acres additional. Upon this farm he erected a blacksmith shop, distillery and a tilt hammer, there manufacturing sickles. He had sons: John, William, Samuel, Joseph, Matthew (2), Meredith and James. Matthew (2) and Meredith settled upon the old homestead; the latter enlisted in the Union army and was killed at the battle of Fredericksburg. Matthew (2) died a young man, leaving a widow and three children, who afterward lived at New Bloomfield. Children: 1. Sarah Eliza, of previous mention, married John Smiley. 2. John, a retired carpenter of Bellingham, Washington. 3. Samuel, a retired farmer of New Bloomfield. Children of John and Sarah E. (McBride) Smiley: 1. Martha Alice, married John L. Garman and re-

sides in Landisburg, Pennsylvania. 2. Mary V., married George Miller and resides in Shirleysburg, Pennsylvania. 3. James Meredith, of whom further. 4. Howard Miles (q. v.). 5. Sarah E., married N. J. Briner and resides in Perry county, Pennsylvania. 6. Anna B., graduate of Cumberland Valley State Normal School and now a teacher in Pittsburgh.

(IV) Dr. James Meredith Smiley, son of John and Sarah Eliza (McBride) Smiley, was born in Perry county, Pennsylvania, February 20, 1867. He was educated at Bloomfield Academy and Cumberland Valley State Normal School, whence he was graduated, class of 1891. He taught school for several years. He then decided on medicine as a profession, and entered Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, remaining three and a half years, when a serious illness prevented his graduation. After his recovery he went south and there entered the medical department of the University of the South at Sewanee, Tennessee (now located at Nashville), whence he was graduated M. D., class of 1900. He began the practise of his profession in Nashville, Tennessee, remaining one year, then returning north and locating in Yeagertown, Pennsylvania, practising alone until October, 1906, whe he formed a partnership with his brother, Dr. Howard M. Smiley, which still continues. Dr. Smiley is a member of the Perry County Medical Society, and is well established as a skillful, honorable physician. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Newport, Perry county, Pennsylvania, and is an Independent in politics. He married, April 21, 1904, Anna Johnston, born in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, daughter of Dr. Richard M. Johnston.

SMILEY

(IV) Dr. Howard Miles Smiley, son of John (q. v.), and Sarah Eliza (McBride) Smiley, was born at Shermans Dale, Perry county, February 22, 1869. He was educated in the public school, Bloomfield Academy, Cumberland Valley State Normal, whence he was graduated, class of 1893, and spent one year at Pennsylvania State College. He then entered Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, whence he was graduated M. D., class of 1897. He began the practise of his profession at Landisburg, Pennsylvania, remaining six years, then located in Cincinnati, Ohio, remaining there about three years. He then returned to Pennsylvania, locating in Hunt-

ingdon for one year, then in 1906 formed a partnership with his brother, Dr. James M. Smiley, and located in Yeagertown, Pennsylvania, where he is now located in successful general practise. Dr. Smiley is a member of the Perry County Medical Society and a most capable and trustworthy physician. He is a Republican in politics.

He married, September 20, 1906, Mary C., born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, daughter of Michael Z. Kegerreis. Children: Sarah, died aged one year; Robert, born May 29, 1908; John, May 23, 1910; Walter, November 9, 1912.

WERTZ

The American ancestor of the Wertz family of Lewistown, Pennsylvania, was Peter Wertz, born in Germany, who, when a young man came to the United States, settling on a tract of land in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, now owned by the Juniata Sand Company. He cultivated this farm for several years, and finally discovered upon it a valuable bank or mine or white sand, the first ever found in the country. He did not work the mine himself, but leased it, and finally sold it to the Juniata Sand Company. He then moved to Lewistown, where he lived a quiet, retired life, until his death, about 1870, at the age of seventy-seven years. Both he and his wife were members of the Lutheran church. Children: 1. William, died in Mifflin county. 2. Joseph A., of whom further. 3. Sarah, married Henry Martin, both deceased. 4. Peter, a confectioner, now living in Reedsville, Pennsylvania, retired. 5. Silas, now living retired at Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania. 6. Matilda, died in girlhood. Peter Wertz married a second wife, who died without issue.

(II) Joseph A., son of Peter Wertz, the emigrant, was born in Juniata county, Pennsylvania, in 1829, died in Lewistown, Pennsylvania, in May, 1905. He grew up a farmer, and spent his earlier life in Juniata county, but later moved to Mifflin county, where he purchased a farm in Granville township, which he later sold. He then became proprietor of the old "Juniata House," near the canal locks, which he ran for about three years. He then moved to Phillipsburg, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in the butcher business for five years. He then returned to Lewistown and there engaged in the same business for three years. He was a well-known Democrat, and served as associate judge of Mifflin county two terms, and was in office at the time of his death, being the only asso-

ciate judge in the county to be honored by a second term. Both he and his wife were members of the Lutheran church. He married Mary Elizabeth Johnson, of Center county, daughter of —— Johnson, a teamster and furnace worker, who lived to be very old. Mrs. Wertz was born in Mifflin county, February 22, 1836, and still survives her husband, active and in good health, despite her years. Children: 1. Clara E., married (first) Laird Bricker; married (second) William Harmon, and resides in Philadelphia. 2. Daniel Jackson, killed while at his post of duty as engineer on the Pennsylvania railroad. 3. Matilda, married J. P. Hale and resides in Youngstown, Ohio. 4. Mac, of whom further.

(III) Mac, youngest child of Joseph A. and Mary Elizabeth (Johnson) Wertz, was born in Reedsville, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, October 25, 1862. He was educated in the Lewistown public schools, and while yet a boy, ran a stationary engine for the Logan Iron Company. At the age of eighteen years he entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad as brakeman, but after eight months' service secured a position with the same company as fireman. He fired for three years, then was advanced to the right side of the cab. He has now been an engineer for twenty-three years, and for the past three years has run in the passenger train service between Lewistown-Sunbury and Milroy. He is a Democrat in politics, and has served as councilman from the first ward. He is a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Improved Order of Red Men and both he and his wife are members of the Lutheran church. He married, July 12, 1883, Katherine Leukhardt, born in Lewistown, September 16, 1864, and now living in the house in which she was born. She is a daughter of Gottlieb and Mary (Hoch-Ammon) Leukhardt, both born in Germany. Child of Mac and Katherine (Leukhardt) Wertz: Frank L., born in April, 1886, educated in the public school, graduate of Lewistown high school, class of 1904. He worked as clerk in the Pennsylvania railroad office until 1912, and is now a student at Philadelphia Dental College.

Gottlieb Leukhardt came to the United States when a young man, here married a first wife and (second) Mary (Hoch) Ammon. She married in her native land, and with her husband, came to the United States in 1853, the voyage consuming fifty-three days. She was left a widow soon after with a son, Frank Ammon, now a farmer, of Oliver township, Mifflin county. She married (second) Gottlieb Leukhardt,

then widower without children. They settled in Lewistown, where their five children were born, four dying in infancy. He died November 23, 1899, aged eighty-six years; she died September 9, 1898.

McCOY

The McCoys, of Scotch descent, came early to the Province of Pennsylvania, where they are recorded in colonial and revolutionary annals. There were several different branches of this family, and there is endless toil awaiting he who shall be brave enough to undertake the task of tracing to the American ancestor of any particular McCoy. In "A list of Bartoe men, hired in the service of ye Province of Pennsyl's 1757-8," is found the name of Francis McCoy, and the time of "entryance in the service." May 27th. This is undoubtedly Francis, father of Captain McCoy, and grandfather of Francis, the father of Charles Stuart, the latter born in 1814. Nothing further can be learned of this first Francis McCoy.

(II) Captain Gilbert McCoy enlisted in the revolutionary army February 14, 1776, and rose to the rank of captain (see Pennsylvania Archives v series). After the war he settled in Perry county and left numerous descendants.

(III) Francis, son of Captain Gilbert McCoy, was the first of the name to settle in Lewistown, Pennsylvania. He became a wealthy grain merchant, owning there large warehouses along the canal, which were standing until carried away by the flood of 1889. Were Wayne street to be extended it would touch the site of these old warehouses. He also owned a great deal of land and many canal boats, in which he shipped grain to Philadelphia and Baltimore. After his death his business was continued for some time by his son. He married Martha Stuart, of English descent. Children: Nancy Jane, married Finley Ellis and died in Lewistown; Charles Stuart, of whom further; Joseph, died in infancy; Francis, died in infancy; Mary, married Rev. Samuel Kepler, and died in Lewistown; Martha, died in youthful womanhood.

(IV) Charles Stuart, eldest son and second child of Francis and Martha (Stuart) McCoy, was born in Lewistown, Pennsylvania, in 1814, died in 1887. He received a good education, and early in life was inducted into the grain business by his father. After the death of the latter he continued the business for several years, then closed it out, and until a short time before his death, was connected with the Russell

Bank. He was a man of generous impulse, giving freely from his abundance to the needy poor. He was a Republican in politics, but never accepted public office. At the first call for troops at the outbreak of the war between the states, he enlisted and served his full term of three months. Mr. McCoy was an attendant and his wife was a member of the Presbyterian church, and faithful until death.

He married Sarah Coverley. She died in 1874. Children: 1. Harry H. C., died in Pittsburgh, chief clerk and auditor of the firm, Conway & Tourley. 2. Mary Ellis resides in Lewistown. 3. Anna Coverley, deceased, married Jermen J. Parker; child, Charles McCoy, resides in Philadelphia. 4. Martha, died in infancy. 5. Francis, married Bertha Collins, and died in the state of Wyoming, a grain merchant; children: Charles Collins and Mary Ella. 6. Ella, married Harry Hirshland, and resides in Lewistown. 7. Sarah, resides in Lewistown. The daughters of Mary E. and Sarah live in the old McCoy homestead at No. 14 South Main street, built of brick and erected by their grandfather McCoy. This is one of the oldest houses in the borough. Francis and Martha McCoy were both active Presbyterians, and she was the organizer, and for a time superintendent, of the first Sunday school, which was held in her home.

BELL

The Bells are of English ancestry, although many of the name came to this country from Scotland and the north of Ireland. This branch settled in Tuscarora Valley, in Juniata county, Pennsylvania, where Nathan Bell was born, lived and died. He became a prosperous farmer and left behind him an honored name. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in a quiet and retiring way aided by the example of an upright life in advancing the moral tone of his community. He married and had three sons, all of whom entered the Union army, two giving up their lives on the field of battle. Nathan Bell is buried in Mifflin, Pennsylvania. His wife was also a devoted Christian, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Children: 1. Nathan, killed in battle. 2. Susan, married a Mr. Valentine, and died at Paterson, Pennsylvania. 3. William, twin of Susan, of whom further. 4. Elizabeth, married and moved to the far west. 5. Samuel, twin of Elizabeth, a soldier of the civil war, died near Mifflin in 1910.

(II) William, second son of Nathan Bell, was born in Mifflin, Juniata county, Pennsylvania. He attended the public school, and after arriving at a suitable age, learned the carpenter's trade. He later located in Lewistown, where he engaged in general contracting until 1861, when he enlisted in Company F, Two hundred and fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. After his first term of office expired he re-enlisted and in the fighting before Richmond was killed. He was a man of lovable disposition, quiet and retiring in manner, but brave and determined in the discharge of his duty, a man of upright character, trustworthy in all his business transactions. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He married Margaret J. Mayes, daughter of Thomas and Martha (Spatz) Mayes, of Center county, Pennsylvania. Thomas Mayes was a farmer and land owner, a member of the Presbyterian church, as was his wife. Mrs. Margaret J. Bell was a woman of strong character, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and an active worker. She died in October, 1907. Children: 1. Ellen Frances (Ella), now residing at No. 44 Chestnut street, Lewistown, in the house in course of construction at the time of her father's death. 2. Thomas, an employee of the Standard Steel Company; married Hannah Scott, and resides in Lewistown.

JACKSON

There were many families of this name early settlers in Pennsylvania, and the Juniata Valley, where the name is perpetuated by Jackson township in both Perry and Snyder counties.

The earliest record of this branch is of Robert A. Jackson, born in Lewistown, where he died about 1885. He was a cabinet-maker, and followed that trade all his life, working for the old furniture-making firms, the McClintic's and the Felix's. He was an ardent Democrat, and both he and his wife were members of the Presbyterian church. He served in the Union army during the war between the states, from August 21, 1864, to June 5, 1865, as a private of Company F, 205th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and a man much respected. He married in Lewistown, Lovina Stahl, who died there about 1890, daughter of Henry and Susan Stahl, born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and early settlers in Lewistown, where Henry Stahl followed the butcher

business, and died aged over eighty years. Children: Henry, died in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania; Charles, died in Lewistown; George, died in Lewistown; Ann, married James Thomas, and died in Lewistown; Lovina, married Robert A. Jackson; Adam, died at Newton Hamilton. Children of Robert A. and Lovina (Stahl) Jackson: 1. William, died in boyhood. 2. Annie, deceased; married (first) Wilbur Culbertson, (second) Joseph Denmire. 3. Ella, deceased; married Adam Rankin. 4. Robert, resides in Iowa, a cabinet-maker. 5. James, died in Lewistown. 6. Charles, of whom further. 7. Harry C., now engaged in the coal business in Lewistown. 8. Susan, married William Houtz, whom she survives, a resident of Philadelphia. 9. Carrie, died in infancy.

(II) Charles, son of Robert A. and Lovina (Stahl) Jackson, was born in Lewistown, Pennsylvania, March 28, 1858. He was educated in the public schools, and learned the printer's trade with George Frysinger, with whom he worked four years in Lewistown. He then went west, and there worked at cabinet-making for three years with his brother, Robert, in Winfield, Iowa. He then returned to Lewistown, and there was clerk in a general store for fifteen months. He then entered the employ of the Lewistown & Sunbury Railroad Company, remaining but three months. He then began carpentering, at which he has continued until the present date. For twenty-eight years he has resided in the sixth ward of Lewistown, and in 1905, built his present home, a double house, at No. 303 South Main street, and in the same year built the residence now owned by his son-in-law, John C. Taylor, at No. 299 South Main street. He is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Lutheran church.

He married, in 1880, Nettie Aurand, born in Mifflin county, daughter of George Aurand, an old settler; she died in 1907. Children: 1. Charles Monroe, died in infancy. 2. Ethel, married John C. Taylor, a railroad employee, and resides in Lewistown. Child: Hannah Annetta.

HOFFMAN

This branch of the Hoffman family descends from Valentine Hoffman, born in Germany, came to Pennsylvania with his wife, settling in town of Lancaster, where he is named in the early records as a "smith." In this case this meant "a maker of edged tools." He became a large land owner in the borough of Lancaster, where Hoffman's run, a small brook running

through his property, was named for him. This is now Water street, Lancaster. He had three sons and a daughter.

(II) Christian, son of Valentine Hoffman, was a resident of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, until about 1837, when he moved to Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, settling at Lewistown. He was a carpenter, working at that trade for many years in Lancaster and Cumberland counties, before coming to Lewistown. He died in Lewistown between the years 1840 and 1845. Both he and his wife were members of St. John's Lutheran Church. She died about 1843. Children: William Boyer, of whom further; Frederick J., a merchant in Lewistown, died in St. Paul, Minnesota; Christian Jacob, a grain broker, died in Philadelphia; Catherine, died in infancy.

(III) William Boyer, eldest son of Christian Hoffman, was born in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, January 6, 1812, died in Lewistown, Pennsylvania, in May, 1872. He came to Lewistown when a young man in 1840, married and for a time lived on a farm. He was a carpenter and soon left the farm, coming to Lewistown, where he worked at his trade. About 1858 he engaged in the lumber and coal trade, continuing until his death. He was a trustee of the old Lewistown Academy, chief burgess of Lewistown, and one of the organizers of Anderson Hook & Ladder Company, of which he was president. He was a Republican in politics, and active in the affairs of the Presbyterian church, serving for several years as trustee. He married in 1840 Frances Strunk, born in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, June 16, 1816, died in Lewistown in January, 1895. She was the daughter of George and Susan (Golden) Strunk. George Strunk was a farmer and early settler at Lewistown. He was also a miller and operated a grist mill that stood on the present site of Mann's Edge Tool Factory. This he later sold and purchased a farm in Granville township, now owned by Henry Clay Hoffman. Later he purchased Brown's Mills at Reedsville, which he owned until his death, about 1880. He served a term as commissioner of Mifflin county, and was a man of substance and ability. He married Susan Golden. Children: 1. Frances, of previous mention, married William Boyer Hoffman. 2. John, a farmer, near Williamsport, Pennsylvania, now deceased; married Mrs. Wakefield, a widow. 3. William, died aged eighty-two years, also a farmer near Williamsport; married a Miss Bollinger. 4. Edward, married and moved to Colon, Michigan, where he

died. 5. Henry, died in Williamsport, a retired miller; married Fanny Taylor. 6. George, died at Williamsport, a farmer and dairyman; married Maria Shull. 7. Joseph, died in Altoona, a dairyman; married Letitia Owens. 8. Rudolph, died in Mifflin county, a young man; married Ellen Bear. 9. Albert, the only living child, resides at Jersey Shore, Pennsylvania, a farmer. 10. Elizabeth, married Dr. Isaac Sides, who, in 1854, moved to Colon, Michigan, and there died. 11. Harriet, married (first) Rev. Bland, married (second) William A. Clymer, a teacher, died in Missouri. 12. Mary, married William Durst, and died in Mifflinburg. Children of William Boyer Hoffman: 1. Henry Clay, of whom further. 2. George Strunk, died in 1902, at Lewistown, unmarried. He was a retired coal and lumber dealer; member of the Pennsylvania house of assembly in 1886; chief burgess of Lewistown, and a prominent Odd Fellow. 3. William Horace, died in October, 1903. He was a partner with his brother, George S., in the coal and lumber firm of Hoffman & Sons, from which he retired in 1901. 4. Ella M., died aged six years.

(IV) Henry Clay, eldest son of William Boyer and Frances (Strunk) Hoffman, was born in Granville township, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, March 24, 1841. He was educated in the public schools and Lewistown Academy, beginning business life as clerk in a general store. Later he engaged in the milling business at Reedsville, continuing several years, then in the same business at Milroy four years. About 1896 he returned to Lewistown, where he engaged in the coal and lumber business with M. W. Brandt anad is still so engaged. He is a Progressive in politics, but has never accepted office. He is a veteran of the civil war, in which he enlisted August 23, 1862, Company D, 131st Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, serving nine months as hospital steward. He was honorably discharged May 23, 1863. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and served two terms as commander of Colonel Huling Post, No. 176. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Lewistown.

Mr. Hoffman married, April 11, 1878, Harriet Van Valzah Blymyer, daughter of George and Mary (Crull) Blymyer. George Blymyer was born in Lewisberry, York county, Pennsylvania, in 1805, son of Andrew and Margaret (Ensminger) Blymyer, who lived and died in Lewisberry. George Blymyer came to Lewistown in 1842, and was a

successful merchant, miller and boat owner. He was a Republican, and both he and his wife were members of the Lutheran church. He married in 1829, Mary, daughter of Jacob Crull, a farmer. She died in 1895. Of the twelve children of George Blymyer, three are living: Harriet V., wife of Henry Clay Hoffman; Elizabeth, wife of John J. Fitzgerald; and Margaret, unmarried. Children of Henry Clay and Harriet V. (Blymyer) Hoffman: 1. Frances, born June 6, 1879. 2. Christian Atlee, born June 23, 1882, educated in the public schools and Drexel Institute, where he was graduated, class of 1905, department of mechanical engineering. He is now at Panama with the McClintock & Marshall Construction Company. He is a thirty-second degree Mason of Scottish Rite, Harrisburg Consistory, and a Noble of Joppa Temple, Altoona. 3. Margaret, born January 6, 1886, educated in the public schools, Lewistown Preparatory School, and Mary Baldwin Seminary at Staunton, Virginia.

DALBY

The Dalbys came to Lewistown from Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, where the first of mention is Samuel Dalby, grandfather of James I. Dalby, the present representative of the family in Lewistown. Samuel Dalby, of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, was an early settler in Mifflin county, locating about three miles from Lewistown, on a small tract upon which he built a log house. He cleared his land and there lived for many years. He died in Lewistown and is buried in the Episcopal cemetery. He married and had three children: William, died in infancy; James Irvin, of whom further; Ann, married David Young, and died in Mifflin county.

(II) James Irvin, son of Samuel Dalby, was born in Carlisle, Cumberland county, about 1803, died in Lewistown, Pennsylvania, in March, 1874.

He grew to manhood in his native county, married, and, about 1840, came to Lewistown, which was ever afterward his home. He established a draying and express business, hauling from the Pennsylvania railroad station to the village, one mile away. He also carried freight to nearby towns, kept his teams busy and by industry and thrift, prospered. He also kept a small confectionery shop on Valley street. He was a Democrat in politics, and both he and his wife were members of the Lutheran church. He married Margaret Martin, born in Cumber-

land county, died in Lewistown, May 8, 1865. She was the daughter of a Cumberland county farmer of small means, and the youngest of three children: John, a small farmer and watchman for the Northern Central railroad; Eliza, married Jacob Heck and died in Cumberland county; Margaret, married James Irvin Dalby. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Dalby: 1. William, died in infancy. 2. Charles, died in Lewistown, a merchant. 3. Lewis, died in Reedsville, a railroad employee. 4. Jane, married James D. Heck, a foreman with the Pennsylvania railroad, and resides in Lewistown. 5. Anna, died in infancy. 6. James Irvin (2), of whom further. 7. Ella, married William Murphy, both deceased. 8. Laura, died in childhood. 9. Annie, died in infancy.

(III) James Irvin (2), son of James Irvin (1) and Margaret (Martin) Dalby, was born at the family home on Dorcas street, Lewistown, Pennsylvania, October 14, 1849. He attended the public schools and early became his father's assistant in his teaming and express business. After several years he succeeded his father, and until 1912 continued in successful business operation. He had a virtual monopoly of his business in the borough, kept nine horses, five wagons and eight men busily employed for many years, then in 1912 sold his teaming interests to French & McCabe, and retired. Since that date he has been engaged solely in the care of his real estate and property. He has always been interested in town improvement, and was one of the influential workers in securing the paving of Valley street from Market street to its present terminus. He is a member of the Knights of the Golden Eagle, a Democrat in politics, but beyond serving as grand juryman, has never accepted office.

He married, in 1870, Caroline Harry, born at Shade Gap, Pennsylvania, daughter of Samuel and Matilda Harry, old settlers. Children: 1. Harry I., married May Dell, and resides in Yeagertown; children: Marian and Samuel James. 2. Frances, married Frederick Brown, and resides in Lewistown. 3. Arthur, who married Grace Feather, and resides in Lewistown; they have children: Richard, Irvin and Caroline. 4. Maude, who married Walter Calvin, assistant superintendent of machinery at the Standard Steel Works; they have one child, Joseph. 5. John, who died aged fourteen years. 6. Walter, who is a fireman on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and who makes his home at McKees Rocks, Pennsylvania.

SWYERS

Under the above spelling it is impossible to trace this family beyond the grandfather, Joseph Swyers. If, however, as seems wholly probable, the name is a form of Schweier, or Schweyer, the line can be continued to 1752 in Pennsylvania, and to 1630 in Europe. The seat of the family since the twelfth century was in Pomerania, a province of Prussia. Family history states that in 1630 two brothers, Schweyer, residents of the capital city Stetlin, joined the army of the Swedish King, Gustavus Adolphus, when he landed at Stetlin on his march to Central Europe to take part in the Thirty Year war. One of these brothers, Felix Schweyer, was killed at an assault upon Frankfort; the other brother, Conrad Schweyer, remained with the army until 1648, when peace being declared he settled at Biberic, Germany, broken in health and fortune. He died in 1672, leaving a son, Augustus, to succeed him. Augustus had three sons, of whom Francis married, and had a son, Nicholas Schweyer, who came to America on the ship "Neptune," landing at Philadelphia, July 25, 1752, after a voyage of sixty days from Rotterdam. Nicholas Schweyer settled at Kutztown, Berks county, Pennsylvania, where he died in 1801 and was buried on his own farm. Six sons and two daughters survived. From one of these sons it is believed comes Forrest Swyers, of Yeagertown. Another form of the name found in the Juniata Valley is Schweier, where or when the change was made does not appear, as the earliest record of this branch is of Joseph and Susan (Miller) Swyers, who lived in Franklin county until later in life, when they moved to Huntingdon county. Joseph Swyers was an iron furnace worker all his active life; a man of industry, and a member of the Lutheran church. He was twice married, having twelve children by each wife. Susan Miller, grandmother of Forrest Swyers, was his second wife. After his death she lived with her children in Sharon, Pennsylvania.

(II) Joseph (2), son of Joseph (1) and Susan (Miller) Swyers, was born in Loudon, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, in June, 1814, died in Derry township, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, in 1890. He grew up an iron worker, and when a young man went to Blair county, Pennsylvania, where he married and lived until 1856, when he moved to Mifflin county, settling in Derry township. He continued in the iron business until his death, working at the Old Freedom Forge for many years. He was first a Whig, later a Republican in politics. Both he and his wife

Forrest Sawyer

were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He married Mary Cook, born in Virginia in June, 1815, daughter of William and Jane (Armstrong) Cook, who were born in the north of Ireland, coming to the United States about 1815, settling in Virginia. William Cook was a miner and followed his trade in Virginia until his death at Harpers Ferry. His widow and children came to Franklin county, Pennsylvania, where she died. Both William and Jane Cook were members of the Episcopal church. Children of Joseph (2) Swyers: 1. Forrest, of whom further. 2. Henrietta, died in youthful womanhood. 3. Lavinia, deceased; married Joseph McVaugh. 4. William, now living in Renovo, Pennsylvania. 5. Susan, married a Mr. Roof, whom she survives, a resident of Reedsville, Pennsylvania. 6. Joseph, now living at Athens, Bradford county, Pennsylvania. 7. Margaret, deceased; married William Yontz. 8. Thomas, now living in Waterloo, Iowa.

(III) Forrest, eldest son of Joseph (2) and Mary (Cook) Swyers, was born at Williamsburg, Blair county, Pennsylvania, September 29, 1838. He attended the public schools, and early began work around the iron furnaces. He worked at Tyrone for five years, then in 1856 came to Mifflin county with his father. He was employed at Freedom Forge many years under John A. Wright, then worked for William Butcher, going from him to the Standard Steel Works, where he continued until 1906, when he retired, being then assistant foreman of the hammer shop and the oldest man in the company's employ. On June 27, 1863, Mr. Swyers enlisted for state defence and served for three months in Company H, Thirty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Infantry. Although not engaged, the regiment was ready for service and arrived at Gettysburg too late for the battle by one day. Mr. Swyers has been an industrious, careful man, and has provided a competence for his old age. In 1883 he built his present brick residence on the "Pike" and also owns property in Yeagertown and Burnham. He is a man of high standing, and from 1905 to 1911 served as associate judge of Mifflin county. For twelve years he served as school director in Derry township, and in all things he has proved a good citizen. In politics he is a Republican, and in religious faith a Lutheran. He is a member of Lewistown Lodge, No. 203, Free and Accepted Masons, and of the Knights of the Golden Eagle.

He married, in 1860, Catherine Ready, born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, died July 28, 1909, daughter of Alexander and Catherine

Ready. Children: 1. Fidella, born October 10, 1862; married George Matthews; lives in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. 2. William T., born March 9, 1864, died August 29, 1864. 3. Edward, born May 31, 1865, died June 4, 1865. 4. Mary Alice, born February 4, 1867; married W. B. Rodgers; lives in Lewistown. 5. Harry C., born January 6, 1869; married Lyda Reynolds; resides in Derry township, an iron worker. 6. Vincent H., born October 6, 1871, died in infancy. 7. Adeline V., born August 13, 1873, died April 7, 1895. 8. Irene, born January 17, 1876; married McDonald Aikens; lives in Yeagertown. 9. Blanchard K., born February 10, 1878; married Zella Zerbe; lives in Lewistown. 10. Allen C., born December 16, 1879, died in infancy. 11. Robert L., born January 16, 1881; resides in Pottsville, Pennsylvania, unmarried. 12. Lavinia H., born August 16, 1882, died March 3, 1906, unmarried. 13. Katie May, born September 27, 1884; married Wendell P. Wear; resides in Burnham. 14. Edith Gertrude, born November 8, 1887, died September 9, 1887. 15. Child died unnamed.

DELL

Since 1802 this has been one of the landed families of Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania. The family is of Scotch descent, and came to Juniata Valley from Baltimore, Maryland. The first settler here was Henry Dell, who came about 1802, taking up a tract of land lying near Cassville in Hare's Valley. He was a mighty hunter and a successful farmer as well. His six hundred and forty acres, located in both Cass and Union townships, was thickly covered with timber, but ere his death, at the age of ninety-three years, a large part of it had been cleared and brought under cultivation. The work of clearing and cultivating was continued by his sons until it was all subdued and made to yield bountifully. This farm has never been out of the family since its first coming into the possession of Henry Dell. His wife, Ann (Crawford) Dell, for him four sons and two daughters: 1. Michael, resided on the homestead until his death at the age of eighty-four years. 2. Samuel, twin of Michael, died in Huntingdon county, aged about sixty years; was a farmer. 3. Archibald, died in Huntingdon county; was a carpenter and farmer. 4. Leah, married James Fields; died at Mapleton, Pennsylvania. 5. Rachel, married Jacob Miller; died near Mapleton. 6. Levi, of whom further.

(II) Levi, son of Henry and Ann (Crawford) Dell, was born in

Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, in 1811, died in May, 1866. He grew up on the homestead farm and remained at home, his father's assistant, until his marriage. He then purchased a tract of two hundred acres in Union township which he cleared and cultivated until his death. As he prospered he added two hundred and sixty four acres to his holdings, being one of the substantial farmers of his township. He was a Whig in politics until the birth of the Republican party, then joined that organization. He held several local offices, and was well known and highly respected. In religious faith he worshiped with his wife, a member of the Baptist church. He married Mary Shoop, born in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, died about 1891, daughter of John Shoop, an early settler of Union township, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, where he died and is buried in the family cemetery on the homestead. He was a Democrat in politics, and a member of the German Baptist church (Dunkard). He married and had issue: Sally, married Isaac McClean, and died in Huntingdon county; Susan, married Darby Chilcoot, and died in Lewistown; Emmeline, married James Hooper, and died in Huntingdon county; Mary, of previous mention, married Levi Dell; Jacob, deceased; Abraham, a rover, died in Tennessee. Children of Levi and Mary Dell: 1. Catherine, married Caleb Wright; resides in Huntingdon county. 2. Rachel, married Milton Brennemon; died in Huntingdon county. 3. John, died in 1861. 4. Archibald, killed on the railroad in 1892; was a mail carrier. 5. Samuel, of whom further. 6. Mary, married Adam Bagshaw; resides in Huntingdon county. 7. Frank, resides in Bedford county, Pennsylvania; a lumberman. 8. Thomas, died about 1868. 9. George, died in infancy. 10. Leonard, died in boyhood. 11. Josephine, died in girlhood. 12. Betsey, died in girlhood. 13. Jane, resides in Huntingdon county, unmarried. 14. James C., lives near Mapleton, Pennsylvania, a farmer.

(III) Samuel, fifth child of Levi and Mary (Shoop) Dell, was born in Union township, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, July 14, 1843. He grew to manhood at the home farm, was educated in the public schools, and continued a farmer until June, 1863. He then enlisted in Company A, Twenty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry, serving until February 1, 1864, when he was honorably discharged. He was employed principally on scout duty while in the army, and escaping all injury returned safely to his home at the expiration of his term of service.

He then began learning the carpenter's trade, working in Huntingdon county until 1867, when he located in Yeagertown, Mifflin county, finding employment with the Freedom Iron Company (now Standard Steel), continuing with that corporation for a term of thirty-three years, a most exceptional record of long and faithful service. In the year 1900 he began lumbering operations in Derry township, a business he has since conducted very successfully. His plant, consisting of several portable saw mills, was moved from place to place as tracts of timber became available, but he has now curtailed his operations to one mill. During his near half-century in Mifflin county, Mr. Dell has won an excellent standing, and has a wide acquaintance. He is a careful, upright business man and a good citizen. He is a Republican in politics, and from 1904 until 1909 inclusive served as commissioner of Mifflin county, being re-elected to a second term. He gave county business the same careful attention that his own affairs received, and was a most valuable member of the board. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Knights of the Golden Eagle, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and Colonel Huling's Post, Grand Army of the Republic. Both Mr. Dell and his wife are active members of the Lutheran church.

He married, May 23, 1872, Mary Marian, daughter of Simon and Elizabeth Yeager, of Yeagertown, Pennsylvania. Children: 1. George, died in infancy. 2. Mary Elizabeth, married I. Harry, son of James J. Dalby; children: Marian, Caroline and Samuel James. 3. Grace Irene, married William McBride, whom she survives, without issue.

LIDDICK

The Liddicks, of Lewistown, Pennsylvania, descend from the Perry county family, founded in that county by Frederick Liddick, who was an early settler and a large land owner. He purchased a tract of twelve hundred acres, part of which he cleared and improved. He lived a useful life, married and reared a large family. Both he and his wife, Elizabeth, died in Perry county. Children: William, Jacob, Frederick, John F., of whom further; Sarah, Amos, Thomas, Louisa and two who died in infancy. All are now deceased, except John F. and Louisa.

(II) John F., son of Frederick and Elizabeth Liddick, was born in Perry county, Pennsylvania, November 19, 1838. He attended the public school, and grew to manhood at the home farm becoming well versed

in agricultural methods. After his marriage he settled on a farm in Watts township, Perry county, continuing there until 1886, when he moved to a farm at Lasher's Run in the same county, remaining there three years. He then moved to Lewistown, where he was employed at the coal shutes three years; then returned to his Lasher's Run farm, remaining for two years. He then came again to Lewistown, his present home. He enlisted during the last year of the civil war in Company H, Forty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and saw a great deal of actual service. He was engaged in several battles and skirmishes in the Shenandoah Valley, at Winchester, Cedar Creek, Fisher's Hill and others, but came through unscathed, returning to his home in safety. He is a Democrat in politics, and both he and his wife active members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He married Mary E. Wright, born in Perry county, died in Lewistown, September 20, 1908, eldest daughter of George and Elizabeth Wright. George Wright was an early farmer of Perry county, owning a small tract which he cultivated until death. He had children: Mary E., John, Harry, Emanuel, William, Matilda, deceased; Ackerman, deceased; Annie. Children of John F. Liddick: 1. Sheridan, killed in the Harrisburg yards of the Pennsylvania railroad. 2. Elizabeth, died January 2, 1912; married Luther Steeley. 3. Louisa, died January 2, 1913, unmarried. 4. Sylvester, died aged five years. 5. Flotilla, married Harry Rothrock, and resides in Lewistown. 6. Emanuel, resides in Lewistown. 7. Thurston, of whom further. 8. Viola, died in infancy.

(III) Thurston, son of John F. and Mary E. (Wright) Liddick, was born in Perry county, Pennsylvania, May 4, 1877. He attended public schools, and until 1897, worked at various places and occupations. He then entered the employ of the Standard Steel Works Company, and two years later became a hammerman in the axle department, continuing until 1912. On August 11, 1911, he purchased a farm of eighty-three acres in Derry township, and in 1912 moved thereon and began general farming. He has eleven acres in fruit and is very successfully specializing in fruits of varied kinds. He is a Republican in politics, positive in his political convictions, and both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

He married, January 23, 1896, Albertina M. Ort, born in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, daughter of Henry and Susan (Buryman) Ort.

CRONE

The paternal grandparents of John Jacob Crone, of Burnham, Pennsylvania, lived and died in Germany, leaving issue.

(II) Henry Julius Crone was born in Germany in 1831, and was there educated. About 1849 he came to the United States, locating at Pottsville, Pennsylvania, where he married. Later they lived at Big Mine Run, Brady Station, Doutyville, for thirteen years, thence to Shamokin, where they lived twenty-three years. He was a coal miner, following that business until his retirement shortly before his death in 1889. He served in the Union army during the civil war, and was engaged at Antietam and other hard-fought battles. He was a Democrat in politics, and both he and his wife members of the Grace Lutheran church, at Shamokin. He married Mary Magdalene Kopp, born in Germany, in 1832, came to the United States in 1848, settling in Pottsville, Pennsylvania, where she joined her brother, John J. Kopp, who came earlier. Her mother died in Germany, but her father came to the United States and died in Treverton, where he is buried. She died in 1912. Children: 1. Lena, died in girlhood. 2. Francis, now proprietor of a meat market at Shamokin, Pennsylvania. 3. Herman, died in Shamokin. 4. Fredericka, married Joseph Kersteter, and resides in Shamokin. 5. Gotthilf, resides in Shamokin. 6. Louis, a cigar manufacturer of Shamokin. 7. Mary, married Samuel Crist, and resides at Shamokin. 8. Julius, a farmer of Johnstown, Pennsylvania. 9. John Jacob, of whom further. 10. Henry, died in infancy.

(III) John Jacob, son of Henry Julius and Mary Magdalene (Kopp) Crone, was born in Treverton, Pennsylvania, October 26, 1867. He was educated in the public schools of Doutyville and Shamokin, Pennsylvania, and in boyhood worked at the mines as breaker boy. Later he learned the butcher business, and was a partner with his brothers, Francis and Herman, continuing in business at Shamokin for twenty-three years. In 1906 he sold his interest in Shamokin, and in April, 1907, moved to Burnham, Mifflin county, where he has since been engaged in the same business. He erected a three-story building thirty by fifty feet, one-half of the ground floor being his meat market, using the remainder as a residence. He is well established, and in addition to his retail business also has a wholesale trade. He employes three men and two wagons, and has ample work for all. He thoroughly understands his

business, and is one of the substantial men of Burnham. He is a Democrat in politics, a member of the Loyal Order of Moose, and both he and his wife members of the Lutheran church.

He married, April 28, 1889, Mary L. Rumburger, born in Shamokin, daughter of Jonathan Rumburger. Children: Emma, married Charles A. Allison; Helen, residing at home.

SHIREY

Charles Preston Shirey, of good old English stock, whose family has long been connected with the best interests of Pennsylvania, is one of the leading and progressive citizens of Lewistown, Pennsylvania. The first Shirey to dare brave the dangers of the New World was one James S., who crossed early in 1700, landing at New York. In the course of time he left that haven and drifted to Connecticut and thence to Pennsylvania. It is thought that the Shireys of Pennsylvania all descended from this hardy pioneer. The family data is very incomplete, but as far as can be traced it is:

(I) Charles Shirey and his wife Catherine were both born at Beaver Springs, Pennsylvania. He was a tanner by occupation, owned and conducted the most successful tannery in that region. He died at an advanced age, leaving to his children not only real estate, but a good name that has been handed down for generations. Children, of whom five are still living: 1. Samuel, of whom further. 1. Isaac. 3. Joseph. 4. John. 5. Mary, widow of John Brower. Both he and his wife were members of the Reformed church.

(II) Samuel, son of Charles and Catherine Shirey, was born at Beaver Springs, Pennsylvania. He owns a nice farm and does general farming. He gives his franchise to the Democratic party, and works for it actively. Like his forefathers, he is a member of the Reformed church. He married (first) Mary Ann McClellan, who died in 1891, at Beaver Springs. Child: Charles Preston, mentioned below. He married (second) Emma Shumbaugh, and the children by this marriage are: Mary, Kate, Elizabeth, Frank, Carrie.

(III) Charles Preston, son of Samuel and Mary Ann (McClellan) Shirey, was born at Beaver Springs, October 24, 1875. He was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools of the township. On reaching maturity he rented a farm in Snyder county, where he remained for two years. He came to Lewistown in 1900 and engaged with the

Standard Steel Works, and then was employed by the Lewistown and Reedsville electric road for five years. In February, 1906, being ambitious to own his own business, he established a restaurant on East Market street in Lewistown, where he has succeeded in building up a prosperous and ever growing business. He built a pretty home on Electric avenue, and has lived there since 1904. He is considered one of the up-to-date citizens of his town, and commands the respect of all those who know him. He is a Democrat in politics, and like his forbears is a member of the Reformed church. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of the Knights of the Golden Eagle, of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, and the Owls. He married, December 6, 1895, Sallie K. Youtz, a native of Union county, and a daughter of Samuel and Maria (Kleckner) Youtz. Children: 1. Esther Maria, born September 14, 1896, died April 1, 1897. 2. Sara, born March 13, 1898.

(The Youtz Line).

(I) Henry and Sarah (Brillbart) Youtz were both born in Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, of German parents. Their families moved to Center county in the early part of the last century. He followed the distilling business for many years, and also did farming. He was originally a Roman Catholic, but his wife converted him to the Evangelical church. He finally moved to his son's home in Mifflinburg, and there died at a ripe old age. Children: George, Henry, Peter, Samuel, of whom further; Aaron, John, William, David, Elias, Sarah, Margaret, Mary, Susannah. Many of them moved out to the middle and far west, and their descendants live there.

(II) Samuel Youtz, son of Henry and Sarah (Brillbart) Youtz, was born in Center county, Pennsylvania, January 19, 1831. He married Maria Kleckner, born April 14, 1838, in Union county, Pennsylvania, daughter of David and Esther (Wingard) Kleckner. Each grew to maturity in their respective counties, met and married. After their marriage they moved to Center Hall, Center county, there he followed the occupation of cabinet-making and undertaking. After several years he moved to Union county on account of failing health, where he purchased a farm of one hundred and twelve acres in Buffalo and Limestone townships, and there continued to live until shortly before his death, when he moved to Mifflinburg, where he died November 27, 1899, aged

sixty-eight years. Both were members of St. John's Reformed Church, and she has the distinction of having been a member for sixty years. Children: 1. David, lived at the Needles, California. 2. Christopher, makes his home in Jacksonville, Florida. 3. Sallie K., wife of Charles Preston Shirey (see Shirey III).

(The Kleckner Line).

David and Esther (Wingard) Kleckner, the grandparents of Mrs. Charles Preston Shirey, were of straight German descent. David was the son of the original immigrant who came across and settled in Union county, Pennsylvania, where he became prosperous and a large land holder. David was born in Union county in 1802, and died in Mifflinburg in 1888. After their marriage they lived on a farm of over three hundred and fifty acres, and he was considered one of the wealthy men of that section. He retired from active life and moved to Mifflinburg. They were members of the St. John's Reformed Church. They had a family of nine girls, of whom they were very proud. Children: Margaret, Barbara, Maria, wife of Samuel Youtz; Christina, Esther, Emma, Lottie, Sarah, a physician; Elizabeth. Of these, Barbara, Christina and Elizabeth are still living.

WORLEY

William John Worley, of Burnham, Pennsylvania, can claim a straight English ancestry. His progenitor, Jesse Worley, was among the many respectable, industrious Englishmen who came to the United States when it was yet a wild country and known to the world at large by the ambiguous name, America. Honest and upright in England, he was honest aand upright in the United States, and his descendants have proven themselves worthy citizens of the Great Republic.

(I) Jesse Worley, the emigrant, was born, reared and married to his wife, Mary, in England. He came from the working class. Hoping to better his fortunes and to give his children more advantages socially, educationally and financially than he had enjoyed, even under a liberal monarchy, he emigrated with his wife, coming direct to New York. From New York he went to Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, where he settled. He was a gun barrel maker, a master in the trade, and his barrels were in great demand in those days when men used guns to pro-

cure for them part of their daily food. Later he moved to Berks county, Pennsylvania, and soon thereafter both he and his wife died. They were members of the Lutheran church, and did much good among their neighbors, who were not blessed with as much of this world's goods as they. Children: 1. William Jesse, of whom further. 2. John, married Mary Swank. 3. Henry, married Isabel Mohn. 4. Samuel, married Hannah Riechley. 5. Obadiah, who is still living. 6. Caroline, died unmarried. 7. Elizabeth, married John Bitting.

(II) William Jesse, son of Jesse and Mary Worley, was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, May 11, 1827, died February 28, 1903. He married Eleanor Bertram, born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, September 8, 1841, died December 30, 1904, daughter of Jonathan and Nellie (Roeder) Bertram. He reached maturity in Berks county, and there married. After marriage he moved to Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, about 1848, and located in Brown township. He became a builder and contractor, following that occupation many years, and erected many of the homes of that day in the county. He voted with the Democratic party in national as well as local affairs, and was entrusted with various offices of the township, which trust he never betrayed. He was a devout member of the German Lutheran Reformed church, and his wife was an equally devout Presbyterian. He enlisted in a Pennsylvania company during the civil war and served from April until July of 1865, but was in no battle. Children: 1. Mary, deceased; married John Dipple. 2. Henry, a carpenter by vocation; makes home in Ohio; has two children. 3. Emmeline, died in infancy. 4. William John, of whom further. 5. Jennie, deceased; married James Kline; was mother of five children. 6. Sally, married Alfred Baker; lives near Mifflin, Pennsylvania; three children. 7. James, died aged twenty-three. 8. Ella, married Elliott Manbeck; lives in Burnham; four children. 9. Candace, married Robert Ramsey; lives in Ohio; three children. 10. Emma, lives at Reedsville. 11. Kate, married John Wertz; lives in Reedsville; three children. 12. Nora, married William Smith; lives in Pittsburgh; four children. 13. Rose, died aged sixteen.

(III) William John, son of William Jesse and Eleanor (Bertram) Worley, was born in Brown township, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, February 12, 1857. He was educated in Woodland township public school. Leaving school he followed his father's vocation, and learned the car-

penter's and builder's trade. In 1880 he went to Reading, Pennsylvania, and continued successfully the carpentering business. Sometime later he entered the carpenter's department of a planing mill. He was offered and accepted a position as salesman in a mercantile store, where he remained four years. In March, 1903, he returned to Mifflin county and located at Burnham, entering the carpentering departments of the Standard Steel Works, a branch of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, of Philadelphia, and remained four years in the employ of the corporation. During the panic of 1907, in common with many other workmen, he was laid off and he turned his attention to politics, for which he has great ability. In 1909 he was elected tax collector for Derry township for three years, but the term was extended by a recent law. Among his other enterprises is the selling of fruit trees, representing some of the most reliable nurseries in that part of the State. In 1906 he built a large double house on the "Pike," and there lives. Two years previous to this he had erected a house, also on the "Pike." He is a Democrat, working for and voting with that party.. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, aiding it in every way possible. He married, June 27, 1884, Elizabeth Knorr, of Heidelburg township, Berks county, Pennsylvania, daughter of Cato S. and Elizabeth Priscilla (Brossman) Knorr, old residents of Heidelburg. Cato S. Knorr was born in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, about 1835, and his wife was born in Berks county in 1832. He was an undertaker and farmer, and was one of the best-known men of his day in that part of Pennsylvania. The father of Priscilla (Brossman) Knorr was Adam Brossman, whose parents were among the early German settlers of Pennsylvania. He was a farmer and accumulated a large amount of property. Children: 1. Charles B., lives in Burnham; a fireman in the Standard Steel Works; married Annie Widney, and has three children: Elsie, John William and Thelma. 2. Elsie, died aged three. 3. Clarence, died in infancy. 4. An infant, died unnamed.

Jonathan Bertram and his wife, Nellie (Roeder) Bertram, parents of Eleanor (Bertram) Worley, were old residents of Wernersville, Pennsylvania. He was a noted organist in his day, and was ranked among the best music teachers in that section of the country. He also taught school, founding his own school, which became famous while he managed it. He had for his pupils many of the notabilities of the present day. He died in Wernersville, regretted by all of those who knew

him. His wife was of an old and distinguished Pennsylvania family, whose ancestors came in colonial days from Germany and settled in the wilderness. The family is widely scattered over the United States, north, south, east and west, some even finding their way into Mexico, where Phillip G. Roeder lives with his wife and four children. Children of Jonathan and Nellie (Roeder) Bertram: 1. John, died young. 2. Peter. 3. Eleanor, who was wife of William Jesse Worley and mother of William John Worley. 4. Elizabeth, married John Lamb. 5. Mary, married Henry Binkley. 6. Emma, married Henry Spangler, and is the only one living. 7. Susanna, married a Mr. Fultz. 8. Sarah, married a Mr. Barkman. 9. Rebecca, married Henry Ruth.

TATE

Magnus Tate, the first of the name in this country, emigrated from the Orkney Islands, north of Scotland, and landed at Philadelphia, May 20, 1696, eventually locating in that part of Frederick county, Virginia, which later became Jefferson county, West Virginia. He is said to have died in September, 1747. His wife, Honour Tate, died prior to August 16, 1750. As far as known they had but one son, Magnus, born April 5, 1732, died March, 1808, married Mary Riley McCormick. From this Virginia family it is believed the Pennsylvania family of the Juniata Valley sprang. The earliest record found of them is in Center county, and the first record found is of William Tate.

(I) William Tate was born in Center county, Pennsylvania, and there spent his life engaged in farming. He was a man of quiet, industrious habits, but prosperous and respected. He married Mary Watson, also a native of Center county. Children: 1. Nancy, married Benjamin Bodle, and died at the Center county homestead. 2. Eli Potter, of whom further. 3. Andrew Gregg, a farmer, yet living in Center county. 4. John Wesley, died in Clearfield county, Pennsylvania; was a miller.

(II) Eli Potter, son of William and Mary (Watson) Tate, was born in Center county, Pennsylvania, April 8, 1845. He attended the public school, and grew to manhood at the home farm, remaining with his parents until departing for the war. He enlisted February 25, 1864, in Company C, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, serving until May 30, 1865, participating in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Paul River and Gravel Run. He

was severely wounded three times in battle, and spent many months on a bed of suffering in the hospital. His first wounds confined him from May to December 21, 1864, and other injuries kept him from duty from March until May, 1865. After the war he returned home, and there was nursed back to health and vigor. In 1868 he married, and for the next thirty years rented and cultivated different farms in Center county. About 1898 he moved to Yeagertown, where he has since made his home with his son, George C. Tate. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and in political faith a Republican. He married Julia Johnsonbaugh, born in Center county, Pennsylvania, in August, 1846, died March 5, 1895, daughter of George and Sarah (Emerick) Johnsonbaugh, of German descent, both natives of Center county, where both died. Children: Susan, deceased; Kate, deceased; Mary; Alfred; Jerry, deceased; Julia, deceased; George W.; William; Sarah; John; James; Charles; Calvin, and one who died in infancy. Children of Eli Potter Tate: 1. George Calvin, of whom further. 2. William, died in Monongahela City; was a telegraph operator. 3. Burton, now a farmer of Ohio. 4. Newton, now living in Wilmerding, Pennsylvania; a car repairer. 5. Luther, twin of Newton, now living in Braddock, Pennsylvania; foreman in the Westinghouse works. 6. John, died aged about twenty years. 7. Mary, died in 1911, aged twenty years.

(III) George Calvin, son of Eli Potter and Julia (Johnsonbaugh) Tate, was born in Center county, Pennsylvania, May 4, 1870. He attended the public schools, and until twenty years of age, remained with his parents. He then began learning the miller's trade in Clearfield county, remaining two years, then in 1892 came to Yeagertown. He entered the employ of J. M. Yeager in his mill, continuing until 1900. He then became interested in contracting and building, a business for which he has a natural aptitude, and one in which he has been very successful. While his principal business is the erection of dwellings, he has also been the principal contractor on many important public buildings and business blocks of the county. A list of such buildings would include the original Young Men's Christian Association and the public school buildings at Burnham, the Sentinel and Lewistown Trust Company buildings at Lewistown, also several churches and numerous school houses. In connection with his building operations he conducts a stock farm of one hundred and twenty acres in Derry township, which he pur-

chased in 1908, and there specializes in Belgian and Percheron draft horses and Holstein cattle. This farm is becoming noted for the excellence of the strains there produced, the owner being deeply interested in the success of his stock farm and in having it rank with the best in his county. In 1901 Mr. Tate erected his own residence at No. 24 North Main street, Yeagertown, which was the family home until 1913, when he moved to his farm. He is a Republican in politics, and for twelve years has served with much usefulness as school director for Derry township.

He married, October 13, 1892, Kate Hoy, born in Center county, Pennsylvania, daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Yearick) Hoy, of an old county family, both deceased. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Hoy: Ira Wellington, died in infancy. 2. Annie, married William Bridge; one child, Willard J. 3. Kate, married George C. Tate. 4. Josephine, married Newton Dorman; one child, Sherwood; by a previous marriage she had child, Robert Long. 5. Molly, married Russell Stemm; two children: Foster and Mary C. 6. Sarah, never married. 7. Elsie, married Blaine Noll. Children of George C. and Kate (Hoy) Tate: 1. Lloyd, died in infancy. 2. Catherine, student at Yeagertown high school. 3. Marian, student at Yeagertown high school. 4. Foster. 5. Frederick. 6. Mary Olive.

MILLER

From every land the Millers came to this country. Wherever there was a mill, there was a miller, and when surnames were adopted, Millers became plentiful. In the Juniata Valley of Pennsylvania there are several unrelated families claiming German, English and Scotch-Irish descent. From one of these came Samuel Miller, a blacksmith of Stone Valley, Huntingdon county. He later came to Mifflin county, following his trade in Big Valley, Vira and Achison's Mills, where both he and his wife Belle died, both members of the Presbyterian church. By a former marriage he had two daughters, Mrs. Rebecca Harmon, now a widow living at Lumber City, near Reedsville, Pennsylvania; and Mrs. Caroline Osborne, who died in Reedsville. Children of Samuel and Belle Miller: ——, married a McIlroy; Samuel; David; John M., of whom further; Benjamin; Jacob; Mary, married —— Wilkey, of Reedsville; Rachel Newcomer, moved to Nebraska.

John M. Miller

(II) John McIlroy, son of Samuel and Belle Miller, was born in Stone Valley, Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, October 10, 1851, died in Yeagertown, Pennsylvania, February 28, 1912. He was educated in the public schools of the Kishacoquillas Valley, and in early life worked on the farm. He also for several years was a fence maker, later he worked in an axe factory, then in the Standard Steel Works at Burnham. He was industrious and saving and about 1893 had sufficient capital to start in the lumber business. For a short time he operated with a partner, Samuel Dell, then and until 1908 was alone in the business of manufacturing lumber. He operated a saw mill and kept a force of from eight to ten men and several teams constantly employed. His field of operation was largely in the timber tracts of the Ferguson Valley at Painter, on the Krepps farm, at Brocks and Hooley's, near Reedsville, and at the time of his death he was working in the Havice Valley. In 1908 his failing health compelled him to again take a partner, and from then until his death he was associated with Joseph Hollis. Mr. Miller was a hard-working, careful, conscientious man, strictly honorable in his dealings and generous to all. He was highly respected by all who knew him. He was fond of his home and carefully provided for those dependent upon him. He gave his lumber business his chief attention, but as a director of the Lewistown Trust Company carefully fulfilled his duty to that institution. He was a Democrat in politics, but never sought public office, although he served a term as school director. He belonged to the Odd Fellows, the Knights of the Golden Eagle, and both he and his wife were members of the Lutheran church.

He married, March 15, 1877, Chestina Smith, born at Queens Run, near Lock Haven, Pennsylvania, who survives him, residing at No. 24 Main street, Yeagertown, in the comfortable home erected by her husband in 1878, and her home for thirty-five years. She is a daughter of John and Martha (Baird) Smith, both born in Clinton county, Pennsylvania, where they married about 1836, settling near Liberty, and in 1864 moving to Liberty, where they both died; he was a farmer and a Democrat, and both were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Their children: Elizabeth, Sarah Ann, Mary Jane, William, Cordelia, Araminta, Chestina, Effie and Matilda. These are all living except Effie. Children of John M. and Chestina Miller: An infant, died unnamed; Roy, born in 1879, died in 1897.

HUNTER

The paternal American ancestor of Dr. William Scott Hunter, of Reedsville, Pennsylvania, was Dr. John Hunter, born in the north of Ireland, died in Upper Strasburg township, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, in 1870. He was a graduate of the University of Glasgow, medical department, class of 1812, and about 1820 came to the United States, settling in Upper Strasburg. There for nearly a half a century he was in continuous practice, resigning a few years before his death, to his son, Dr. William A. Hunter, who also continued in practice there many years.

Dr. John Hunter spent his last years with his son, Dr. Robert Irvin Hunter, at New Grenada, Pennsylvania. Both he and his wife were members of the Presbyterian church, and helpful in all the charitable work of the district. In his long years of practice he became one of the best known physicians of Franklin county, and was held in the highest esteem as a skillful, honorable practitioner. He married a Miss Russell. Children:

1. Martha, who married Joseph Hunter, not a relative. 2. Mary, died young. 3. Jennnie, married William Glenn and moved to Kansas, where both died. 4. Dr. William A., an honored physician of Franklin county, succeeded his father in Upper Strasburg, where he died aged sixty-five years. 5. Robert Irvin, of whom further.

(II) Dr. Robert Irvin Hunter, son of Dr. John Hunter, was born in Upper Strasburg, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, July 9, 1831, and died in Fulton county, Pennsylvania, July 15, 1891. He was well educated in the Franklin county schools, and early began his preparation for the medical profession. After a preparatory course of study with his father, he entered Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, whence he was graduated M. D., class of 1855. He settled in Fulton county, Pennsylvania, and before the war practiced at various places. When the war between the states broke out he enlisted in Company I, Second Regiment, Iowa Cavalry, served in the Memphis and Vicksburg campaigns, but later left the military for the hospital service, being stationed at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri. With the exception of an attack of pneumonia, he passed safely through the war. After receiving honorable discharge from the service he returned to Fulton county, where he continued his residence until death. He was prominent in the public affairs of his community, served as school director for twenty years and a justice of

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